



THE
HISTORY

OF

WYANDOT COUNTY

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, CHURCHES
SCHOOLS, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; MILITARY
RECORD; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT
MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY;
HISTORY OF OHIO; MISCELLANEOUS
MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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JOHN MORRIS SUCCESSOR TO



PREFACE.

TO rescue from a fast engulfing oblivion the authentic events which have transpired in this region during a period of more than one hundred years, to preserve and to do honor to the memory of those who first dwelt within its boundaries, and to present an historical view of the institutions and industries of town and hamlet and township, is the object we have had in purpose in the preparation of this work. It has been our endeavor to glean the facts thoroughly, to present them simply and plainly.

As the table of contents indicates, the work is divided into four parts. Parts First and Second treat briefly the history of the Northwest Territory and the State of Ohio. Parts Third and Fourth are chiefly devoted to Wyandot County. The twelve chapters embraced by Part Third, as well as the history of the town of Upper Sandusky found in Part Fourth, have been prepared by Capt. John S. Schenck, a gentleman of wide experience in the compilation of local annals. The remainder of Part Fourth, mainly biographical in its contents, has been arranged by a staff of competent, painstaking writers, and possesses additional value from the fact that each biographical sketch has been submitted for correction and approval before going to press. This department of the work was largely prepared by C. G. Haraman. Part Third contains the general history of the county, and incidentally some fragments of the history of Northwestern Ohio. In Part Fourth, which is supplementary to Part Third, those minor details are preserved in connection with the township histories, which could not well be given place in the chapters upon a broader class of subjects. In these will be found carefully made records of the early settlements, accounts of churches, schools, etc., and much of incident illustrative of the men and manners of early days.

Returning to the general history, or Part Third, we will remark that within the first pages the effort is frequently made, not only to chronicle facts, but to show their relation as causes and effects in the great chain of events by which a portion of the American wilderness was reclaimed and added to the mighty realm of civilization. In the first few chapters of this part, succeeding Chapter I, a chronological order of arrangement is maintained, as nearly as may be, while in the later ones the topical form is resorted to as more practical and appropriate, and for other reasons which should be obvious to the reader.

Chapter I describes the location, extent, and natural features of the county. Then follows three large chapters which tell the story of the Wyandot Indians, and of other Ohio tribes, from time immemorial to 1843. Under the title "Early Settlements," etc., is given a brief history of the settlement of the county, with a few remarks showing the retarding effects caused by the Wyandot Reserve being located within its borders. Many of the trials of pioneer life are also dwelt upon in the same chapter, and the building of the

log cabin, the dress, customs, and occupations of the first settlers are minutely described. A separate chapter is devoted to the civil history of the county, and outlines its formation and organization, the establishment of its courts, refers to notable public transactions, the erection of the county buildings, township divisions, and the results of elections, including also a valuable reference list of county officials, and the representatives of the county in the State and Federal Government. The Bench and Bar, the Medical Profession, the Newspaper Press and Educational Interests likewise have each separate places in the volume. The chapter styled "Material Progress" embraces a variety of topics, articles upon population, the more important county societies, post offices, productions, etc., and the public improvements in the county, from the days when the "mud road" was the only means of communication and travel down to and including the era of railroad development. The county in the dark days of the rebellion responded to the call for troops in a manner of which her people may ever be proud. For that reason the soldiers' record is given the large space which its importance demands and thus occupies a large chapter.

In conclusion, we add that this work contains the essence of many volumes of pertinent Federal, State, County and Township Archives, of almost complete newspaper files, and the invaluable recollections of the best-informed people of the county. Especial acknowledgments are also due to the editors and publishers of newspapers, to the pastors of churches, to county, village and township officials, the members of the bar and medical profession, the officers of public institutions, and the members of various secret orders, all of whom, without a single exception, have responded promptly and most courteously to requests for data. We are especially indebted to Hon. John D. Sears, for his able articles on the Newspapers of Upper Sandusky to 1871, and on the "Early Poets and Poetry" of the county, as well as for valuable assistance in other departments of the work. To R. D. Dumm, Esq., we are under many obligations for his well-written Reminiscences, and for his able and earnest co-operation in each and every department of the history; and lastly we acknowledge in a general manner, for their generous assistance, our obligations to Hon. L. A. Brunner, Pietro Cuneo, Hon. Robert McKelly, Hon. Chester R. Mott, Col. Moses H. Kirby, Hon. D. D. Hare, Hon. George W. Beery, J. G. Roberts, Thomas E. Beery, George Harper, and many others who aided materially in the preparation of the History.

As completed, the work is now presented to its patrons. That some errors will be found in the spelling of proper names, and in an occasional date furnished from memory, is not improbable. That such can be avoided, however, is equally as impossible, from the fact that the persons mentioned aggregate many thousands, traces of whom have been obtained, largely, from written records, prepared very frequently by those who were, seemingly, not particular whether they wrote legibly or spelled the proper names correctly or not. Yet, firmly believing that the History of Wyandot County will prove eminently satisfactory after a careful perusal and investigation, it is without further remark or explanation respectfully submitted.

LEGGETT, CONAWAY & CO.

CHICAGO, August, 1884.

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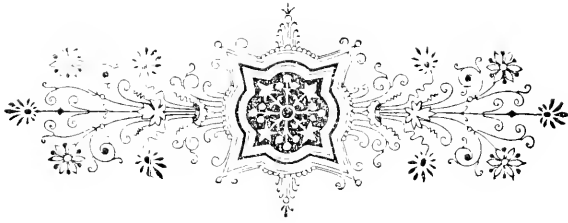
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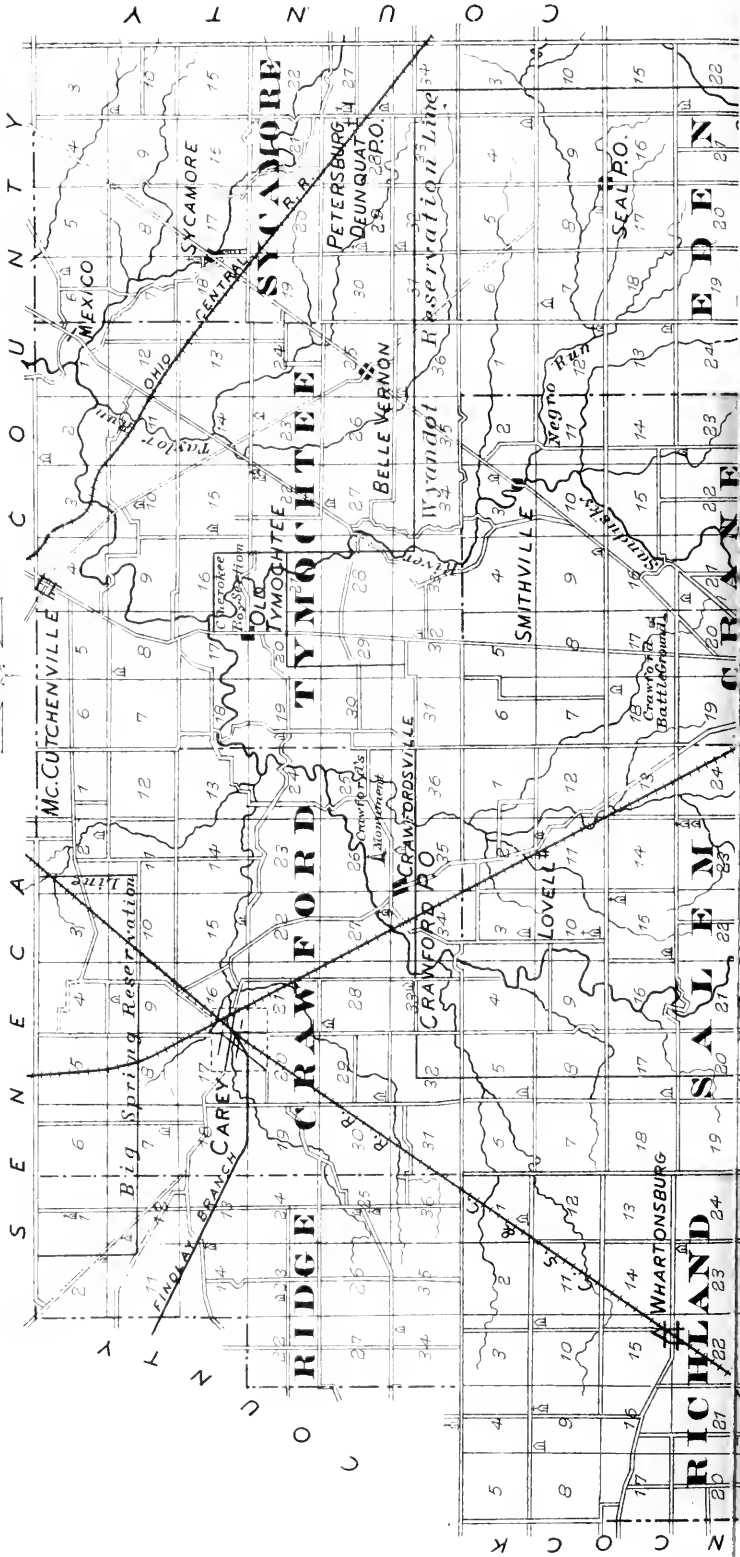


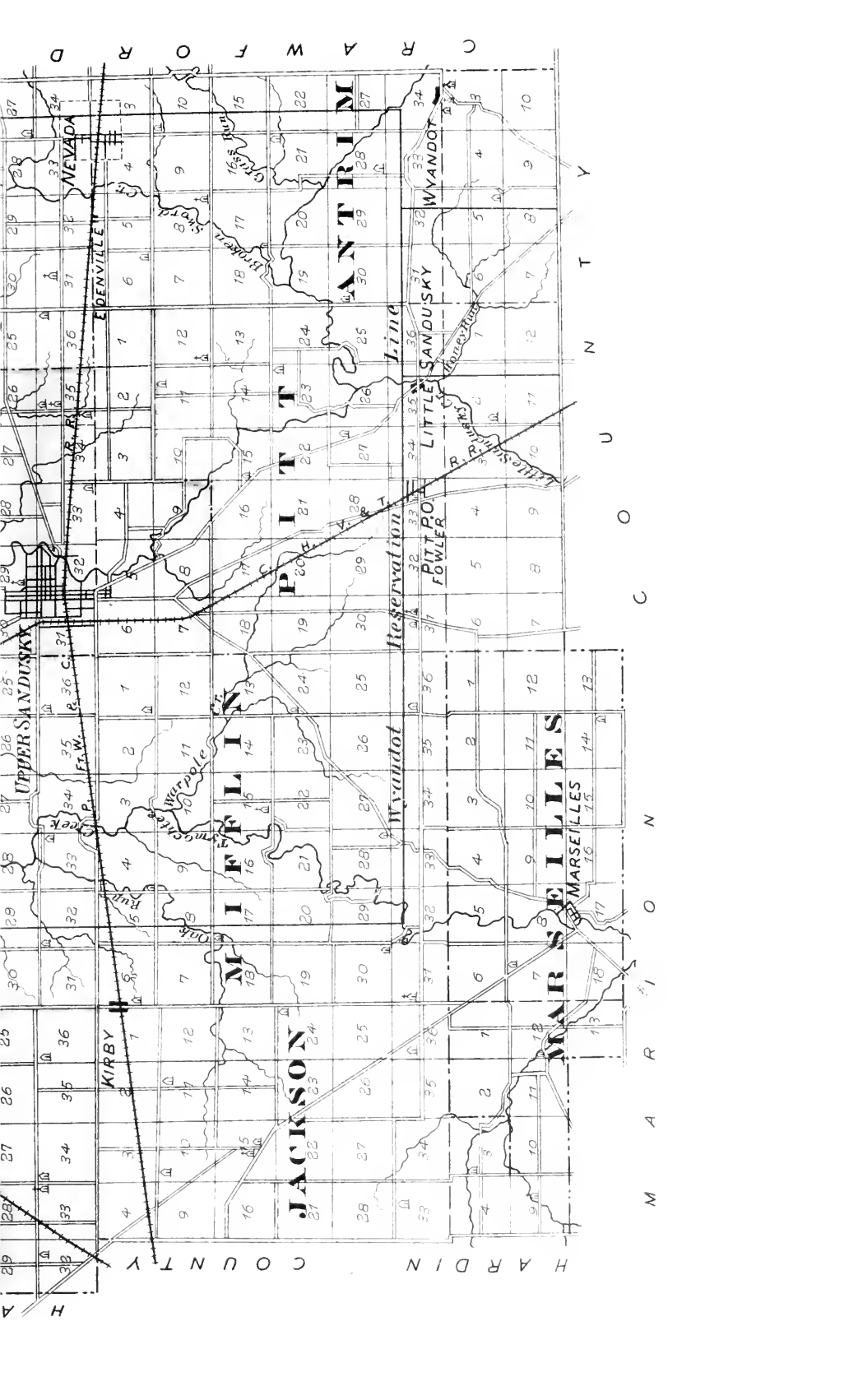
PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.



MAP OF WYANDOT CO. OHIO







THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand “reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France.” By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Malingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of *Lake Superior*; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in *November, 1680*, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to *France*, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

“Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682.”

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maunee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanae or Massillimacanae, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country.

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

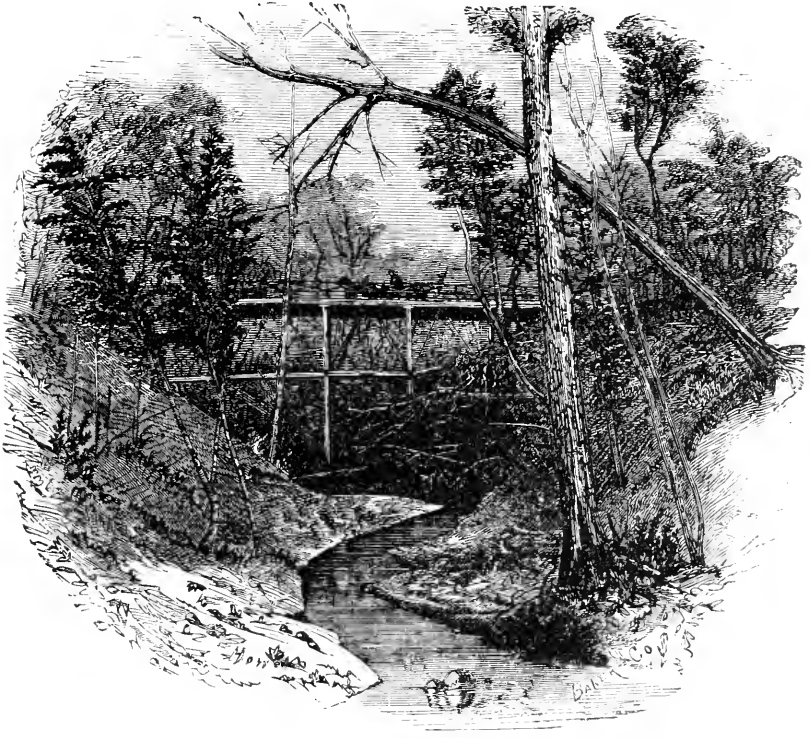
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of *Gardeur de St. Pierre* why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Mousieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimaenac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains.”

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French. Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made :

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 4th of July, 1773, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of John L. Roth, son of John Roth, one of the Moravian missionaries, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterward cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

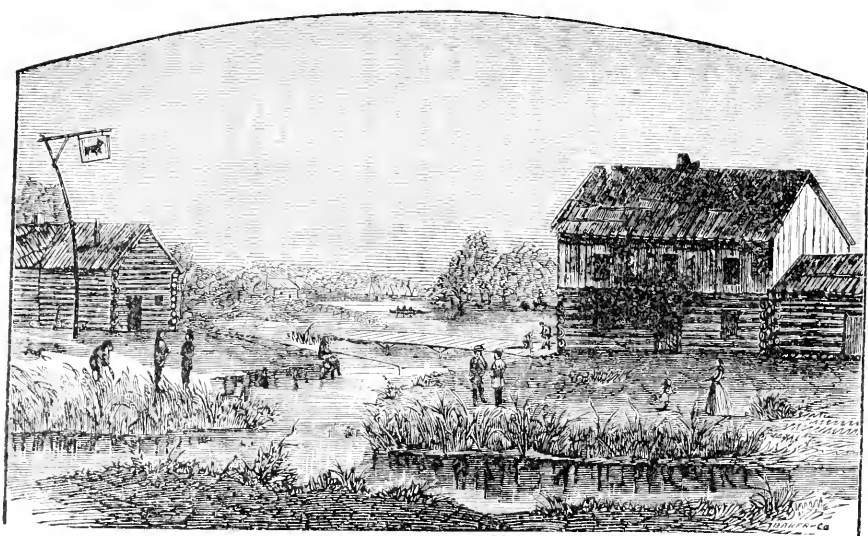
“Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the session was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

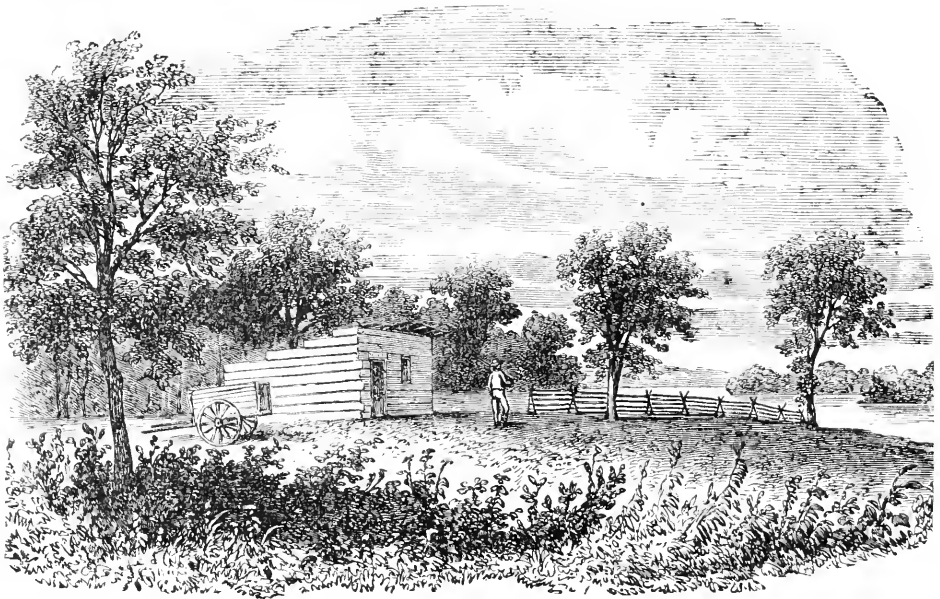
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

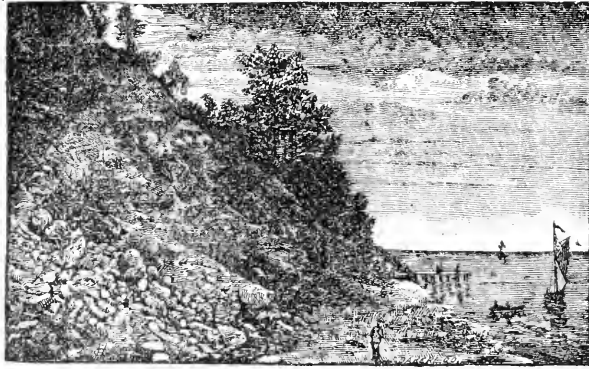
The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Poncechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers' quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Redstone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.**New Hampshire.*JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.*Massachusetts.*NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.*Connecticut.*WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.*Pennsylvania.*B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.*Delaware.*GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.*Maryland.*JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.*Virginia.*JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.*North Carolina.*WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.*South Carolina.*J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.*Georgia.*WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

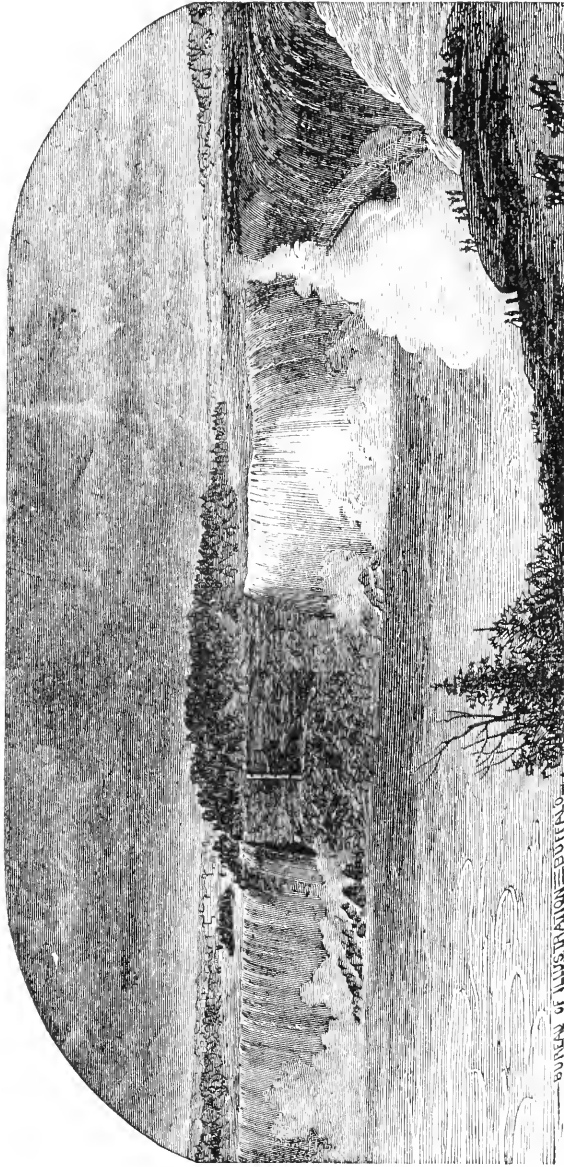
ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.



PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

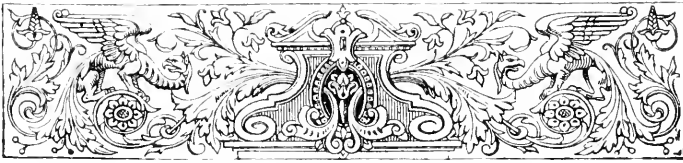


VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.



HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those discernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendancy, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendancy, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement: Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1773, July 4, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened John L. Roth, son of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his collaborators, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. Succeeding this tragic event was the expedition against the Indian towns upon the Sandusky. The hostile Indians had been making frequent incursions upon the settlements of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, destroying both life and property. There seemed to be no bounds to their bloody work, and it became necessary, for the peace and safety of the settlers, to take some measures to prevent their outrages. Accordingly, in May, 1782, Gen. William Irvine, who was then commander of the Western Military Department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt, called a council of the officers of his department to meet at Fort Pitt. At this meeting it was decided to form and equip a body of men, and make an expedition into the Indian country. Upper Sandusky, then the rendezvous of the hostile Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Mingoës, was to be the point of attack.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 480 men. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at \$1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be \$10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manassah Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at \$3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided,* That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided,* That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians: their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent: and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers: a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada: and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius: Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education: the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occasion.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*vill*e, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

“The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River.”

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The “Joy treaty” between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, staunch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were : Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House ; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate ; William Creighton, Secretary of State ; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor ; William McFarland, Treasurer ; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court ; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements ; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same ; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

IN January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship *Detroit*, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay \$50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of \$100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpoena to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized \$98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cutting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Congress Lands. | 8. Symmes' Purchase. | 15. Maumee Road. |
| 2. United States Military. | 9. Refugee Tract. | 16. School Lands. |
| 3. Virginia Military. | 10. French Grant. | 17. College Lands. |
| 4. Western Reserve. | 11. Dohrman's Grant. | 18. Ministerial Lands. |
| 5. Fire Lands. | 12. Zane's Grant. | 19. Moravian Lands. |
| 6. Ohio Company's Purchase. | 13. Canal Lands. | 20. Salt Sections. |
| 7. Donation Tract. | 14. Turnpike Lands. | |

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 1,200 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of \$400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chilli-cothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

“The Ohio Canal Lands” comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was \$7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of \$610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of \$1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over \$250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at \$76,113,500. Their taxation summed up \$1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving \$4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of \$539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of \$1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of \$5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over \$36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over \$1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The valuation for taxation is \$850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of \$5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude, and $84^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1790–91, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832-33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Krieb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798-99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvium being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Wallonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminence called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Charginne, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at \$5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Scioto River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a staunch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at \$100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a 4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found **the British to be traitors**, was fought **near Fort Miami**, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away, prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manbattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesfield was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of \$20 per month.

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnellsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olontangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840. It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. First settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pec prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791-92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat table-land. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahan was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahan could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahan. But a bullet from the frontiersman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahan and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahan was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1798. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs, in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times. Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Hardin, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level, and the soil exceedingly fertile. The Wyandot Indians occupied this section, especially the reservation, from time immemorial until 1843. The treaty of 1817, by Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation twelve miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree, now within the corporate limits of Upper Sandusky. The Delaware Reserve was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. Col. John Johnston, the United States Commissioner, conducted the negotiations, and thus made the Indian treaty in Ohio. It was the scene of Col. Crawford's defeat and tragic death, June 11, 1782. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were distinguished orators and men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Fort Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped on this river with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian village of Crane Town was originally called Upper Sandusky. The Indians, after the death of Tarhe, or "the Crane," transferred their town to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominence and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy—teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Paectrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens.

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Leecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

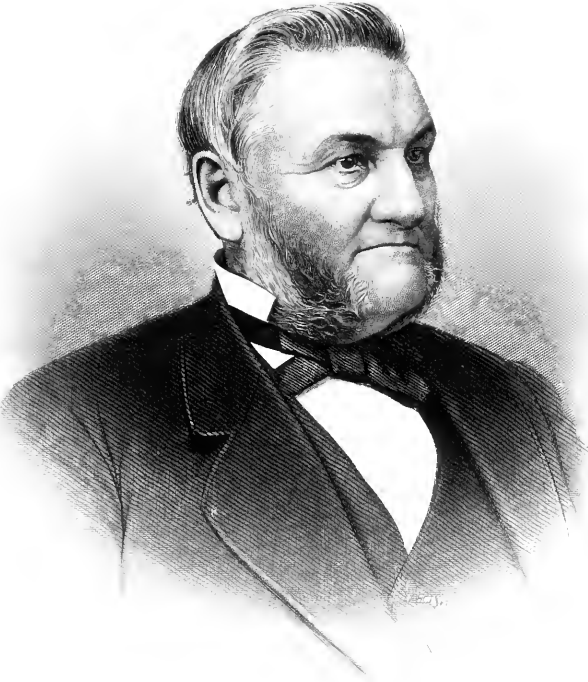
Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



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as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper—the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phoenix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded \$5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raceoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

“Fort Ancient” is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateway exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in height. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square; and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogeneous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring its meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta. One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was \$1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were \$1 per yard; tea \$2 to \$3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from \$1 to \$2 per gallon, and salt, \$5 to \$6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

- 1—Limestone.
- 2—Black shale.
- 3—Fine-grained sandstone.
- 4—Conglomerate.
- 5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{16}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14° east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesy gives it, $81^\circ 52'$ east, $22\frac{7.3}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

- 1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.
- 2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.
- 3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.
- 4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus :

- 1—Blue limestone and marl.
- 2—Blue marl.
- 3—Flinty limestone.
- 4—Blue marl.
- 5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Boulders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations :

- 1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.
- 2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.
- 3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.
- 4—The boulders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, siliceous, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miami-ville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed an independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harrodsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments



D. Straw

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-elad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

“That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years’ war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds.”

“We may reason on the man’s career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor.”

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His “march to the sea” has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, “He fights, he fights.” A staff officer once said, “He is an emphatic human syllable.”

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G. Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Heikenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devo, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field. His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish. During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many “hard times”—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a perceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a “reverse motion” in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the “Geghan Law” passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and destruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.



POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES	1830	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	581134	937063	1519167	1986629	2383511	2965290	3198022
The State							
1 Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	30309	21750	24005
2 Allen		578	9079	12100	19185	23623	31311
3 Ashtabula	7382	14581	37244	28767	31814	32517	31139
4 Athens	6338	9787	19409	18215	21364	25768	28411
6 Auglaize					34640	36598	39714
7 Belmont	30339	28827	30901	11338	17187	24041	49638
8 Brown	13356	17867	27215	27332	39058	39692	32912
9 Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35810	39912	43579
10 Carroll			18108	17685	15538	11491	16416
11 Champaign	8179	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	27847
12 Clark	9533	13111	16882	22178	25300	32070	41948
13 Clermont	15820	24066	22106	30455	32974	34268	36713
14 Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18828	21461	21914	24756
15 Columbiana	22633	35792	40578	33621	32856	38299	48042
16 Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25932	23600	26612
17 Crawford		4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30583
18 Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48999	78633	132010	196943
19 Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	30049	35278	40496
20 Deane			22400	21817	33942	45719	22515
21 Delaware	7639	11501	13509	15568	24474	28188	27381
22 Erie			31621	30264	36538	31138	33149
23 Fairfield	16633	24786	31621	30264	36538	31138	33149
24 Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17710	20391
25 Franklin	10324	14741	25949	42909	50361	63049	86791
26 Fulton				7781	14043	17789	21053
27 Gallia		7098	9733	20433	25943	25465	28121
28 Geauga	7291	15813	16297	17827	18517	14190	14251
29 Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31949
30 Hamilton	9292	18036	27748	30428	24474	23838	27137
31 Hancock	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	312354
32 Harford		818	9986	16751	22886	23847	21784
33 Hardin		219	4568	8251	13570	18714	25203
34 Harrison	11495	20015	29099	30457	39110	18692	20456
35 Henry		262	2503	3434	8801	14023	20585
36 Highland	12308	16345	22349	25781	27773	29133	30281
37 Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38 Holmes		9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20776
39 Huron	6675	13341	23633	26303	30616	28532	31609
40 Jackson	3746	5943	9749	12719	17941	21759	22686
41 Jefferson	18351	22429	30330	34133	26115	29188	33018
42 Knox	8326	14085	20519	28872	27723	26333	27431
43 Lake			13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44 Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31390	39068
45 Licking	11861	20869	35906	38846	37011	35756	40450
46 Logan	3181	6440	11015	19162	23996	23028	26267
47 Lorain		5696	18045	20886	22744	23038	33526
48 Lucas	8851	12847	19688	24099	29959	32740	36158
49 Madison	4799	6190	9625	18015	18915	15633	16377
50 Mahoning				23735	28894	31001	42871
51 Marion		6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20645
52 Medina	2082	7560	18552	24441	22517	20092	21153
53 Meigs	4180	6158	11452	17971	26334	31165	32225
54 Mercer		1110	8277	7712	14104	17251	21808
55 Miami		8851	12847	19688	24099	29959	32740
56 Monroe	4615	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	29496
57 Montgomery	15909	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	73550
58 Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20263	20674
59 Morrow				20280	20445	18583	19072
60 Muskingum	17821	29634	38719	45049	44116	44886	49774
61 Noble				29751	19949	21138	19762
62 Ottawa		161	1034	1706	4945	8544	13785
63 Paulding			1034	20755	19678	18453	23238
64 Perry	8129	13870	19344	20755	20669	24875	27445
65 Pickaway	13119	19001	19725	21006	23689	25447	27415
66 Pike	4253	6024	7626	10653	13643	15447	17927
67 Portage	10095	18826	22665	24119	24208	24584	27500
68 Preble	10227	16291	19482	21736	21820	21869	21533
69 Putnam		3293	5139	7921	12908	17081	25713
70 Richland	9169	24006	44532	59879	31158	32516	35786
71 Ross	20619	24068	27460	33671	35071	37097	40307
72 Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14295	21429	25503	32657
73 Scioto	5750	8716	11192	18428	24297	29202	33511
74 Seneca		5159	18728	27104	30868	30827	36947
75 Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13658	17493	21748	24137
76 Stark	12406	36588	34943	39878	42978	52508	64051
77 Summit			22560	27485	27344	34674	35786
78 Trumbull	15516	26153	38107	30490	30656	38559	44880
79 Tuscarawas	8328	14238	25621	31761	32463	33840	40198
80 Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16597	18730	22975
81 Van Wert		49	1577	4736	10238	15823	23028
82 Vinton		3168	12154	9333	13631	15427	17233
83 Warren				25660	39912	26689	28392
84 Washington	10325	17731	39823	26540	36268	40609	43244
85 Wayne	11633	32333	35808	32981	32483	35116	40076
86 Williams		387	4165	8018	16633	20991	23821
87 Wood	733	1102	2357	9157	17886	23596	34022
88 Wyandot				11194	15396	18553	22395

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.		MIL'S R. R. 1882.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.		MIL'S R. R. 1882.
		1870.	1880.				1870.	1880.	
STATES.					STATES.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,505	1,802	Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,768	689
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,020	1,041	Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,891	6,690
California	188,981	560,247	864,694	2,266	Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,531	211
Colorado			194,327	2,274	South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,577	1,483
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,700	958	Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,973
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,608	278	Texas	297,504	818,579	1,591,749	5,344
Florida	59,268	187,748	299,493	793	Vermont	10,212	330,551	352,286	915
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,542,180	2,581	Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,565	2,193
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,077,871	8,325	West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,457	711
Indiana	33,809	1,890,637	1,978,301	4,764	Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,313,497	3,441
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,615	6,112					
Kansas	81,318	364,399	996,006	3,718	Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253		
Kentucky	37,669	1,321,011	1,648,690	4,714	TERRITORIES.				
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	939,946	999	Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,440	557
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,936	1,021	Colorado	104,500	39,864		
Maryland	11,844	780,804	934,943	1,047	Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,177	1,638
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,085	1,934	District of Columbia	60	131,700	177,610	265
Michigan	56,451	1,184,959	1,636,397	4,283	Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,610	231
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,773	3,890	Idaho	143,776	20,595	39,159	293
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,507	1,231	Montana	121,201	91,874	119,565	975
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,350	4,211	New Mexico	89,056	86,786	143,963	908
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,402	2,310	Utah	69,041	23,955	75,116	479
Nevada	112,000	42,491	62,266	890	Washington	69,944	9,118	20,789	533
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346,991	1,025	Wyoming	93,107			
New Jersey	8,320	906,006	1,131,116	1,753	Total Territories	965,032	442,730		
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,278	Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	50,155,783	
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,619					
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,062	6,663					

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION	DATE OF CENSUS.	AREA OF SQUARE MILES.	CAPITALS.	POPULATION.
China	350,627,183	1881	4,413,788	Pekin	2,000,000
British India	284,899,516	1881	1,425,723	Calcutta	500,000
Russia	98,297,497	1879	8,357,816	St. Petersburg (1881)	876,575
United States—with Alaska	50,442,066	1880	3,692,990	Washington	147,293
German Empire	45,234,061	1880	212,091	Berlin	1,122,360
Turkey	42,213,490	1881	2,396,692	Constantinople	800,000
Austria and Hungary	37,786,246	1880	240,942	Vienna	1,103,857
France	37,405,249	1881	204,062	Paris	2,230,923
Japan	35,925,313	1879	148,700	Yedo	200,000
Great Britain and Ireland	35,262,762	1881	120,879	London	4,764,312
Italy	28,452,639	1881	114,296	Florence	160,000
Egypt	16,952,000	1875	1,406,250	Cairo	250,000
Spain	16,625,860	1877	182,750	Madrid	397,630
Mexico	10,025,649	1881	743,948	Mexico	315,996
Brazil	9,883,622	1872	3,287,963	Rio de Janeiro	274,972
Persia	7,653,600	1881	610,000	Teheran	200,000
Sweden and Norway	6,497,245	1881	293,848	Stockholm	168,775
Belgium	5,519,844	1880	11,373	Brussels	350,000
Roumania	5,290,000	1878	48,307	Bucharest	221,805
Portugal	4,348,551	1878	96,510	Lisbon	246,343
Dominion of Canada	4,324,810	1881	3,470,392	Ottawa	27,412
Netherlands	4,114,077	1881	12,648	Amsterdam	328,047
Switzerland	2,846,102	1880	15,992	Geneva	68,320
Peru	2,699,945	1876	563,718	Lima	101,488
Bolivia	2,300,000			La Paz	
Chili	2,223,434		207,350	Santiago	387,981
Venezuela	2,075,245	1881	439,120	Caracas	60,000
Greece	1,979,305	1881	25,041	Athens	63,374
Denmark	1,969,639	1880	13,784	Copenhagen	234,550
Argentine Confederation	1,859,685	1869	1,204,486	Buenos Ayres (1881)	289,925
Servia	1,700,211	1880	20,550	Belgrade	25,700
Guatemala	1,252,497	1881	41,830	Santiago de Guatemala	57,228
Ecuador	1,066,137	1875	248,372	Quito	70,000
Liberia	1,050,000		14,300	Monrovia	13,000
Hayti	800,000		10,204	Port au Prince	22,000
San Salvador	554,785	1878	7,225	San Salvador	18,500
Uruguay	438,245	1880	73,538	Montevideo	73,353
Nicaragua	350,000		49,500	Managua	8,000
Honduras	350,000		39,600	Tegucigalpa	12,000
San Domingo	300,000	1880	18,045	San Domingo	10,000
Costa Rica	130,000		26,040	San Jose	2,500

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES
OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUB-
LISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

* * * * *

This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactment of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region north-west of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.

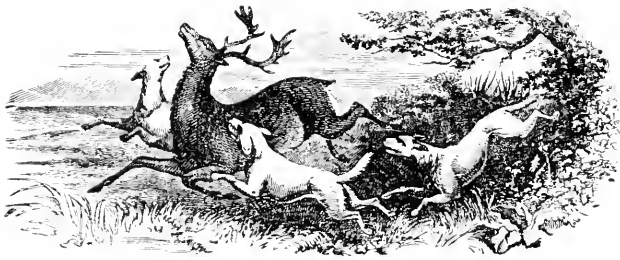


David Harper

PART III.

HISTORY OF WYANDOT COUNTY.

BY JOHN S. SCHENCK.



HISTORY OF WYANDOT COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

LOCATION AND EXTENT—NATURAL FEATURES.

SITUATION—BOUNDARIES—AREA — STREAMS — SURFACE — SOIL—GEOLOGICAL
STRUCTURE—MATERIAL RESOURCES.

LOCATION AND EXTENT.

BY reference to the State maps, the reader will observe that Wyandot County lies in the northwest quarter of the State of Ohio, nearly equidistant from Lake Erie on the north, and the Indiana State line on the west. That the counties bordering upon it are Seneca on the north; Crawford on the east; Marion and Hardin on the south; Hardin and Hancock on the west; and that its thirteen subdivisions, known respectively as Antrim, Crane, Crawford, Eden, Jackson, Marseilles, Mifflin, Pitt, Richland, Ridge, Salem, Sycamore and Tymochtee Townships, contain eight square miles more than eleven surveyed townships, or 258,560 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Its Streams.—Lying near the great water-shed of the State, just on its northern slope, it contains no large streams. Tymochtee Creek with its tributaries, and the head-waters of the Sandusky River, comprising the Little Sandusky and the Broken Sword Creeks, and the small streams known as Sycamore Creek, Tyler's Run, Sugar Run, Negro Run and Rock Run, are the drainage system of the county. Their general course is due north, except that the eastern tributaries of the Sandusky have a direction westerly or southwesterly, until they descend upon the area of the water-lime, and are well within the drainage valley of the Sandusky. The Tymochtee Creek, throughout the most of its course in Wyandot County, is a slow stream and has a clay bottom. Its valley is as wide and its banks as high as those of the Sandusky itself, although less water actually passes down its channel. The Sandusky, on the contrary, more frequently runs on a rock bottom, and its current is more rapid. It affords occasional water-power privileges. The same is true of the small creeks entering it from the east.

The Surface.—The topography of the county is quite simple. The western half is gently undulating or flat. The excavated valley of the Tymochtee Creek, which is usually about a hundred rods wide, and rarely exceeds two hundred rods, presents, in its abrupt descents, the most noticeable changes of level. There are several extensive prairie-like tracts, which have a black soil and were never clothed with forest. They are in

the higher levels, and give rise to some of the tributaries of Tymochtee Creek. One is north and west of Carey, extending largely into Seneca and Hancock Counties, known as Big Spring Prairie. Another covers much of the township of Richland, known as Potatoe Swamp, and a third occupies the southeastern part of Mifflin and the southwestern part of Pitt Townships, extending also into Marion County. The Cranberry Marsh, in Jackson Township, also extends largely into Hancock County. That tract known as Cranberry Marsh, in Crane Township, and the marshy tract in the center of Tymochtee Township, are of less extent but in every way analogous to the rest. These marshes were probably, once the sites of lakes, which have become filled by the slow accumulation of vegetable matter, and the washing in from the adjoining land of the finer materials of the drift. This is particularly noticeable about the ridges and knolls which inclose Big Spring Prairie. Besides these untillable marshes, most of the territory lying between the Tymochtee Creek and the Sandusky River, has a black, loamy soil, and was once, probably, subject to inundation by those streams, although now it is generally laid out in fine farms.

East of the Sandusky River the surface is more broken, and there is a noticeable ascent from the area of the water-lime to that of the corniferous. There is a tract of elevated land, like a fragment of a glacial moraine, along the west side of Broken Sword Creek, extending from Eden Township to the Little Sandusky in Pitt Township. Besides these undulations in the original surface of the drift, that part of the county east of the Sandusky is subject to erosions by frequent small streams, which have worn channels in the drift and sometimes in the rock itself.

Where the streams of the county run through level tracts, they present the usual terrace and flood-plain. The former is the old drift surface, and rises from twenty to forty feet above the level of the water. The latter, which is constantly changing its position and its contents, is, of course, dependent on the greatest freshet rise of the stream. Along the Tymochtee Creek it is sometimes twelve feet or more above the summer stage of the stream.

The Soil.—The prevailing feature of the soil is clay. This, however, is variously modified. In the higher parts of the county, it is gravelly, and often contains stones and bowlders. It is compact, and almost entirely without stones or even gravel in the level tracts, especially where there has been a gradual filling up, with slow or imperfect drainage. The soil of the prairies, which is black, consists very largely of vegetable matter in various stages of decay. Drainage is especially needed in the western part of the county.

*The Geological Structure.**—The Niagara limestone underlies a tier of townships along the western side of the county, spreading to the east so as to include the village of Marseilles. The western boundary of the Lower Corniferous enters the county from the north, about two miles east of Mexico, passes through Bellevernon and Little Sandusky, and leaves the county in Section 11, Pitt Township. Hence the most of the county, which is specially characterized by its flat surface, is underlain by the water-lime formation. It is necessary to say, however, that the western central portions of the county are entirely without rocky outcrops, and it may be that the Niagara underlies more area than has been ascribed to it; also that the boundary between the water-lime and the corniferous, as above located, is to a certain extent conjectural.

*Compiled from the report of N. H. Winchell, as published by authority of the State Legislature, in 1873.

The Niagara limestone has near Carey an unusual and somewhat remarkable exposure. The surface of the country for many miles in every direction is flat, without exposure of rock. At this point the Niagara swells up suddenly in two separate mounds or ridges, which rise so obtrusively that the drift has been in many places entirely denuded. They rise to the height of forty to fifty feet. They are each about five miles long, and are so situated toward each other, and in relation to the direction of the natural drainage, that they inclose the marsh known as Big Spring Prairie. They are distinguished as the North Ridge and the West Ridge. The included prairie is of the shape of a horseshoe, the toe turned a little east of north, the West Ridge filling in the bow. It is usually about a mile wide, with a length of ten miles. It is drained in opposite directions. Spring Run drains it into the Sandusky River, and a stream known as the "Outlet" drains it into the Blanchard. The soil is so wet that at present it is impossible to till it. Good progress has, however, been made in draining some portions, which now produce corn of prodigious growth. The descent to the prairie from the north or from the west, so as not to be intercepted by either of the limestone ridges, is very gradual, even unobservable. The soil changes imperceptibly from a more or less gravelly clay to a fine, tough clay; then by the addition of vegetable matter the surface soil becomes black and moist, and all vegetable growth disappears except grasses and sedges. Efforts were made to ascertain the thickness of this black muck, but no result was obtained other than the fact, that while it exceeds eight feet in some places, it is usually but four or five. It is thin about the margin of the marsh, and seems to be generally underlain by a tough, blue clay, often so calcareous as to constitute a marl. This blue clay is sometimes itself overlain by a bed of quicksand. Within the muck the horns of elk are said to have been found, and logs several feet in diameter. Along the south margin of the prairie, within the bow, there is considerable sand, as if the deposit of a lake shore. Within the bow of the prairie there is also considerable flat land not marshy, the surface rising very gently toward the south for the distance of nearly one mile, when the West Ridge rises suddenly to the height of nearly fifty feet. The prairie is crossed by three public roads. These are constructed by throwing together the dirt from two parallel ditches, on which is placed first corduroy, and afterward, when repairs are needed, stone hauled from the ridges, giving the road a rough macadamizing. Many months in the year the prairie is covered with water, and it is only in the driest months that cattle venture on it for grazing. Within it are sometimes little undulations or hillocks, on which grow bunches of shrubs and large herbs.

The rock here exposed has been found to contain characteristic Niagara fossils only in the North Ridge. There are no perpendicular sections of the bedding, except in small quarries on the slopes of the ridges near their bases. In these openings the stone appears very different from that seen in bare places higher up the ridges and on their summits, and the dip is uniformly toward the low ground, whatever the position of the quarry.

The quarry of Mr. Samuel Shoup, situated on the western slope of the West Ridge, about three miles from Carey, shows the rock dipping about fifteen or eighteen degrees toward the southwest; that is, toward the nearest low ground. It is in thin, fragile beds, of a light drab or buff color, porous, and soft under the hammer, showing no distinguishable fossils.

In the quarry of Mr. Thomas Shepherd, northeast quarter Section 11, Ridge Township, about a mile northwest of Mr. Shoup's, the beds are thin

and so carious they can hardly be lifted, in even sheets of a buff color, sometimes reduced to sand by the weather. Then comes a bed three to eight inches thick; vesicular; of a buff color; easily worked. Then it is irregularly bedded; lenticular or massive; buff color; carious; with traces of fossils.

Mr. F. J. Worrello's quarry, northeast quarter Section 16, Crawford Township, is in the same kind of stone, but it is so far removed from the ridge that beds have not been tilted by it. They lie horizontal, or with a very slight inclination southwest. The rock is here very near the surface. The same is true at Carey, where it is sometimes reached in digging post-holes for fences.

The quarry of Mr. Jonas Huffman is in the west slope of the North Ridge, situated in the northwest quarter of Section 4, Crawford Township, and shows the following descending section. Dip toward the west, 10°. The rock here is overlain by about two feet of drift and loose fragments; then comes about two feet of confused and lenticular in the bedding, with larger pores or cavities, sometimes filled with calcite; fossiliferous, showing two species of bivalves, cyathophylloids and favositoids. Then two feet of hard, close-grained; light drab; beds four to eight inches. The close-grained has a bluish tint.

Mr. Peter Kibbler's quarry at Springville affords a slight exposure of the same kind of stone, with a gentle dip west or toward the prairie. The stone here seems a little more firm, but is generally porous, with fine cavities; fossils wanting or so absorbed as to be undistinguishable. The color is a light drab, varying to buff, and also to gray, especially when thrown in piles. The stone is not handsome, the beds being uneven and containing some white chert. At Mr. David Smith's quarry, in the northeast quarter of Section 3, in Amanda Township, Hancock County, the stone is buff, porous and thin, the beds being only about two inches thick. Stone thrown out from these quarries becomes a light buff, sometimes almost white under the weather, and although not of a durable quality, it has been used considerably in ordinary walls and foundations.

In passing over the ridges which are occupied by good farms, stones are often seen gathered from the fields and deposited in piles or in the corners of the fences, or laid up in walls. They consist of fragments from the underlying rock, and of northern boulders, the former greatly predominating. Along the road the rock is frequently seen bare, and, as already remarked, it is different, lithologically, from that seen in the foregoing quarries. It is most frequently a dark drab or brown, hard, crystalline rock, apparently in a rough, massive condition, containing cavities sometimes two or three inches in diameter. It nowhere appears in even beds. It is rarely vesicular, like the stone seen in the quarries described, but contains large cavities, irregularly scattered through it. The color is sometimes a bluish drab, and it not unfrequently shows obscure traces of fossil remains. These occur sometimes in rock otherwise compact and solid, or they may be so numerous as to make the rock porous and loose, the interior shell being entirely wanting. The fragments furnishing these fossils are, however, more vesicular and lighter colored than the stone usually seen scattered over the surface of the ridges. They have the lithological characters of that phase of the Niagara seen in the Sandusky River at Tiffin, Seneca County, and at Genoa, in Ottawa County. In the northeast quarter of Section 32, Crawford Township, a ridge may be seen of the same kind of stone as those north of Carey, running north and south, visible about one-half mile, slightly exposed on land of Joseph Pahl.

It would seem as if the conditions of the ocean's bed in which the Niagara was formed were not uniform. While regular strata were being deposited in a wide area, including portions of Seneca and Hancock Counties, without disturbance or contortions, a concretionary and crystallizing force sprang into operation in the northwest corner of Wyandot County, which in working from below, caused the even beds of deposition to swell upward or over the growing mass or masses. In some cases, it aided in the preservation of fossil remains; in others it hastened their absorption into the mass of the rock. This is a peculiarity of the rock formation not confined to the Niagara, but is displayed conspicuously in the water-lime above, and it has been seen in the Lower Corniferous. When the lapse of time brings such hardened masses into contact with the erosions of ice and water, they cause the prominent features of the landscape by the removal of the more destructible parts about them. Such may be the explanation of the remarkable ridges about Carey, the even, friable beds seen in the quarries about their flanks having once been continuous over the summits, but, unable to resist the forces of the glacial epoch, were denuded down to the more enduring rock.

Within these ridges are several caves, the entrances to which are small and have been accidentally discovered, sometimes by men plowing in the field. One particularly, on the farm of Mr. Adam Keller, northwest quarter Section 2, in Ridge Township, is described as having a perpendicular descent of sixty-five feet to a stream of water which is very deep and separates one apartment by a narrow passage from another. The entrance is about five feet across and the sides are of rock.

The Niagara, in the southwest corner of the county, rises rapidly in the same way from below the water-lime which lies to the north, the dip being northeast and to the amount of twenty-five degrees along Sections 18 and 13 near the county lines. It here appears as a thick-bedded gray and crystalline limestone. It also shows in the Tymochtee Creek, at the village of Marseilles, in a characteristic surface exposure. About five feet of thick, hard beds may be seen along the creek, lying nearly horizontal, or with a very slight dip south-southwest. It is slightly porous and fossiliferous. It is sometimes blotched with blue and drab. These are the beds that rise so rapidly about a mile further south, forming a little ridge or brow of prominent land facing north. On this brow is situated the residence of Mrs. Socrates Hartle. The rock is shown in the excavation for the cellar about the center of Section 13, in Marseilles Township, also, in a ditch by the roadside in Section 18, about sixty rods east of Mrs. Hartle's house, where the rapidity of the current of water has cleaned off the smoothed and striated rock in a handsome exposure. A little stream, locally known as Little Tymochtee Creek, makes eastward along the north side of this brow of land, and on Section 13, less than a quarter of a mile north of Mrs. Hartle's house, and perhaps thirty feet below the Niagara outcrop near it, the blue slaty beds of the water-lime may be seen in the creek.

In the southeast quarter Section 13, in Marseilles Township, Mr. Heckathorn has a quarry in the Niagara. The beds here are three to six inches in thickness. The stone is rather firm, though somewhat porous. It is used for quicklime and for general building purposes. Southeast quarter Section 11, in Marseilles Township, D. Heckathorn burns lime from the Niagara; dip north; beds about four inches. Within forty rods north of Mr. H.'s quarry the water-lime appears in the Little Tymochtee Creek. In northeast quarter Section 11, Marseilles Township, H. H. Cary burns lime

and supplies building stone from the Niagara; beds three to five inches; dip east exposed eighteen inches. Near the village of Marseilles, in the same township, Mr. Charles Norris and Michael Keckler have small quarries of Niagara limestone.

The water-lime formation, which in counties further north presents three distinct, general lithological characters, in Wyandot County, is mainly reduced to one. That aspect of the water-lime designated "Phase No. 3," passes, with the addition of much bituminous matter, into a thin bedded, even, slaty condition, which, first black, weathers blue on the sides of the bedding, or lastly a chocolate color, while the fractured edge is a very drab. Throughout the country it is known in this condition as "blue slate." When the bituminous matter is more evenly distributed through the rock, instead of being confined to the thin partings, the beds are thicker and of a blue color.

The principal outcrop of the water-lime within the county is along the left bank of the Tymochtee Creek, in Section 27 and 34, in Crawford Township. The banks of the creek expose perpendicular sections of four to eight feet of these thin beds. The dip being continuously toward the southwest, a connected section of eighty-four feet ten inches may be made out in a descending order. The beds are homogenous, tough, thin, sometimes having so much bituminous matter as to appear like the great black slate. The thinnest beds are, however, streaked with alternations of dark drab, and a bituminous brown. When wet the brown is almost black, but when dry and weathered it sometimes assumes a blue color, and if long weathered it becomes chocolate. There are among these occasional patches of thicker, even drab beds, which finally become so persistent upward as to require a special designation.

Mr. McD. M. Carey has a quarry in these thin, blue beds and on Section 27, which has acquired considerable notoriety for the large, smooth slabs or flagging it affords. Some of the thicker beds furnish also a handsome and useful stone for building. The dip is toward the south-southwest exposure about twelve feet perpendicular. The stone here shows the characteristic *Leperditia alta*. The quarry is in the old river bank or hard-pan terrace, about forty rods from the stream. This water-lime is seen in the following places in Wyandot County:

In Section 16, southwest quarter, in Crane Township, at the old "Indian Mill," these blue flags have been taken out of the bed of the Sandusky and used for foundations for the mill. But in the construction of the bridge at the same place, the stone used is said to have come from Leesville, Crawford County.

In Section 21, Crane Township, at Carter's dam, in the Sandusky River, Mr. John Strasser has opened the water-lime. The stone is in irregular, thick and thin beds. When freshly quarried, it is blue-drab, and of a fine grain. Exposed a short time to the weather, the whole pile becomes a bright blue. The fracture of the beds, however, becomes a much more ashen or drab-blue than the sides of the bedding. The dip in W. Strasser's bed is about nine feet deep. About thirty rods east of Strasser's quarry, in the bed of the Sandusky, blue flagging is taken out like that of Mr. Carey's quarry on the Tymochtee Creek, except that here the blue color pervades the white mass. Fragments of this, whenever bituminous and jointed, come out in long tapering pieces. These flags show a fossil which appears like a species of *modiolopsis*. In Crane Township, southwest quarter, Section 22, in a bed of Rock Run, a fine-grained blue stone is quarried and used for

foundations. It weathers a drab color to the depth of a half-inch or an inch, all over the outside. One only of six inches is exposed. In the northwest quarter of Section 27, in the same township, along the bed of Rock Run the water-lime is abundantly exposed, with a general dip southeast, changing to west at the west end of the outcrop. Mr. Peter Weinandy here burns lime and sells stone. This bed has a depth of about fifty-seven feet. Beds which certainly cannot have been fractured more than a few months, were seen to have already acquired a coating of drab one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick over the fractured surface. The layers themselves, before quarrying, are sometimes one-half to two-thirds drab, with a blue streak through the center. It would seem as if the drab were entirely an acquired color, and that perhaps the whole water-lime was at first a blue rock. The access of air or aerated water seems to cause the change. The fact that the lower, regular beds (as at this quarry), shut off the percolations of water through the rock, may account for the longer preservation of the blue. Whenever the beds are lenticular or irregular, or are so situated that the atmosphere finds free access to them, they are drab. They are seen to be blue only when deep-seated or lying very true.

In Section 28, east side of Tymochtee Township, the Tymochtee slate is seen in the bed of the Sandusky, at Hayman's mill. Handsome flags, about two inches thick, are taken out. In Section 22, Pitt Township, Mr. James Anderson's quarry shows the following section in the bank of the Sandusky: Bituminous drab, ten inches; very hard, flinty, irregular beds, five feet.

There are sometimes bituminous films visible on the fractured edge; no fossils. In Pitt Township, on the southwest quarter of Section 10, Mrs. Rebecca Smith owns a quarry in the Sandusky, from which a fine-grained, even-bedded blue stone is taken, which weathers an ashen color. Here are some handsome beds, six to eight inches thick, affording a fine building material. Dip southeast. At various points in Pitt Township, the same features of the water-lime may be seen. No reliable estimate can be made of the thickness exposed, or of their relative places in the formation, the outcrops are so isolated, and show so nearly the same characters. The same stone is quarried in the river at Upper Sandusky by Mr. William Frederick. The same stone is found in Section 17, in Crawford Township, on lands of Mr. George Mullholand, and on Section 24, in the quarries of Messrs. Mitten and O'Brien, in the water-lime. The stone from these openings is in thick beds, much like the gray, hard beds of the quarries at Tiffin.

The lower corniferous may be seen in interrupted outcrop along the Sycamore Creek, from Benton, in Crawford County, to Section 18, in Sycamore Township, Wyandot County. Through the whole of this distance it is so hid by drift that no reliable section can be obtained. It is of the coarse-grained, thick-bedded, harsh and magnesian type until just within Section 17, Sycamore, the character of the rock changes. It assumes very much the aspect of the drab, thin-bedded water-lime. A little further down the creek the soft, thick beds of the lower corniferous return. Further still, there is another similar change to a fine-grained, compact, light-blue stone, without fossils. This character continues through the most of Section 27, and some in Section 21, evinced not often by rock *in situ*, but by the angular, bluish, fine-grained pieces in the stream. This member of the lower corniferous was also seen near Melmore, in Seneca County. No opportunity has been offered to ascertain its thickness, but,

judging from the superficial expose, it may have a thickness of thirty or even forty feet. In the northwest quarter of Section 21, Sycamore, about eighteen inches of similar compact blue limestone may be seen in the creek, underlain by a blue shale, which crumbles conchoidally and shows spots of darker blue or purple. It is sometimes quite rocklike, yet when long weathered it crumbles. Its thickness cannot be stated, though there cannot be less than ten feet, judging from the distance it occupies the bed of the creek. On Section 18 of the same township, a thick-bedded, even-grained rock, harsh, like a sandstone, is slightly exposed. It is gray, without visible fossils, and weathers buff. It is impossible to give its dip, thickness, or relation to the shale just mentioned. It is probably below that. Near the same place, land of Andrew Bretz, there are also large fragments of a fragile, bituminous, crinoidal limestone, seen in the bed of the creek. In Pitt Township, southwest quarter of Section 25, on the land of Jacob Brewer, the lower corniferous is slightly exposed in the upper bank of the Sandusky River. The rock consists almost entirely of the coral *Coenostroma monticulifera* vein. On a thickness of about a foot can be *in situ*, but a mass of two feet thickness is tilted up so as to present the edges of the beds in a perpendicular position.

The Drift.—Wherever sections were observed throughout the county, the drift shows, as in counties further north, the two usual colors. The first is light brown, or ashen, and extends downward about twelve feet. It may be stratified or entirely unstratified, and forms the soil where it has not been covered with alluvial or marshy accumulations. Its color alone distinguishes it from the underlying blue or Erie clay. They both contain boulders that show glacial action. On Section 24, Crawford Township, the lower member was seen exposed twenty-seven feet four inches in the bank of Tymochtee Creek, embracing beds of gravel and sand. The upper overlaying was twelve feet, and entirely unassorted, yet on Section 18, Tymochtee Township, both are more or less stratified. No two sections of this bank would be the same. The greatest uniformity in the order of alternation is in the upper part. The blue hard pan sometimes extends upward quite to the brown clays and sands, and in one case the whole bank consists of hard pan, the upper portion having the brown color. Hence the general character of this bank, and of the drift in Wyandot County, is as follows: Brown clay and sand, stratified; brown hard pan; stratified brown clay; stratified blue clay and sand; finer blue clay and blue hard pan; brown clay; blue clay; *debris*, boulders and slides. On the opposite side of the creek this bank is entirely wanting. There is a bank of a trifle over twelve feet, composed of agglutinated, rusty sand, without gravel or boulders, at the base of which, near the water, is a bed of vegetable remains containing some pretty large limbs, and numerous branches of wood. Such deposits are common in the alluvial bottoms bordering the streams. There is a gradual ascent from the level of this bank to the height of the bank on the opposite side of the river, attain that elevation in a distance of forty rods.

Material Resources.—The chief source of material wealth in Wyandot County, as with other counties in Northwestern Ohio, lies in its rich and exhaustless soil. The streams are generally too small or too sluggish to be reliable for water-powers. The rocks themselves are not known to possess any deposits of valuable minerals. They will serve for common use in building, and will make an excellent quicklime. There is reason to believe, also, that the water-lime, when having the characters seen in the quarry of Mrs. Smith, Section 10, Pitt Township, will afford a cement of hydraulic properties.

Good brick, of a red color, are made in different places in the county from the surface of the drift. Such establishments are owned at Upper Sandusky by Jacob Gottfried & Brother, and by Ulrich & McAfee; also on the southeast quarter of Section 11, Salem, and on the Infirmary Farm, by Jacob Ulrich. Sand for mortar is easily obtained from the numerous natural sections of the drift along the drainage valleys. A sand bank at Upper Sandusky was observed to underlie a deposit of eighty feet of brown hard pan, and was excavated to the depth of ten feet. The layers of sand lay nearly horizontal.



CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

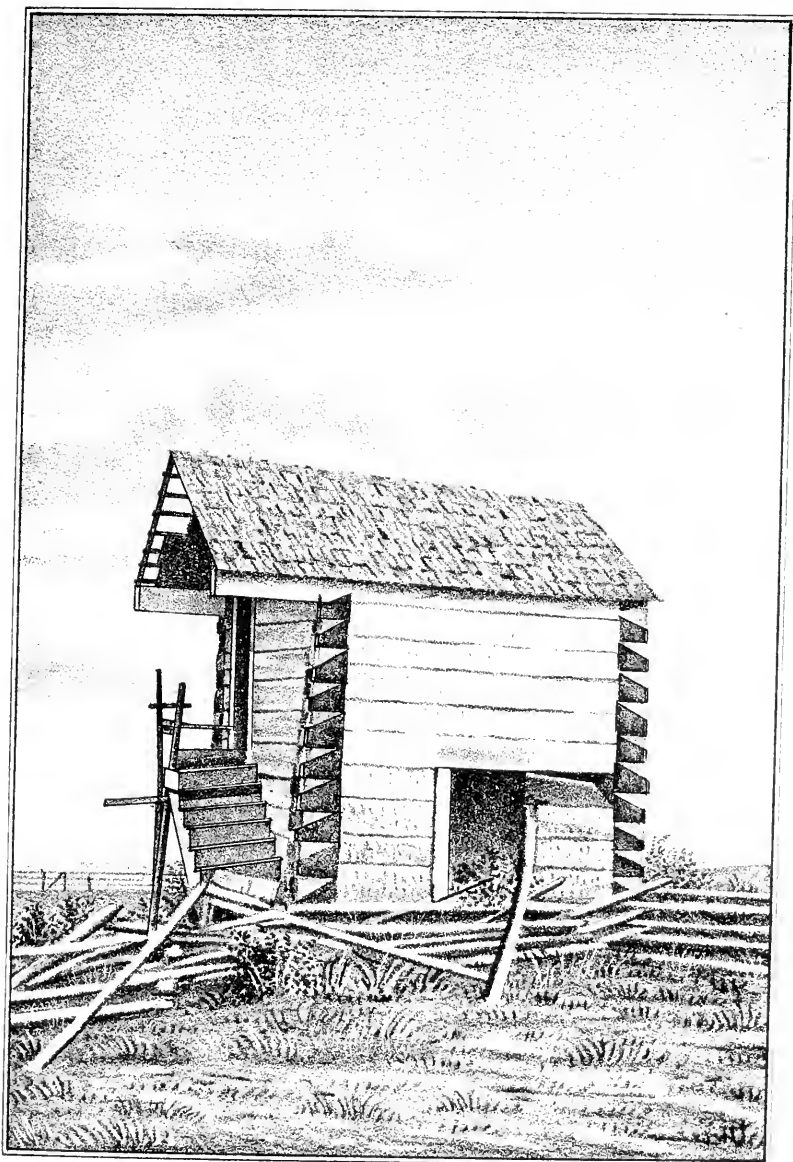
(FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL TO 1782.)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS—LEGENDARY ACCOUNTS CONCERNING THE DELAWARE AND IROQUOIS INDIANS—THEIR WARS—THE IROQUOIS FINALLY VICTORIOUS—THE SHAWANESE—THE ERIES—THE HURON-IROQUOIS, OR WYANDOTS—CARTIER DISCOVERS THE LATTER ON THE SHORES OF LAKE HURON IN 1535—CHAMPLAIN'S OPERATIONS—THE FRENCH AND HURONS DEFEAT THE FIVE NATIONS—THE LATTER BIDE THEIR TIME, AND FINALLY TOTALLY DEFEAT AND DISPERSE THE HURONS—UNDER FRENCH PROTECTION, THE HURONS ARE AGAIN ASSEMBLED NEAR DETROIT—THEIR CHARACTERISTICS IN A SAVAGE STATE—THEIR WARS—THEY OCCUPY THE SANDUSKY COUNTRY—AS ALLIES OF THE BRITISH, THEY COMMIT MANY ATROCITIES ON THE AMERICAN FRONTIER SETTLEMENTS—THE AMERICANS RETALIATE BY SENDING VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

PROBABLY no county in the State of Ohio is richer in historical data concerning its aboriginal inhabitants than this, and to none were left so many landmarks indicating the life, habits and characteristics of its former occupants—the Indians. Here, within its borders, the brave but unfortunate Colonel Crawford fought his last battle, and suffered a death which will render his name conspicuous for all time in American annals; and here the Wyandots (who owned the land, who roamed at will beneath its forest shades, who chased the wild game through its tangled thickets, and who, under the fostering care of Christian ministers, had made many advances toward civilization) remained until within the memory of many now living—until they were the last of the Ohio tribes to be removed to new homes beyond the Missouri. For these reasons, therefore, no further apology is deemed necessary in explanation of the large amount of space which is here devoted to the Indians, and to their occupancy of this and adjacent regions.

Respecting the early history of the tribes once the claimants and occupants of these regions, the most rational and lucid accounts are obtained from the journals of the Jesuit and Moravian Missionaries, men who, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, penetrated into this territory far in advance of the boldest hunters and trappers. They were informed by the old men of the Delawares (the Lenni Lenape, or original people, as they called themselves) that many centuries previous, their ancestors dwelt far away in the western wilds of the American Continent, but emigrating eastwardly, arrived after many years on the west bank of the "Nancoesi Sipi" (the Mississippi), or river of fish, where they fell in with the Mengwes (Iroquois), who had also emigrated from a distant country in the direction of the setting sun, and approached this river somewhat nearer its source. The spies of the Lenape reported the country on the east of the Mississippi to be inhabited by a powerful nation, dwelling in large towns erected upon the shores of their principal streams.

This people bore the name of Allegewi. They were tall and strong, some were of gigantic size, and from them were derived the names of the



INDIAN JAIL.

Allegheny River and Mountains. Their towns were defended by regular fortifications or intrenchments of earth, vestiges of which are yet seen in a greater or less degree of preservation throughout the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and in the regions of the great lakes. The Lenape requested permission to establish themselves in their vicinity, a request which was refused, but leave was given them to pass the river and seek a country farther to the eastward. But while the Lenape were crossing the river, the Allegewi, becoming alarmed at their number, assailed and destroyed many of those who had reached the eastern shore, and threatened a like fate to others should they attempt the passage of the stream. Frenzied at the loss they had sustained, the Lenape eagerly accepted the proposition from the Mengwes, who had hitherto been spectators only of their enterprise, to conquer and divide the country of the Allegewi. A war of many years' duration was waged by the combined nations, marked by great havoc and loss of life on both sides, which finally resulted in the conquest and expulsion of the Allegewi, who fled by the way of the Mississippi River, never to return. Their country was apportioned among the conquerors—the Mengwes or Iroquois choosing the neighborhood of the great lakes, and the Lenape or Delawares possessing themselves of the lands to the southward.

Many ages after, during which the victors lived together in great harmony, the enterprising hunters of the Lenape tribes crossed the Alleghany Mountains and discovered the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers and the bays into which they flowed. Exploring the Sheyichbi country (New Jersey), they arrived on the Hudson River, to which they subsequently gave the name of the Mohicannittuck. Returning to their nation after a long absence, they reported their discoveries, describing the country they had visited as abounding in game and fruits, fish and fowl, and destitute of inhabitants. Concluding this to be the country destined for them by the Great Spirit, the Lenape proceeded to establish themselves upon the principal rivers of the east, making the Delaware, to which they gave the name of Lenape—Wihittuck (the river of the Lenape) the center of their possessions.

All of the Lenape Nation, however, who crossed to the east side of the Mississippi, did not move toward the Atlantic coast, a part remaining behind to assist that portion of their people who, frightened by the reception which the Allegewi had given to their countrymen, fled far to the west of the Namoesi Sipu. Finally the Lenape became divided into three great bodies. The larger half of all settled on the Atlantic and the great rivers which flow into it. The other half was separated into two parts; the stronger continued beyond the Mississippi, the other remained on the eastern bank.

Ultimately, that part of the Lenape Nation who located on the east side of the Mississippi, became divided into many small tribes, receiving names from their places of residence, or from some circumstance remarkable at the time of its occurrence. Thus originated the Delawares, Shawanese, Nanticokes, Susquehannas, Nishamines, Conoys, Minsis, Abenakis, Pequots, Narragansetts, Miamis, Illinois, Sauks, Foxes, Menomonees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, and the Southern Cherokees and Choctaws. According to those who have made a special study of Indian history, all of the tribes above named belonged to the great Algonquin race, and spoke dialects of the Algonquin language, so similar that the members of any tribe could communicate with those of all others without the aid of an interpreter.

For some years the Mengwes (Iroquois), who, as before stated, constituted a separate race, remained near the Great Lakes with their canoes, in

readiness to fly should the Allegewi return. The latter failed to appear again, however, and becoming emboldened and their numbers rapidly increasing, they stretched themselves eastward along the St. Lawrence, and finally locating, for the most part, in the present State of New York, became, on the north, immediate neighbors of the Lenape or Algonquin tribes. In the course of time, the Mengwes and Lenape became enemies, and, dreading the power of the Lenape, the Mengwes resolved to involve them in war—one Lenape tribe with another—to reduce their strength. They committed murders upon the members of one tribe, and induced the injured party to believe they were perpetrated by another. They stole into the country of the Delawares, surprised and killed their hunters, and escaped with the plunder.

The nations or tribes of that period had each a particular mark upon its war clubs, which, left beside a murdered person, denoted the aggressor. The Mengwes committed a murder in the Cherokee country, and left with the dead body a war-club bearing the insignia of the Lenape. The Cherokees in revenge fell upon the latter, and thus commenced a long and bloody war. The treachery and cunning of the Mengwes were at length discovered, and the Delaware tribe of the Lenape turned upon them with the determination to utterly extirpate them. They were the more strongly induced to take this resolution, as the man-eating propensities of the Mengwes, according to Heckewelder, had reduced them in the estimation of the Delawares below the rank of human beings.

To this time, each tribe of the Mengwes had acted under the direction of its particular chiefs, and, although the nation could not control the conduct of its members, it was made responsible for their outrages. Pressed by the Lenape, they resolved to form a confederation, which might enable them better to concentrate their forces in war, and to regulate their affairs in peace. Thannawage, an aged Mohawk, was the projector of this alliance. Under his auspices, *five* nations*—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas—formed a species of republic, governed by the united councils of their aged and experienced chiefs. The beneficial effects of this confederation early displayed themselves. The Lenape were checked, and the Mengwes, whose warlike disposition soon familiarized them with firearms procured from the Dutch on the Hudson River, were enabled at the same time to contend with their ancient enemies and to resist the French, who now attempted the settlement of Canada, and the extension of their dominion over a large portion of the country lying between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River.

However, becoming hard pressed by the Europeans, the Mengwes, or Five Nations, sought reconciliation with their old enemies, the Lenape; and for this purpose, if the traditions of the Delawares be accredited, they affected one of the most extraordinary strokes of policy which aboriginal history has recorded.

When Indian nations are at war, the mediators between them are the women. However weary of the contest, the men hold it cowardly and disgraceful to seek reconciliation. They deem it inconsistent in a warrior to speak of peace with bloody weapons in his hands. He must maintain a determined courage, and appear at all times as ready and willing to fight as at the commencement of hostilities. With such dispositions, Indian wars

*To these a sixth nation, the Tuscaroras, was added in 1712. This last tribe originally dwelt in the western part of the present State of North Carolina, but having become involved in a war with their neighbors, were driven from their country northward, and adopted by the Mengwes or Iroquois confederacy.

would never cease if the women did not interfere and persuade the combatants to bury the hatchet and make peace with each other. On such occasions, the women would plead their cause with much eloquence. "Not a warrior," they would say, "but laments the loss of a father, a son, a brother or a friend. And mothers, who have borne with cheerfulness the pangs of childbirth and the anxieties that wait upon the infancy and adolescence of their sons, behold their promised blessings crushed in the field of battle, or perishing at the stake in unutterable torments. In the depths of their grief, they curse their wretched existence, and shudder at the idea of bearing children." They conjured the warriors, therefore, by their suffering wives, their helpless children, their homes and their friends, to interchange forgiveness, to cast away their arms, and, smoking together the pipe of peace, to embrace as friends those whom they had learned to esteem as enemies.

Such prayers thus urged seldom failed of the desired effect. The Mengwes solicited the Lenape to assume the function of peacemakers. "They had reflected," said the Mengwes, "upon the state of the Indian race, and were convinced that no means remained to preserve it unless some magnanimous nation would assume the character of the *woman*. It could not be given to a weak and contemptible tribe; such would not be listened to; but the Lenape and their allies would at once possess influence and command respect." The facts upon which these arguments were founded were known to the Delawares, and in a moment of blind confidence in the sincerity of the Iroquois they acceded to the proposition and assumed the *petticoat*. This ceremony was performed at Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.) amid great rejoicings in 1617, in the presence of the Dutch, whom the Lenape afterward charged with having conspired with the Mengwes for their destruction.

The Iroquois now assumed the rights of protection and command over the Delawares, but, still dreading their strength, they cunningly involved them again in a war with the Cherokees, promised to fight their battles, led them into an ambush of their foes and deserted them. The Delawares at length comprehended the treachery of their so-called friends of the North, and resolved to resume their arms, and, being still superior in numbers, to crush them. It was too late, however. The Europeans were now making their way into the country in every direction, and gave ample employment to the astonished Lenape.

On the other hand, the Mengwes denied the story told by the Lenape. They always asserted that they had conquered the Delawares by force of arms, and made them a subject people. And though it was said they were unable to detail the circumstance of this conquest, it is more reasonable to suppose it true than that a numerous and warlike people should have voluntarily suffered themselves to be disarmed and enslaved by a shallow artifice, or that, discovering the fraud practiced upon them, they should unresistingly have submitted to its consequences. This conquest was not an empty acquisition to the Mengwes. They claimed dominion over all the lands occupied by the Delawares—from the head-waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers on the north, to the Potomac on the south, and from the Atlantic Ocean westward to the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers—and their claims were distinctly acknowledged by the early whites when treating for the cession of lands. It is also recorded in history that from about 1617, until the Indian title to the territory just described was extinguished, parties of the Iroquois or Five Nations (afterward known as the Six Nations) occupied and wandered over the country of the Delawares at pleasure. True, the cow-

ardly Delawares and the perfidious Shawanese always boldly claimed these grounds as their own (except when confronted and rebuked by the chiefs and head men of the Six Nations), yet the proprietaries wisely recognized the claim of the Six Nations, and it was with that great confederation of red men they treated when purchases of territory were made.

The Shawanese came from the South. They were a restless, wandering tribe, and had occupied regions now embraced by the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and the Carolinas, before locating with their allies, the Delawares, in the province of Pennsylvania. After passing a few decades in that province, they migrated, or rather were driven, westward, and by the middle of the eighteenth century the entire tribe had settled on the Ohio River and its large tributaries.

Meanwhile the Six Nations were ceding to the Penns the lands occupied by the Delawares in Pennsylvania. Hence the latter were gradually yet peaceably pushed back to the westward by the constantly advancing tide of European emigration, until the beginning of the "Old French and Indian war" of 1754-53, when they, together with the Shawanese, Wyandots and other tribes of the great Northwest, became the allies of the French, and for many years thereafter ravaged at frequent intervals the western frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Immediately after their defeat at Kittanning by Col. Armstrong in September, 1756, the Delawares fled into Ohio; they refused to settle again on the east of Fort Du Quesne, and seemed quite willing to have that fortress and its French garrison placed between them and the English. However, while extremely careful to maintain their old men, wives and children far to the westward of Fort Du Quesne, afterward Fort Pitt, the Delaware and Shawanese warriors (assisted until 1763 by the French) dominated over all of the country (with the exception of small circles surrounding Forts Pitt and Ligonier) lying immediately west of the Alleghenies, until 1764, when Gen. Henry Boquet, with a strong force of Pennsylvania and Virginia provincials marched into the "Muskingum country." He defeated the savages in several encounters, and caused them to sue for a peace which continued until after the beginning of the war for American independence. The British then rendered their name forever odious by marshaling under their banners the Delawares, Shawanese, Wyandots, Pottawatomies and other Northwestern tribes, besides the Six Nations of New York, whose warriors, after being fully supplied with English munitions of war, were sent forward to massacre, irrespective of age, sex or condition, the unfortunate residents of American border settlements.

Having related thus much of the traditional and authentic history of the Delawares and Shawanese—tribes which many years ago were prominent in the region now embracing Wyandot County—we turn our attention to the "Erigas," or Eries, and the Huron Iroquois, otherwise known as "Yendots," or Wyandots.

Of the Eries but little is known, and that little consists mainly of a few meager traditions. Indeed, some writers doubt whether such a tribe ever existed on the southern shores of Lake Erie, as claimed. However that may be, it is fair to presume that if such a race did once occupy the lake shore described, they were at the same time occupants of the territory now within the limits of Wyandot County. The early French priests, or missionaries, are quoted as authority for the statements, that about 230 years ago a powerful tribe of savages, termed variously the Eries or "Cat Nation," the Erigas or "Neutral Nation," occupied a wide expanse of country on the

southern border of Lake Erie, extending from the Niagara River on the east to the Miami River on the west; that they possessed fortified towns, and could muster four thousand warriors or fighting men, famed for their exploits in archery. Finally, however, they became involved in a war with the Iroquois or Five Nations, which continued until the entire tribe of Eries was either killed, adopted into the powerful confederacy of the Five Nations, or driven to other regions far to the westward. This misfortune, we are told, befell the Eries about the year 1656, and it is supposed that from the date last mentioned until the coming of the Wyandots or Huron-Iroquois, the territory lying immediately to the southward of Lake Erie remained as abandoned or neutral ground.

THE HURONS OR WYANDOTS.

The first European to make mention of the tribe of Indians, since known to history as the Wyandots, was the celebrated French navigator and explorer Jacques Cartier, who in the summer of 1535, sailed up the St. Lawrence River to a place called by him Mont Royal (afterward changed by the English to Montreal), and formally took possession of all the country round about (in the name of King Francis the First), under the title of New France. Soon after, Cartier and his men extended their explorations along the Huron Lake, where, on its southern shores, they suddenly discovered themselves to be intruders upon the territory of a powerful tribe of savages, who called themselves, as did the New York Iroquois, *Ontwaonwes*, meaning "real men," but known in French and English history as the Huron-Iroquois, or more commonly the Hurons from their proximity to the lake of that name. The immediate territory occupied by them (lying about 100 miles south of the mouth of the Ottawa or French River), was only about sixty miles in extent, yet, according to French writers, they then had twenty-five towns, and were about 30,000 in number.

The Hurons, like all untutored aboriginal tribes, were chiefly employed in pursuits of the chase and warring with their no less savage neighbors. Yet it cannot be said of them, as of the Five Nations, that they were particularly a warlike and vindictive people. However, they could not for a moment tolerate a tribal insult. Though they were, without a doubt, *Mengwes* or Iroquois Indians, possessing many characteristics in common with their New York brethren, yet they were sworn enemies, and their tribal and personal vindictiveness was proverbial among all Indians. As the New York Iroquois was a confederation of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, so the Huron-Iroquois was a league of the Hurons proper, and various tribes of the Algonquin race, and long before Cartier navigated the waters of the St. Lawrence these leagues and confederations of red men had waged wars of extermination against each other. Cartier made some attempts at colonization along the St. Lawrence, but in 1543 the few French settlements had all been abandoned and for more than half a century thereafter, the disturbed condition of France entirely prevented its people from utilizing his discoveries.

In 1603, however, Samuel de Champlain, another distinguished French mariner and explorer, led an expedition to Quebec, made a permanent settlement there, and, in fact, founded the colony of Canada. From Quebec and from Mont Royal, which was soon after established, the adventurous French explorers, fur traders, *voyageurs* and missionaries, pushed rapidly into the Western wilderness, and as early as 1615, Champlain himself visited the Hurons on the shores of Lake Manitouline. Quite as early, too,

priests of the Récollet or Franciscan order, established missions in the same locality.

As before indicated, the Hurons had been reared to hate the very name of the Iroquois—their Southern brethren—and from the remotest period of their tribal existence, the defiant warwhoop, sounded by either of the belligerents, was sufficient for the commencement of another bloody chapter in the unwritten history of their career. The Hurons, therefore, hailed the arrival of Champlain with delight. They considered the brave bearing, and improved weapons of the French soldiery (added to their numerical strength, and their perfect acquaintance with the nature of the territory of their mortal enemies), would be a force sufficiently effective for the annihilation of the vindictive Iroquois. Terms of alliance with the French were soon proposed by the Hurons to Champlain, who, not willing that his power should be unknown and unfelt in the Western wilds, and particularly that his dusky neighbors should be acquainted with the fact that opposition to his policy meant that they had in their own midst an enemy of terrific vengeance, whom it was always better to placate than offend, terms of alliance were at once consummated, by which, either in times of war or peace, the Hurons and French were to act as one people.

Very naturally the Southern Iroquois, or Five Nations, looked upon the French settlements on their Northern border with deep aversion. Already the Dutch had established themselves at New Amsterdam (New York) and along the Hudson River, the Swedes were occupying the Lower Delaware Valley, the English were making settlements at Plymouth Rock, and Salem, and Dorchester in New England, also in Virginia, and now the French encroachments upon the north aroused all their slumbering suspicions as to the final result, if foreign peoples were permitted to invade their territory, curtail their hunting-grounds, and thus trifle with their hitherto unlimited authority. Therefore, the ever alert and fiery Monawks soon found an occasion for taking up the tomahawk against the French and the Hurons. Their example became infectious, and soon the whole confederation—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas—took the war-path against their enemies in the North. Advised of the approach of the Iroquois, Champlain made choice of his battle-field on the lake, which still bears his name, and with his own ships, surrounded by a fleet of bark canoes bearing his Huron allies, he met the enemy in mid-lake. Of course the advantages were all with the French, for water is never the selected battle-field of the Indian and bows and arrows were no match for musketry, and after a short, though stubbornly contested fight, the Iroquois gave way, and rowed their light, birch-bark canoes almost with the bounding of the deer to the shore from which they had embarked, hotly pursued by the equally light canoes of the Hurons. By the time they had reached the shore, the panic was complete. The forest offered them no encouragement to make a stand, so on they went, followed by the musketry of the French and the victorious whoop of the Hurons, till further pursuit was useless, and the chase was abandoned.

The defeat sustained by the Five Nations on Lake Champlain, at the hands of the French and Hurons, as well as the constantly spreading out of white settlements in New England and New York, caused the terrible Iroquois confederates first mentioned to confine their attention to matters nearer home, and to remain comparatively (though not wholly) peaceable for many years. Meanwhile, or about 1625, there had arrived on the shores of the St. Lawrence a few Jesuits, the vanguard of a host of those fiery

champions of the cross who were destined, it appears, to crowd aside the more peaceful or more inert Franciscans throughout the whole river and lake region in the North, and substantially to appropriate that missionary ground to themselves. Their course was generally across Canada by land to Lake Manitouline, and thence in canoes through Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior; for the more convenient route by way of the Niagara River and Lake Erie was guarded by the ferocious Iroquois, whom Champlain, by his ill-advised attack, had made the implacable enemy of the French. During the period referred to, the Jesuit fathers were assiduous in their attention to the Hurons; many of the latter were willingly made converts of the Catholic faith, and also showed a rapid advancement in the ways of civilization, particularly in the cultivation of the soil, and the production of corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, etc. A number of schools and churches were likewise established at St. Louis, St. Ignatius, and other of their chief towns, and stockades erected to protect them from surprise by the dreaded Iroquois.

The Iroquois, however, were only biding their time. For about two score years had they smarted under the stigma of the defeat received at the hands of Champlain. Another generation of warriors had grown up among them, and the sons were eager seekers of an opportunity by which the shame of the past might be obliterated in the glory of the future. This opportunity was afforded them as early as 1648, when, by a treaty with the Dutch, they became well supplied with firearms, which previous to that time had been denied them by the Dutch authorities. The tireless, irreconcilable, unforgetting and unforgiving Iroquois were now ready for the war-path. The terms of the treaty above mentioned prevented the possibility of a conflict with the Dutch along the Hudson River, and as a similar peaceful state of affairs prevailed between them and the New England colonists, the young and restless warriors of the confederation turned to more remote fields in search of an enemy upon whom to test the virtues of their newly acquired implements of war.

Such an enemy was soon found (if any credence be given to traditional narration) in the persons of the Eries, who then inhabited the country lying to the southward of Lake Erie, and as a result, the latter were vanquished and destroyed. Our "Romans of America," the confederated Iroquois, then turned upon their ancient enemy, the Hurons. This war between the Hurons and Iroquois raged for several years, or until about 1659, when the latter invaded the country of the former in great forces, defeated them at every point, massacred large numbers, including several French priests, destroyed their crops and towns, and pursued the panic-stricken fugitives to remote quarters. Some of the Hurons sought protection under the walls of Quebec; others made their way to the frozen borders of Hudson's Bay; others again reached in safety the upper part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan; but the greater portion fled to the Ojibway, or as now termed, Chippewa hunting-grounds, on the southern shore of Lake Superior. The implacable Iroquois even followed the fugitives westward to their new haunts, but the latter, by the help of the Chippewas, were enabled to repulse their arrogant enemies, who thenceforth seldom sought a war-path which led so far to the Northwest.

For a number of years the Hurons, the Ottawawas, or Ottawas, and the Dinondadies—tribes which had been driven from Canada by the fierce Iroquois—led a restless, nomadic life in the Lake Superior region. At length they were visited by Fathers Jacques Marquette and Claude Dablon, who

began to organize the Hurons, under their various chiefs, as a permanently established, self-reliant people, and had succeeded in a measure, when a war with the Sioux compelled their removal to Michillimacinac, now known as Mackinaw. The assembling at Mackinaw of the Hurons and other tribes friendly to the French, took place about the year 1671, and there they remained until 1701; when La Motte Cadillac, who had been for several years the commandant at Mackinaw, established a permanent post on the "detroit," or strait, between Lakes Erie and St. Clair, which was at first known as Fort Ponchartrain, but soon after received the appellation of Detroit, which, as post, village and city it has retained to this day. Cadillac immediately made strenuous efforts to induce all the various tribes of the Northwest who were friends of the French to locate around and near Fort Ponchartrain, evidently desirous to have them well in hand, so that the French commanders could more easily lead them on warlike expeditions against the English and Iroquois. The Hurons at Mackinaw (as well as various other tribes) promptly accepted his invitation. At Detroit, they were joined by quite large bands of Hurons and Dinondadies from Charity and Great Manitouline Islands. Subsequently new tribal compacts were perfected, and the reunited and combined tribes of Hurons and Dinondadies then became known as the Wyandots, meaning "Traders of the West."

The warriors of the various tribes assembled at Fort Ponchartrain usually acted together in their numerous warlike expeditions. Of the conflicts which they waged with other savages, however, there is seldom any record unless they fought in connection with the French. Even in that case the accounts are few and meager. It appears that the Indians in Michigan under French control were almost continually at war with the Iroquois, and, notwithstanding the acknowledged valor and sagacity of the Six Nations, the former (having the support and sometimes the active assistance of the French) were able after 1707 to hold their ground, and to remain in possession of that peninsular throughout the century.

Early in May, 1712, when the warriors at Cadillac's settlement at the "detroit" were nearly all absent, hunting, a large body of Outagamie (Fox) and Mascoutin Indians, supposed to be in league with the Iroquois, suddenly appeared before Fort Ponchartrain, erected a breastwork, and made other preparations for an assault. Du Buisson, the commandant, who had only about twenty men with him, sent runners to call in the hunting-parties, and then awaited the assault of his foes. It was made on the 13th of May, and, though temporarily repulsed, there was every prospect that it would be successful on account of the comparatively large numbers of the assailants.

While the fight was going on, however, the Wyandots, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie warriors returned, and immediately attacked Du Buisson's assailants. The latter were driven into their own defenses; those defenses were assaulted by the French and their allies, and these in turn were repulsed by the Foxes and Mascoutins. Thus the conflict continued with varying fortunes for no less than nineteen days, when the invaders fled. Several miles north of Detroit they halted, and built a rude fortification, but the French and their allies attacked them with two small pieces of artillery, and routed them after three days more of fighting, when the Wyandots, Pottawatomies and Ottawas massacred *eight hundred men, women and children*.

In fact, the Fox nation was reported completely destroyed, but this was not the case. Some of its warriors joined the Iroquois, while the main body

fled to the west side of Lake Michigan, where they were long distinguished for their especial hatred of the French. On the other hand, the friendship then cemented between the French and the Wyandots, Pottawatomies and Ottawas, endured through more than half a century of varied fortunes, and was scarcely severed when, throughout Canada and the West, the Gallic flag went down in hopeless defeat before the conquering Britons.

From Detroit the Wyandots gradually extended their hunting-grounds to the southward (the strength of the Iroquois, after a thirty years' war with the French, having been much reduced, and their hostile incursions into the Lake Erie region successfully repelled), and as early as 1725 were in quiet possession of the country about Sandusky Bay, and also claimed ownership to all the lands lying between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. In 1740, they consented to the proposition that a considerable body of Delawares, who had been driven out of Pennsylvania by the Iroquois, should occupy the Muskingum country. Finally, the entire Delaware nation, as well as the major portion of the Shawanese, became established in the present State of Ohio, and in conjunction with the Wyandots (all allies of the French), desolated and laid waste the border settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for many years.

Our researches have not led us to believe that the Wyandots were any worse or any better than the average North American savage. They had the usual characteristics of the Indians, both of the Algonquin and Iroquois races, of which races, indeed, during the later years, they were a mixture. Less terrible in battle, less sagacious in council, than the men of the Six Nations, they were, nevertheless, like the rest of their red brethren, brave, hardy and skillful warriors, astute managers so far as their knowledge extended, generally faithful friends, and invariably most implacable enemies. Their own time they devoted to war, the chase or idleness, abandoning to the women all the labors which could be imposed upon their weary shoulders.

They lived in the utmost freedom which it is possible to imagine, consistent with any civil or military organization whatever. Their sachems exercised little authority, save to declare war or make peace, to determine on the migrations of the tribes, and to give wise counsels allaying any ill feelings which might exist among the people. There was no positive law compelling obedience.

Even in war there was no way by which the braves could be forced to take the war-path. Any chieftain could drive a stake into the ground, dance the war dance around it, strike the tomahawk into it with a yell of defiance, and call for warriors to go forth against the foe. If his courage or capacity was doubted, he obtained but few followers. If he was of approved valor and skill, a larger number would grasp their weapons in response to his appeal; while if he was a chieftain distinguished far and wide for deeds of blood and craft, the whole nation would spring to arms, and all its villages would resound with the terrific notes of the war song, chanted by hundreds of frenzied braves. Even after they had taken the field (or more properly speaking, the woods) against their enemies, they could not be compelled to fight, except by the fear of being called a "squaw," which, however, to the Indian mind was a very terrible punishment.

With the Indian method of warfare, the American mind is pretty well acquainted, so that we need not give a detailed description of it here. Few have not read how the warriors went forth against their foes, clad chiefly in hideous paint, but armed with tomahawk and scalping-knives, and those

who have been sufficiently successful in fur-catching, carrying also the coveted muskets of the white man; how they made their way with the utmost secrecy through the forest until they reached the vicinity of their enemies, whether red or white; how, when their unsuspecting victims were wrapped in slumber, the whole crowd of painted demons would burst in among them, using musket, knife and tomahawk with the most furious zeal; and how, when the torch had been applied, men, women and children were stricken down in indiscriminate slaughter by the lurid light of their blazing homes.

It is well known, too, that those who escaped immediate death were often reserved for a still more horrible doom; that the fearful sport of running the gauntlet when a hundred weapons were flung by malignant foes at the naked fugitive, was but the preliminary amusement before the awful burning at the stake, accompanied by all the refinements of torment which a baleful ingenuity could invent, yet supported with unsurpassable fortitude by the victim, who often shrieked his defiant death song amid the last convulsions of his tortured frame. Their religion was what might have been expected from their practices—a mass of senseless and brutal superstition—and Pere Marquette, the most zealous of missionaries, after several years of labor among the Northwestern Indians, could only say that the Hurons “retained a little Christianity.”

It would be foreign to the design of this work to attempt to give an extended account of all the wars, movements, etc., of the Wyandot Indians, subsequent to their occupation of the Sandusky River country, even if such were possible. They were simply in common with all other tribes in the neighborhood of the great lakes, the friends and allies of the French, the foes of the English and Iroquois, and until the termination of the French power in America, had assisted the troops of that nation to fight many battles. Thus in 1744, when war broke out between France and England, numerous bands of savages from all the Northwestern tribes sought the service of the French. Some of them assailed the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, while others made their way to Montreal, where they were furnished with arms and ammunition, and were sent forth against the settlers of New York and New England. In 1745, one of the numerous records made by the Canadian officials states that fifty “Poutewatamies,” fifteen “Puans” and ten “Illinois” came to go to war. Another mentions the arrival of thirty-eight “Outawois,” seventeen “Santernes,” twenty-four *Hurons*, and fourteen “Poutewatamies.” Similar official memoranda show the sending out of not less than twenty marauding expeditions against the English colonists in one year, frequent mention being made of the part taken by the Hurons or Wyandots in these bloody raids.

After the close of that war by the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle in 1748, there was comparative quiet among the red men of the Northwest until the opening of the great conflict known in Europe as the seven-years' war, but in America called the “Old French and Indian War.” This contest was commenced in the spring of 1754, by a fight between a body of Virginia rangers, under Lieut. Col. George Washington, and a company of French sent out from Fort DuQuesne, and continued until toward the close of 1762, when, by a treaty of peace between France and England, the former power gave up all claims to the Northwest Territory, and from that date their authority here ceased forevermore.

Meanwhile, true to their promises and their friendships, the Hurons or Wyandots had participated side by side with the French in numerous conflicts. They assisted to defeat Braddock in front of Fort DuQuesne. Sub-

sequently, nearly every Wyandot who could lift a tomahawk, went forth upon the war path against the hapless inhabitants of the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers. They served under Montcalm in Canada. Again were they summoned to the defense of Fort Du Quesne when it was threatened by Gen. Forbes' army, and the following year, under D'Aubry, they proceeded to the relief of Fort Niagara. That fortress soon surrendered to the English, however, and a little later the fall of Quebec (at which a large body of the Northwestern Indians was present) virtually decided the fate of Canada and the Northwest. The Indians then began to lose faith in the omnipotence of their French friends, and our Wyandots, together with other tribes, returned to their homes on the shores of the Great Lakes and rivers of the West, and gloomily awaited the results referred to at the close of the preceding paragraph.

When, in 1763, Pontiac, the renowned Ottawa chieftain, marshaled under his leadership the Northwestern tribes for the purpose of overthrowing British supremacy in that region, the Wyandots joined him. After the siege of Detroit had continued for several weeks, the Wyandots and Pottawatomies made a treaty of peace with Maj. Gladwyn, the besieged English commander, but when Maj. Rogers and Capt. Dalzell led a party from the fort to attack Pontiac in his camp, the treacherous Wyandots and Pottawatomies fiercely assaulted the flank of the British column. Dalzell was killed, and it was only by the most desperate exertions that his successor, Capt. Grant, with the aid of Maj. Rogers and his American rangers, was able to make good his retreat to the fort, after a fourth of his men were killed or wounded.

The next summer, 1864, Gen. Bradstreet* occupied Detroit with a considerable force of English, Americans and Iroquois, the appearance of whom, together with Gen. Boquet's successful campaign into the Muskingum Country, doubtless tended to strongly impress the power of England on the hitherto hostile tribes. In 1765, George Croghan, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, under the celebrated Sir William Johnson, baronet, his Majesty's sole agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the North-western Department of North America, etc., etc., etc., held a grand council meeting at Fort Pitt, and also at Detroit, with the Northwestern tribes. They had by that time become thoroughly humbled, and were sincerely desirous of peace and the re-opening of the fur trade. After the treaties then made, all these tribes remained steady friends of the British, so long as that nation had any need of their services.

Pontiac himself gave in his submission at another council held in August of the same year. This celebrated chieftain was murdered by an Illinois Indian near St. Louis, in 1769. The Wyandots, the Ottawas, and other tribes which had followed his lead, sprang to arms to avenge the murder, and almost exterminated the Illinois. Except this and similar conflicts with neighboring savages, also a slight participation in Dunmore's war, the Wyandots remained at peace until the out-break of the Revolutionary war.

The British then made strong and, as we shall see, successful efforts to obtain their assistance, and in the summer of 1777, several hundred Wyandots, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Winnebagoes and others from the region of the Great Lakes, all under Charles de Langdale, a French and

* During the same season, Gen. Bradstreet, with his forces, ascended the Sandusky River as far as it was navigable for boats, where a treaty of peace was signed by the chiefs and head men of the Wyandot nation. It is probable that he penetrated as far inland as the old Indian town of Upper Sandusky, which stood on the right bank of the river, about three miles above the present town of Upper Sandusky. Gen. Israel Putnam, then a Major in command of a battalion of American provincials, was with Bradstreet.

Indian half-breed, and another French officer, joined the English Army of Gen. Burgoyne. They accompanied him in his invasion of New York, but accomplished little, except to burn some houses and slaughter a few families. Burgoyne made some efforts to restrain their ferocity, which so disgusted them that they nearly or quite all returned home before his surrender to Gen. Gates. They also complained that Burgoyne did not take good care of them, and that over a hundred of their number were needlessly sacrificed at Bennington, Vt.

Although the Wyandots and their neighbors—the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawattomies on the north, and the Delawares and Shawanese on the south—were opposed to taking any further part in the war under the direct command of British officers, and as part of a British Army, yet as it appears, they were not at all averse to making war upon the Americans in their own way, and under the lead of their own chiefs. Hence, late in the fall of 1777, the Wyandot, Delaware and Shawanese warriors appeared in Westmoreland County, Penn., where (many of the arms-bearing population being absent as members of Washington's army) they gathered many scalps. Elated with their success, they crossed the Alleghanies and slaughtered many of the inhabitants of the region now embraced by the counties of Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon and Somerset. Neither age, sex nor condition were spared by the savages. Immediately after the French Government had relinquished control of Canada and the Northwest Territory, the Jesuit missionaries retired to the Canadian side of the Great Lakes and the river St. Lawrence, hence the Wyandots, thus left without the Christianizing influences of their former teachers, soon relapsed to a degree of barbarity and ferociousness which placed them upon an even footing with their no less savage allies, the Delawares, Shawanese, Mingoës and Miamis. The Six Nations also took the war-path in the interests of the British, and under the lead of the villains Brant, Butler and various Tories, committed many murders in the frontier settlements of New York and Pennsylvania, the massacre of the Wyoming settlers and the destruction of Hannastown being among their chief exploits.

These forays and murdering expeditions on the part of the savages under British pay continued until the close of the struggle for American independence. Meanwhile, the Americans were using all the means at hand in the endeavor to defend their border settlements in the interior, while at the same time engaged in fighting the British armies, then desolating their seaport towns. To this end, in 1778, Gen. Lachlin McIntosh, commander of the Western Military Department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), marched forth with about 1,000 men. He was vested with discretionary powers, but it was purposed that he should march his army to Detroit, or at least as far as the Indian towns on the Sandusky River, which seemed to be the general places of rendezvous for the hostile tribes of the Northwest. Gen. McIntosh, however, lacked the qualifications necessary to conduct an Indian warfare successfully, and only proceeded as far as the immediate vicinity of the present town of Bolivar, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He there halted, erected Fort Laurens, garrisoned it with 150 men, under the command of Col. John Gibson, returned to Fort Pitt, and soon after resigned his command of the department.

Fort Laurens—named in honor of the then President of the Continental Congress, Henry Laurens—was the first substantially built work erected within the present limits of Ohio. Yet disasters attended it from the beginning. The Indians stole the horses, and drew the garrison into several

ambuscades, killing fourteen men at one time and eleven at another, besides capturing a number of others. Eight hundred warriors, among them many Wyandots, invested it and kept up the siege for six weeks! The provisions grew short, and when supplies from Fort Pitt had arrived within a hundred yards of the fort, the garrison, in their joyousness, fired a general salute with musketry, which so frightened the loaded packhorses as to produce a general stampede through the woods, scattering the provisions in every direction, so that most of the much-needed supplies were lost. Although it was regarded very desirable, for various military reasons, to have a garrisoned fort and depot of supplies at a point about equidistant from the forts on the Ohio River and the hostile Indians on the Sandusky Plains, yet so disastrous had been the experiences at Fort Laurens that it was abandoned in August, 1779.

During subsequent years, other expeditions were organized in Pennsylvania and Kentucky for the purpose of chastizing with powder and ball the hostile Indians of Ohio. Thus Col. John Bowman took the field with 160 Kentuckians in July, 1779; Col. George Rogers Clark, with about 1,000 Kentuckians, in July, 1780; Gen. Daniel Brodhead, with 300 men from Fort Pitt, in April, 1781; and Col. Archibald Lochry, with about 100 men from Westmoreland County, Penn., in July, 1781. These expeditions were attended with varying success, but as they had in view the punishment of the savages occupying the southern half of the present State, no special significance, as regards the history of Wyandot County, can be attached to their movements.

However, notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the Americans, the savages remained masters of the field in Ohio, the neighborhood of the Great Lakes, and along the River St. Lawrence. The Wyandots of the Sandusky Plains (together with large numbers of the Delawares and Shawanese, who, driven from haunts farther South by the expeditions already mentioned, had established themselves near the Wyandots), fully supplied with war material from the British post at Detroit, still continued their massacres of the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania. The fiendishness displayed by these savages in their attacks upon isolated white settlements was unbounded, and frequently every member of a family was found slain, scalped, their bodies otherwise horribly mutilated, and their dwelling burned to ashes. The prattling babe, as well as the tottering decrepit grandparents, all, all fell victims to a ferocity of disposition and studied cruelty of purpose that is harrowing to contemplate, even after the lapse of more than one hundred years. At last, stung to desperation by the loss of parents, brothers, sisters, wives and children, at the hands of the savages, the sturdy Scotch-Irish residents of Westmoreland and Washington Counties, Penn., determined upon the organization of a force, under the authority of the military commander of that department, which should proceed to the Sandusky Plains (the rendezvous of all the hostile savages of the Northwest), and give battle to the Indians upon their own ground. This determination resulted in the formation and sending forward of a body of men under Col. William Crawford, whose movements, battles, etc., will be noted in the succeeding chapter.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.—CONTINUED.

(EVENTS FROM 1782 TO 1818.)

THE INCEPTION OF CRAWFORD'S SANDUSKY EXPEDITION—THE MARCH—BATTLE—RESULTS—DR. KNIGHT'S NARRATION—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COL. CRAWFORD—THE TREATY OF FORT MCINTOSH—TREATY OF FORT HARMAR—SAD RESULTS ATTENDING THE EXPEDITIONS UNDER GEN. HARMAR AND ST. CLAIR—"MAD ANTHONY" IN THE FIELD—HE DEFEATS THE COMBINED SAVAGE TRIBES AT THE "FALLEN TIMBERS"—INDIAN ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT—TREATY OF GREENVILLE—OF FORT INDUSTRY—OF BROWNSTOWN—THE WYANDOTS THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICANS—WAR OF 1812-15—TREATY OF THE FOOT OF THE RAPIDS OF THE MIAMI OF THE LAKE—TERMS—SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY HELD AT ST. MARY'S—THE WYANDOTS FINALLY ESTABLISHED ON RESERVATIONS, I. E., LANDS NOW EMBRACED BY WYANDOT COUNTY—DEATH OF THEIR GREAT CHIEF TARRIE—ATTENDANT FUNERAL CEREMONIES—TRIBAL NAMES OF THE WYANDOTS—SKETCH OF CHIEF TARRIE, AS PREPARED BY WILLIAM WALKER, A QUADROON OF THE WYANDOT NATION.

AS already indicated, the year 1782, especially along the American border settlements, was one of war, bloodshed and carnage. Urged on by the British officers at Detroit, the Indians sought every opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon the unprotected settlers. The woods of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia teemed with savages the most vindictive, and no one was safe from attack unless protected by the walls of a fortified station. On the 28th of March, Gen. William Irvine, commander of the Western Military Department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt, issued a call to the officers of the militia of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington (which counties then comprised all that part of Southwestern Pennsylvania lying west of Laurel Hill, Washington County, having been erected from Westmoreland in 1781) to meet in council at Pittsburgh on April 5, to take into consideration the adoption of some systematic defense of the exposed settlements. The council was largely attended, and the plan then agreed upon was to divide the regular troops equally between Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and to keep flying bodies of volunteers marching from place to place along the line of the frontier.

The county of Westmoreland agreed to furnish sixty-five men to range along the border from the Allegheny River to Laurel Hill, while Washington County stipulated to keep in the field one hundred and sixty men to patrol the Ohio River from Montour's Bottom to Wheeling. It was soon apparent, however, that this experiment or system of defense was inadequate, for in spite of every precaution, and in defiance of every expedient to thwart them, the wily savages would frequently cross to the left banks of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, fall suddenly upon some unsuspecting and helpless settlements, and after completing their work of murder and pillage, would hurriedly recross the rivers, and be far away in the western wilds before the patrolling volunteers were aware of their presence. Therefore it was soon demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the majority of the endangered inhabitants that the only security for the frontier lay in carrying

the war into the Indian country, and in accordance with this feeling Col. Marshall, the commandant at Fort McIntosh, wrote to Gen. Irvine, on the 2d of April, as follows: "This is most certain, that unless an expedition be carried against some of the principal Indian towns early this summer, this country must unavoidably suffer." Again, on the 4th of the same month, he wrote: "The people in general on the frontiers are waiting with anxious expectation, to know whether an expedition can be carried against Upper Sandusky * early this spring or not."

It is claimed that Gen. Irvine was not in favor of carrying the war into the Sandusky country, but be that as it may, he soon after called a council of the officers of his department to meet at his headquarters, at Fort Pitt, on the 7th of May, to take the matter under advisement. A large number of officers were present, and many others who could not come were represented in writing. There was a wonderful unanimity of opinion, at this meeting, as to the necessity of sending an expedition into the Indian country. It was known that most of the scalping parties prowling about the borders came from Upper Sandusky, not, however, that *all* the savages invading the settlements were Wyandots, but that their town was the grand rallying point for all the Northwest tribes before starting for the frontiers. Of the men called together at Gen. Irvine's headquarters, none failed to appreciate the pressing necessity for the destruction of the Sandusky rendezvous. An expedition was determined upon, and Upper Sandusky, the favorite point of assembling for the hostile Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Mingoos, was named as the point of attack.

Mingo Bottom, a point on the right bank of the Ohio River, about two and one-half miles below the present town of Steubenville, was designated as the place of rendezvous, and Monday, May 20, as the time for the assemblage of those who were to take part in the movement. However, the volunteers did not all report until Friday morning, May 24, when the last one crossed to the west side of the river. The remainder of that day was occupied in the election of regimental and company officers, and in making preparations for the march to begin the following morning. Of the troops assembled, Washington County, Penn., had furnished three hundred and twenty; Westmoreland County, Penn., one hundred and thirty; Ohio County, Va., twenty; and other localities not known, ten; making a total of four hundred and eighty officers and men. In the election which took place for chief commander of the expedition, Col. William Crawford, of Westmoreland County, and Col. David Williamson, of Washington County—he who had commanded the expedition to the Tuscarawas country† two months before—were the candidates. The vote stood two hundred and thirty-five for Col. Crawford and two hundred and thirty for Col. Williamson. Col. Crawford having been, by a small majority, placed at the head of the expedition, his competitor, Col. Williamson, was immediately chosen, by a unanimous vote,

* Upper Sandusky was then the place where the British paid their Western Indian allies their annuities.

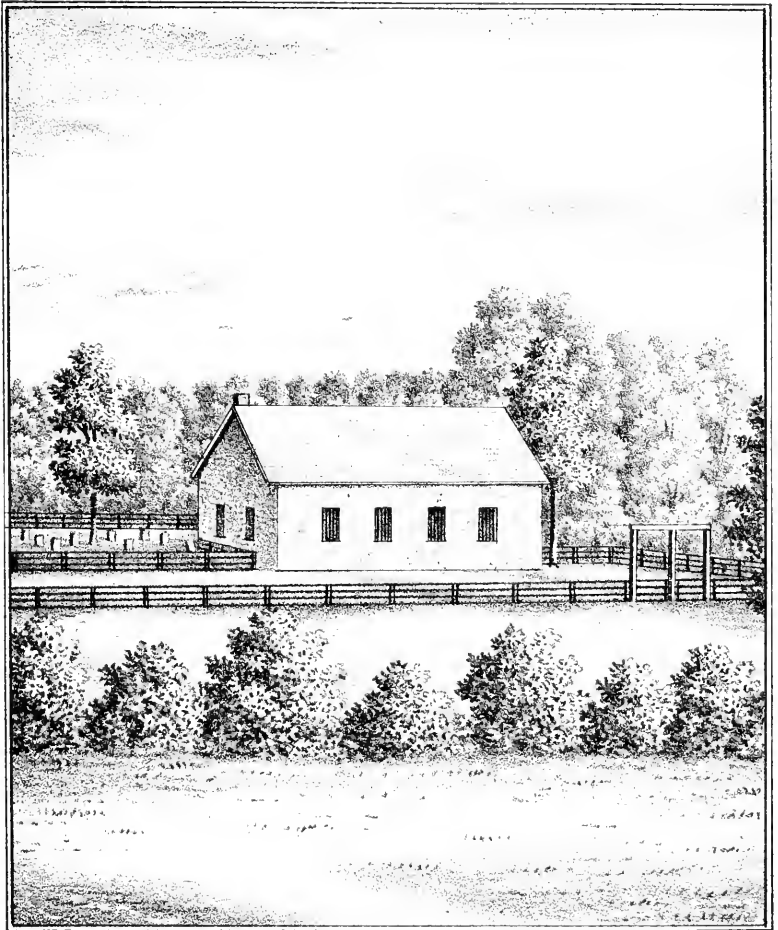
† We are well aware of the fact that numbers of those who have heretofore written concerning Crawford's Sandusky expedition have managed to interweave in their narrations something about the wretched Moravian affair. The Delawares under the partial control of the easy-going Moravian missionaries may or may not have been guilty of offenses against the whites east of the Ohio River. It has been claimed that Delaware Indians who spoke the German language, and who claimed to belong to one of the Moravian villages, committed murders in a white settlement on the Pennsylvania border, also, that Williamson's men found children's clothing in one of the Moravian towns, which was identified as having been worn by little white children when killed or carried off by Indians. Be this as it may, we consider an account of the Moravian affair as not pertinent to the history of the Wyandot Indians, or of Wyandot County, and, therefore, forbear making further mention of it. If, however, it be asserted that by reason of the killing of the Delaware Indians, at the Moravian towns, the Delaware tribes were made more bloodthirsty, and burned Col. Crawford by way of retaliation, we answer, that the Delawares were always bloodthirsty, vindictive, treacherous, cowardly, and that they burned many white prisoners at the stake, both before and after the death of Crawford.

the Senior Major, or second officer in rank. The other Majors were Thomas Gaddis, John McClelland and Maj. Brinton. Daniel Leet was elected Brigade-major; Dr. John Knight was appointed Surgeon; and John Slover and Jonathan Zane accompanied the expedition as guides. The force was divided into eighteen companies, some of which were commanded by the following named captains: McGeehan, Hoagland, Beeson, Munn, Ross, Ogle, John Biggs, Craig, Ritchie, John Miller, Joseph Bean and Andrew Hood.

Gen. Irvine issued sealed orders directed to the "Commander-in-Chief of the expedition against the Indian town at or near Sandusky," in which he specifically set forth the object of his command to be "to destroy with fire and sword (if practicable) the Indian town and settlement at Sandusky, by which it was hoped to give ease and safety to the inhabitants of this country; but if that should be found impracticable, to perform such other services in his power as would, in their consequences, have a tendency to answer that great end." It was also directed to "settle all questions of rank before leaving their rendezvous: and to regulate their last day's march so as to reach said town about dawn or a little before, in order to effect a surprise." Gen. Irvine spoke of the expedition as being composed of "disinterested and virtuous men, who had the protection of this country in view, and upon whom he enjoined it specially to act in such a manner as to reflect honor on and add reputation to the American arms." The orders concluded "with the sincere wishes of the department commander for their success."

It will thus be seen that the Crawford expedition *was not*, as many have thought and asserted, an unauthorized, illegal, ill-considered or murderous raid—"a sudden and wild maraud" of "untamed borderers"—an organization put on foot by lawless men, for the destruction of the remnant of the Moravian Indians that had been, during the previous year, forcibly removed from their villages on the Tuscarawas, by the British and Delaware hostiles to the Sandusky Plains. The massacre of innocent, inoffensive Indians *was not* the purpose of the expedition, commanded by Col. Crawford, to the Sandusky country, in 1782. It *was* to chastise hostile Indian tribes who had been and still were the deadly enemies of the settlers on the Western borders—enemies of our civilization—enemies of our common country—enemies of the white race. And all those writers who have maintained that Col. Crawford's command was composed of "bandits and murderers," and that their purpose was "to destroy the remainder of the Moravian Indians," were undoubtedly mistaken. Butterfield, in his admirable history of "Crawford's Sandusky Campaign," says, that "in all examinations of the correspondence of those projecting the expedition against Sandusky, and of those who took part in it, as well as of papers and documents of that period relating thereto, and of contemporaneous publications, he had not met with a single statement or word calculated to awaken a suspicion, even of intended harm, to the Christian Indians upon the Sandusky. Whenever the objective point of the expedition is mentioned, it is invariably given as Sandusky, or the Wyandot town or towns."

Early on the morning of Saturday, May 25, Crawford's command began its march on horseback for the Sandusky Plains, distant about 150 miles. They purposed making a rapid march, avoiding, as far as practicable, the Indian trails, so as to reach the Sandusky region without the knowledge of the Indians, and thus take them by surprise. The wily nature of the sav-



WYANDOT MISSION CHURCH.
COMPLETED IN 1825.

ages, says Butterfield, was too well known to give assurance of security because no enemy was visible; hence Col. Crawford "took every precaution to guard against ambuscades and surprises." "Unceasing vigilance was the watchword." However, nothing worthy of note transpired until Monday night, the 27th, while at the third encampment. Here a number of the men lost their horses, which were hunted for the next morning without success. It was then decided by Col. Crawford that these dismounted men should return home, as their crippled condition would contribute more to the burden and inconvenience of the movement than would their services toward securing its successful issue. On Tuesday, the 28th, the fourth day of the march, the command reached the Tuscarawas River, at a point about one mile below the present town of New Philadelphia, the county seat of Tuscarawas County. During the same evening, Maj. Brinton and Capt. Bean, while a short distance from the camp, discovered two Indians lurking near by, upon whom they immediately fired, but without effect. These escaping Indians, says Dr. Knight, gave notice to the hostiles on the Sandusky of the movements of the Americans. The fact of the discovery while yet so remote from the objective point rendered the necessity greater for a rapid march. Therefore, on Wednesday morning, the 29th, the march was resumed with a rapidity not before attempted. The guides, Slover and Zane, in the advance, led off in a northwest course across the Killbuck, above the present town of Millersburg, county seat of Holmes County, leaving Wooster, the present county seat of Wayne County, about ten miles to the north, and Mansfield, now the county seat of Richland County, a few miles south, and on the evening of Saturday, June 1, the entire command encamped at a point now known as Spring Mills, about eight miles east of the present town of Crestline, in Crawford County. On the following day, Sunday, June 2, the expedition arrived at the Sandusky River near the present village of Leesville, having marched about eighty-five miles during the last five days. The Sandusky Plains were reached on Monday, the 3d day of June, and the mouth of the Little Sandusky on Tuesday, the 4th. Later on the same day, the troops reached the Wyandot town, then known as Upper Sandusky, which was situated about three miles southeast of the present town of that name, but to the utter astonishment of Crawford and his men, not an Indian was to be seen, and the village appeared as if it had been deserted for some time. It was now afternoon. The men and officers dismounted, and while the horses leisurely grazed upon the luxuriant and abundant pasturage, and the men drank from a neighboring spring, Col. Crawford and his officers consulted as to what was best to be done.

One of the guides of the expedition, Slover, had been a prisoner among the Indians, and was familiar with the localities in the Sandusky region. He communicated his opinion to Col. Crawford, that the Indians of the deserted Wyandot village, on hearing of his approach, had probably gone to one of their towns, situated about eight miles down the river. It was thereupon determined to move forward at once in search of them. A march of three miles brought them to the site of the present town of Upper Sandusky. After a further advance movement of about a mile, some of the men stated that they were short of supplies, and expressed a desire to return instead of proceeding onward. A council of war was then held, to consider the question of the probability of the concentration of the hostile Indians in their front. Crawford and the guide, Zane, were of the opinion that there were indications that the Indians were bent on a determined resistance, and were then, probably, collecting their warriors. Zane advised an immediate re-

turn home. The council, however, decided to continue the march during the remainder of that afternoon, but no longer.

Col. Crawford had previously sent forward a small body of men for the purpose of reconnoitering. This party had gone but about two miles when they discovered the enemy in full force rapidly moving toward them. Immediately one of the scouts was sent back to Col. Crawford to inform him of the presence of the enemy. The council had just adjourned, and the troops were at once formed for action. After advancing about a mile, the enemy were found moving toward a grove, evidently meaning battle. Col. Crawford ordered his men to dismount and advance upon the Indians. They did so, and ere the expiration of many minutes the savages were dislodged, and the Americans in possession of the grove. Soon, the Delawares, with whom the battle was opened, were reinforced by the Wyandots, all being under the command of Capt. Mathew Elliott, an Irishman in the service of the British Government. Very soon, the action, which commenced about 4 o'clock P. M., became general. The infamous renegade, Simon Girty, was with the savages and acted a conspicuous part. The Indians were protected, in a measure, by the tall prairie grass, and the Pennsylvanians were also afforded some protection, too, by the grove, of which they had, by gallant fighting, obtained possession. The fight at "Battle Island," in what is now termed Crane Township, Wyandot County, continued with varying success until dark, when the Indians retired farther out into the prairie, and ceased firing. The loss sustained by the Americans was four killed and nineteen wounded. Doubtless the Indians lost a greater number, but of course it was never known.

Crawford retained his position in the grove during the night, his men meanwhile suffering terribly for lack of water. At daylight on the morning of June 5 (Wednesday), the firing was renewed, but in a desultory manner, and at long range only, and so continued throughout the day. Hence little damage was done (the Americans having four more men wounded) and the relative position of the opposing forces remained unchanged. During the day, however, the enemy was re-inforced by a body of white troops, known as "Butler's Rangers," also by about 200 Shawanese Indians. Savages from other quarters also kept gathering in, so that the Americans were surrounded and greatly out-numbered. A council of war was thereupon called, which unanimously decided upon a retreat that night. The movement was to commence at 9 o'clock. Just as the hour had arrived for the retreat to begin, the enemy discovered the intentions of the Americans and opened fire from various points. Confusion followed, and some in the front line hurried off, followed by many pushing forward from the rear. The advance, under command of Maj. McClelland, was furiously attacked by the Delawares and Shawanese and suffered severely, he being fatally wounded. The rear division was also attacked and suffered considerable loss. All through the night the retreat was continued, the enemy pursuing in considerable force, with more or less vigor and efficiency. The advance of Crawford's command arrived at the old town of Upper Sandusky about daybreak of Thursday, June 6, where, after a short time, about 300 of the original force were collected.

It was then ascertained that Col. Crawford was missing. But none knew whether he was killed, captured, or was making his escape on some route other than that taken by the main body of his forces. Dr. Knight and John Slover, one of the pilots, or guides, were also among those unaccounted for. The retreating volunteers were now under the command of Col. Will-

iamson, who is said to have conducted the movement as skillfully and successfully as could have been reasonably expected. When well along on the open country or "plains," a large body of mounted Indians and British cavalry came in sight of the retreating troops. The enemy pressed forward so closely upon their flanks and rear that the Pennsylvanians finally halted, formed their lines, and gave battle. This was at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, June 6, near the eastern edge of the plains, not far from a small branch of the Olentangy Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, in what is now known as Whetstone Township, Crawford County. The enemy attacked on front, left flank and rear, but seemed glad to retire at the expiration of an hour's fighting. In this action, termed the "Battle of Olentangy," the Americans lost three men killed and eight wounded. The loss of the enemy was much greater.

The retreat then continued in a chilly, drenching rain, the enemy still pursuing and occasionally firing a shot at a respectable distance in the rear. At night the opposing forces were encamped within a mile of each other. Scarcely had the Americans formed their lines at daybreak of the 7th, when the enemy opened fire from the rear. Here they captured two of the Americans, and it is supposed tomahawked them. But the main body was not pursued further, the last hostile shot having been fired near the present town of Crestline, in Crawford County. On their further retreat they had frequent accessions of stragglers, who had been detached by various means from the main body early in the retrograde movement. The homeward march was along the trail of the troops when outward bound, as far as the Tuscarawas, which they crossed June 10. From that point to the Ohio River, Williamson's trail was followed. Mingo Bottom was reached on the 13th, where, to their great joy, they found several of their missing comrades, who had arrived before them. But the gallant Crawford was not among them, and about 100 of the 480 men that started with the expedition never returned. Among the unreturned heroes were William Harrison, son-in-law, and William Crawford, the nephew of Col. Crawford. Harrison suffered death at the stake.

John Slover, the guide, was captured by a band of Shawanese within twenty miles of the Tuscarawas River, at a point now within the limits of Wayne County. He was taken back to the Sandusky Plains, and from thence to the Shawanese towns near Mad River, now in Logan County, where he was beaten and made to run the gauntlet. Finally, he was taken to Wapatonica, an Indian village situated near the site of Zanesfield, in Logan County, where a council condemned him to die at the stake. Taken to Mack-a-back, another Indian village, which stood near the site of the present town of West Liberty, in Logan County, he was bound to a post and a fire kindled around him. Soon after the fire began to blaze a heavy rainstorm came on and extinguished it. The savages then postponed the burning until the next day. During the night, though bound with cords and guarded, he escaped, and finally reached the settlements, having crossed the Ohio River at Wheeling, July 11, 1782.

We now give place to Dr. John Knight's narrative, which, written by him soon after his escape, tells of the march, battle, capture and death of Col. Crawford. It is as follows:

"About the latter end of the month of March or the beginning of April, of the year 1782, the Western Indians began to make incursions upon the frontiers of Ohio County, Va., and Washington and Westmoreland Counties, Penn. which had been their constant practice ever since the commencement of the present war between the United States and Great Britain.

“In consequence of these predatory invasions, the principal officers of the above-mentioned counties, named Cols. Williamson and Marshall, tried every method in their power to set on foot an expedition against the Wyandot towns, which they could effect in no other way than by giving all possible encouragement to volunteers. The plan proposed was as follows: Every man furnishing himself with a horse, a gun, and one month's provision should be exempt from two tours of militia duty. Likewise that every one who had been plundered by the Indians should, if the plunder could be found at their towns, have it again, proving it to be his property; and all horses lost on the expedition by unavoidable accidents were to be replaced by horses taken in the enemy's country.

“The place appointed for the rendezvous or general meeting of the volunteers was fixed on the west side of the Ohio River, about forty miles below Fort Pitt by land, and, I think, about seventy-five by water.

“Col. Crawford was solicited by the general voice of these western counties and districts to command the expedition. He accordingly set out as a volunteer and came to Fort Pitt two days before the time appointed for the assembling of the men. As there was no surgeon yet appointed to go with the expedition, Col. Crawford begged the favor of Gen. Irvine, to permit me to accompany him (my consent having been previously asked), to which the General agreed, provided Col. Gibson did not object. Having obtained permission of the Colonel, I left Fort Pitt on Tuesday, May 21, and the next day about 1 in the afternoon arrived at the Min_o Bottom. The volunteers did not all cross the river until Friday morning, the 24th; they then distributed themselves into eighteen companies, choosing their Captains by vote. There were chosen also one Colonel commandant, four field Majors and one brigade Major. There were 465 who voted.

“We began our march on Saturday, May 25, making almost a due west course, and on the fourth day reached the old Moravian town upon the river Muskingum, about sixty miles from the river Ohio. Some of the men, having lost their horses on the night preceding, returned home. Tuesday, the 28th, in the evening, Maj. Brinton and Capt. Bean went some distance from camp to reconnoiter; having gone about one-quarter of a mile, they saw two Indians, upon whom they fired and then returned to camp. This was the first place we were discovered, as we understood afterward. On Tuesday, the 4th of June, which was the eleventh day of our march, about 1 o'clock, we came to the spot where the town of Sandusky formerly stood; the inhabitants had moved eighteen miles lower down the creek nearer Lower Sandusky; but as neither our guides or any who were with us had known anything of their removal, we began to conjecture there were no Indian towns nearer than Lower Sandusky, which was at least forty miles distant.

“However, after refreshing our horses, we advanced on in search of some of their settlements, but had scarcely got the distance of three or four miles from the old town, when a number of our men expressed their desire to return, some of them alleging that they had only five days' provisions; upon which the field officers and Captains determined in council to proceed that afternoon and no longer. Previous to the calling of this council, a small party of light horse had been sent forward to reconnoiter. Just as the council had ended, an express returned from the above-mentioned party of light horse with the intelligence that they had been about three miles in front, and had seen a large body of Indians running toward them. In a short time we saw the rest of the light horse, who joined us, and having

gone one mile further met a number of Indians who had partly got possession of a piece of woods before us, whilst we were in the plains, but our men, alighting from their horses and rushing into the woods, soon obliged them to abandon that place.

"The enemy, being by this time re-inforced, flanked to the right and a part of them coming in our rear quickly made the action more serious. The firing continued very warm on both sides from 4 o'clock until the dark of the evening, each party maintaining their ground. And next morning about 4 o'clock, some guns were discharged at the distance of 200 or 300 yards; which continued till day, doing little or no execution on either side. The field officers then assembled and agreed as the enemy were every moment increasing, and we had already a number wounded, to retreat that night. The whole body was to form into three lines, keeping the wounded in the center. We had four killed and twenty-three wounded, of the latter seven very dangerously, on which account as many biers were got ready to carry them; most of the rest were slightly wounded and none so bad but they could ride on horseback. After dark the officers went on the outposts and brought in all the men as expeditiously as they could. Just as the troops were about to form, several guns were fired by the enemy, upon which some of our men spoke out and said our intention was discovered by the Indians, who were firing alarm guns, upon which some in front hurried off, and the rest immediately followed, leaving the seven men that were dangerously wounded, some of whom, however, got off on horseback by means of some good friends, who waited for and assisted them.

"We had not got a quarter of a mile from the field of action, when I heard Col. Crawford calling for his son, John Crawford, his son-in-law, Maj. Harrison, Maj. Rose, and William Crawford, his nephew, upon which I came up and told him I believed they were before us. He asked, 'Is that the doctor?' I answered, 'yes.' He then replied that they were not in front, and begged of me not to leave him. I promised him I would not. We then waited and continued calling for these men until all of the troops had passed us. The Colonel told me that his horse had almost given out, that he could not keep up with the troops, and wished some of his best friends to remain with him; presently there came two men riding after us, one of them an old man, the other a lad. We inquired if they had seen any of the above persons, and they answered they had not.

"By this time there was a very hot firing before us, and, as we judged, near where our main body must have been. Our course was then nearly southwest, but, changing it, we went north about two miles, the two men remaining in company with us. Judging ourselves now out of the enemy's lines, we took a due east course, taking care to keep at the distance of fifteen or twenty yards apart, and directing ourselves by the north star. The old man often lagged behind, and when this was the case he never failed to call for us to halt for him. When we were near the Sandusky River, he fell one hundred yards behind, and bawled out for us to stop, as usual. While we were preparing to reprimand him for making a noise, I heard an Indian halloo, as I thought, 150 yards from the man, and partly behind him. After this we did not hear the man call again, neither did he ever come up to us any more. It was now past midnight, and about daybreak Col. Crawford's and the young man's horses gave out, and they left them. We pursued our journey eastward, and about 1 o'clock fell in with Capt. Biggs, who had carried Lieut. Ashley from the field of action, who had been dangerously wounded.

“We then went on about the space of an hour, when, a heavy rain coming on, we concluded it was best to encamp, as we were encumbered with the wounded officer. We then barked four or five trees, made an encampment and a fire, and remained there all that night. Next morning we again prosecuted our journey, and having gone about three miles, found a deer which had been recently killed. The meat was sliced from the hams and bundled in the skin, with a tomahawk lying by it. We carried all with us, and, in advancing about one mile further, espied the smoke of a fire. We then gave the wounded officer into the charge of the young man, desiring him to stay behind whilst the Colonel, the Captain and myself walked up as cautiously as we could toward the fire. When we came to it we concluded, from several circumstances, some of our people had encamped there the preceding night. We then went about roasting the venison, and, when about to march, we observed one of our men coming upon our tracks. He seemed at first very shy, but having called to him, he came up and told that he was the person that killed the deer, but, upon hearing us come up, was afraid of Indians, hid in a thicket, and made off. Upon this we gave him some bread and roasted venison, proceeded altogether upon our journey, and about 2 o'clock came upon the paths by which we had gone out. Capt. Biggs and myself did not think it safe to keep the road, but the Colonel said the Indians would not follow the troops further than the plains, which we were then considerably past. As the wounded officer rode Capt. Biggs' horse, I loaned the Captain mine. The Colonel and myself went about one hundred yards in front, the Captain and wounded officer in the center, and the two young men behind. After we had traveled about one mile and a half, several Indians started up within fifteen or twenty steps of the Colonel and me. As we at first discovered only three, I immediately got behind a large black oak, made ready my piece, and raised it up to take sight, when the Colonel called to me twice not to fire; upon that, one of the Indians ran up to the Colonel and took him by the hand. The Colonel then told me to put down my gun, which I did. At that instant one of them came up to me whom I had formerly seen very often, calling me Doctor, and took me by the hand. They were Delaware Indians of the Wingenin tribe. Capt. Biggs fired amongst them, but did no execution. They then told us to call these and make them come back, else they would go and kill them, which the Colonel did, but they four got off and escaped for that time.

“The Colonel and I were then taken to the Indian camp, which was about one-half a mile from the place where we were captured. On Sunday evening five Delawares, who had posted themselves at some distance further on the road, brought back to the camp where we lay Capt. Biggs and Lieut. Ashley's scalps, with an Indian scalp, which Capt. Biggs had taken in the field of action. They also brought in Biggs' horse and mine. They told us the other two had got away from them.

“Monday morning, the 10th of June, we were paraded to march to Sandusky about thirty-three miles distant. They had eleven prisoners of us, and four scalps, the Indians being seventeen in number. Col. Crawford was very desirous to see a 'certain Simon Girty,' who lived among the Indians, and was on this account permitted to go to Tarhe the same night, with two warriors to guard him, having orders at the same time to pass by the place where the Colonel had turned out his horse, that they might if possible find him. The rest of us were taken to the old town, which was within eight miles of the new.

“Tuesday morning, the 11th, Col. Crawford was brought out to us on purpose to be marched in with the prisoners. I asked the Colonel if he had seen Mr. Girty; he told me had, and that Girty had promised to do everything in his power for him, but that the Indians were very much enraged against the prisoners, particularly Capt. Pipe, one of the chiefs. He likewise told me that Girty had informed him that his son-in-law, Maj. Harrison, and his nephew, William Crawford, were made prisoners by the Shawanese, but had been pardoned. This Capt. Pipe had come from the towns about an hour before Col. Crawford, and had painted all the prisoners' faces black.

“As he was painting me, he told me that I should go to the Shawanese towns and see my friends. When the Colonel arrived he painted him black, also told him he was glad to see him, and that he would have him shaved when he came to see his friends at the Wyandot town. When we marched the Colonel and I were kept back between Pipe and Wingeniu, the two Delaware chiefs, the other nine prisoners were sent forward with another party of Indians. As we went along we saw four of the prisoners lying by the path tomahawked and scalped. Some of them were at the distance of half a mile from each other. When we arrived within half a mile of the place where the Colonel was to be executed, we overtook the five prisoners that remained alive. The Indians had caused them to sit down on the ground, as they did, also, the Colonel and me at some distance from them. I was then given in charge of an Indian fellow to be taken to the Shawanese towns.

“In the place where we were made to sit down, there were a number of squaws and boys who fell on the five prisoners and tomahawked them. There was a certain John McKinley among the prisoners, formerly an officer in the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, whose head an old squaw cut off, and the Indians kicked it about on the ground. The young Indian fellows came often where the Colonel and I were, and dashed the scalps in our faces. We were then conducted along toward the place where the Colonel was afterward executed. When we came within about a half mile of it, Simon Girty met us, with several Indians on horseback; he spoke to the Colonel, but I was about 150 yards behind, and could not hear what passed between them. Almost every Indian we met struck us either with sticks or their fists. Girty waited until I was brought up, and asked was that the doctor. I told him yes, and went toward him reaching out my hand, but he bid me be gone, and called me a d——d rascal; upon which the fellow who had me in charge pulled me along. Girty rode up after me and told me I was to go to the Shawanese towns.

“When we were come to the fire, the Colonel was stripped naked, ordered to sit down by the fire, and then they beat him with sticks and their fists. Presently after, I was treated in the same manner. They then tied a rope to the foot of a post about fifteen feet high, bound the Colonel's hands behind his back, and fastened the rope to the ligatures between his wrists. The rope was long enough either for him to sit down or walk around the post once or twice and return the same way. The Colonel then called to Girty and asked him if they intended to burn him. Girty answered yes. The Colonel said he would take it all patiently. Upon this Capt. Pipe, the Delaware chief, made a speech to the Indians, to about thirty or forty men, sixty or seventy squaws and boys. When the speech was finished, they all yelled a hideous and hearty assent to what had been said. The Indian men then took their guns and shot powder into the Colonel's body, from his

feet as far up as his neck. I think not less than seventeen loads were discharged upon his naked body. They then crowded about him and to the best of my observation cut off his ears; when the throng had dispersed a little, I saw the blood running from both sides of his head in consequence thereof.

“The fire was about six or seven yards from the post to which the Colonel was tied. It was made of small hickory poles, each about six feet long. Three or four Indians, by turns, would take up, individually, one of these burning pieces of wood, and apply it to his naked body, already burned black with the powder. These tormentors presented themselves on every side of him so that whichever way he ran around the post they met him with burning faggots and poles. Some of the squaws took wide boards upon which they would put a quantity of burning coals and hot embers, and throw on him, so that in a short time he had nothing but coals of fire and hot ashes to walk upon. In the midst of these extreme torments and tortures he called to Simon Girty, and begged of him to shoot him, but Girty making no answer, he called to him again. Girty by way of derision told the Colonel he had no gun, at the same time turning about to an Indian who was behind him, laughed heartily, and by all his gestures seemed delighted at the horrid scene.

“Girty then came up to me and bade me prepare for death. He said, however, I was not to die at this place, but to be burned at the Shawanese town. He swore by G—d, I need not expect to escape death, but should suffer it in all its extremities. He then observed that some prisoners had given him to understand that if our people had him they would not hurt him; for his part, he said, he did not believe it, but desired to know my opinion of the matter. Being at that time in great anguish and distress for the torments the Colonel was suffering before my eyes, as well as the expectation of underging the same fate in two days, I made little or no reply. He expressed a great deal of ill will for Col. Gibson, and said he was one of his greatest enemies, and more to the same purpose, to all of which I paid very little attention. Col. Crawford, at this period of his sufferings, besought the Almighty to have mercy on his soul, spoke very low, and bore his torments with the most manly fortitude. He continued in all the extremities of pain for an hour and three-quarters or two hours, as near as I can judge, when at last, being almost spent, he lay down on his belly. They then scalped him, and repeatedly threw the scalp in my face, telling me ‘that was my Captain.’ An old squaw (whose appearance every way answered the idea the people entertain of the devil) got a board, took a parcel of coals and ashes, and laid them on his back and head after he had been scalped; he then raised himself upon his feet and began to walk around the post; they next put a burning stick to him as usual, but he seemed more insensible of pain than before.

“The Indian fellow who had me in charge now took me away to Capt. Pipe’s house, about three-quarters of a mile from the place of the Colonel’s execution. I was bound all night, and thus prevented from seeing the last of the horrid spectacle. Next morning, being June 12, the Indian untied me, painted me black, and we set off for the Shawanese town, which he told me was somewhat less than forty miles from that place. We soon came to the spot where the Colonel had been burnt, as it was partly in our way. I saw his bones lying among the remains of the fire, almost burnt to ashes. I suppose after he was dead they had laid his body on the fire.

The Indian told me that was my ‘Big Captain,’ and gave the scalp-

halloo. He was on horseback and drove me before him. I pretended to this Indian I was ignorant of the death I was to die at the Shawanese town; affected as cheerful a countenance as possible, and asked him if we were not to live together as brothers in one house when we should get to the town. He seemed well pleased, and said yes. He then asked me if I could make wigwams. I told him I could; he then seemed more friendly. We went that day, as near as I can judge, about twenty-five miles, the course partly southwest. The Indian told me we should the next day come to the town, the sun being in such a direction, pointing nearly south. At night, when we went to rest, I attempted very often to untie myself, but the Indian was extremely vigilant and scarce ever shut his eyes that night. About daybreak, he got up and untied me. He next began to mend the fire, and as the gnats were troublesome, I asked him if I could make a smoke behind him. He said yes. I then took the end of a dogwood fork, which had been burnt down to about eighteen inches long; it was the longest stick I could find, yet too small for the purpose I had in view; then I picked up another smaller stick, and taking a coal of fire between them, went behind him, then turning suddenly about, I* struck him on the head with all the force I was master of, which so stunned him that he fell forward with both his hands in the fire.

"Seeing him recover and get up, I seized his gun, while he ran off howling in a most fearful manner. I followed him with the determination to shoot him down, but pulling back the cock of the gun with too great violence, I believe I broke the mainspring. I pursued him about thirty yards, still endeavoring to fire the gun, but could not; then going back to the fire, I took his blanket, a pair of new moccasins, his hatchet, powder-horn, bullet-bag, together with his gun, and marched off, directing my course toward the 5 o'clock mark. About half an hour before sunset, I came to the plains, which I think are about sixteen miles wide. I laid me down in a thicket till dark, and then by the assistance of the north star made my way through them and got into the woods before morning. I pressed on the next day, and about noon crossed the paths by which our troops had gone out. These paths were nearly east and west, but I went due north nearly all that afternoon, with a view to avoid the enemy.

"In the evening I began to be very faint, and no wonder. I had been six days a prisoner, the two latter days of which I had eaten nothing, and but very little the first three or four. There were wild gooseberries in abundance in the woods, but being unripe required mastication, which at that time I was not able to perform on account of a blow received from an Indian on the jaw with the back of a tomahawk. There was a weed that grew in that place, the juice of which I knew to be grateful and nourishing. I gathered up a bundle of the same, took up my lodging under a large spreading beech tree, having sucked plentifully of the juice, and went to sleep. Next day I made a due east course, which I generally kept the rest of my journey. I often imagined my gun was only wood-bound, and tried every method I could devise to unscrew the lock, but never could effect it, having no knife nor anything fitting for the purpose. I had now the satisfaction to find my jaw began to mend, and in four or five days could chew any vegetable proper for nourishment, but finding my gun a useless burden, left her in the wilderness. I had no apparatus for making fire to sleep by, so that I could get but little rest for the gnats and mosquitoes. There are likewise a great many swamps in the beech ridge, which

*The Doctor was a small sized man.

occasioned me very often to lie wet. This ridge through which I traveled is about twenty miles broad; the ground in general is very level and rich, free from shrubs and brush; there are, however, very few springs, yet wells might easily be dug in all parts of the ridge. The timber on it is very lofty, but it is no easy matter to make a straight course through the same, the moss growing as high upon the south side of the trees as on the north.

“There are a great many white oak, ash and hickory trees that grow among the beech timber. There are likewise some places on the ridge, perhaps for three or four continued miles, where there is little or no beech, and in such spots, black, white oak, ash and hickory abound; sugar trees grow there also to a very great bulk. The soil is remarkably good, the ground a little ascending and descending with some rivulets and a few springs. When I got out of the beech ridge and near the River Muskingum, the land was more broken, but equally rich with those before mentioned and abounding with brooks and springs of water. There are also several small creeks that empty into that river, the bed of which is more than a mile wide in places. The wood consists of white and black oaks, walnut, hickory and sugar tree in the greatest abundance. In all parts of the country through which I came, the game was plenty, that is to say, deer, turkeys and pheasants. I likewise saw a great many vestiges of bears and elks.

“I crossed the River Muskingum about three or four miles below Fort Laurens, and crossing all paths, aimed for the Ohio River. All this time my food was gooseberries, young nettles, the juice of herbs, a few service berries and some May apples, likewise two young blackbirds and a terrapin, which I devoured raw. When my food sat heavy on my stomach, I used to eat a little wild ginger, which put all to rights. I came upon the Ohio River about five miles below Fort McIntosh, in the evening of the twenty-first day after I had made my escape, and on the twenty-second, about 7 o'clock in the morning, being the 4th of July, arrived safe, though much fatigued.” In 1784, Dr. Knight married Col. Crawford's half sister. He finally settled at Shelbyville, Ky., where he died March 12, 1838.

As shown in the foregoing narration, the Delawares, true to their savage and cowardly nature from time immemorial, and led on by the chiefs, Capt. Pipe and Wingenund, were the guilty authors of this terrible act of barbarity. This most atrocious deed, connived at by British officers, was perpetrated, it is claimed, in the present township of Crawford, on the southeast bank of Tymochtee Creek, a short distance northeast from the present town of Crawfordsville, and distant about seven miles northwest from Upper Sandusky, county seat of Wyandot County.

✓ Col. William Crawford, a son of Scotch-Irish parents, was born in the region now known as Berkeley County, W. Va., in the year 1732. When about eighteen years of age, he became acquainted with George Washington, who was of the same age with himself, and was at that time in the service of Lord Fairfax as surveyor. Crawford's early home was in the Fairfax grant, in which Washington was surveying, being in what was called the “Northern Neck of Virginia,” or the northern portion of the since famous Shenandoah Valley. Their acquaintance soon ripened into warm friendship, which was never impaired or broken, or suffered the slightest interruption while life lasted. Crawford's whole life was passed upon the frontiers. Therefore, his education was limited, but his natural abilities, good judgment and knowledge of men were very remarkable. He was generous in disposition, and in common with those of his lineage on the Pennsyl-

vania and Virginia borders, possessed the most undaunted courage. He acquired a knowledge of surveying from Washington, and made it his business pursuit in part until the opening of the "old French and Indian war," when he joined a company of Virginia Rangers, and participated in Braddock's disastrous expedition as an Ensign. For gallantry on the battle-field, he was promoted to a lieutenancy. During the subsequent two or three years, he was employed in garrison duty, or as a scout on the frontiers. In 1758, he was commissioned Captain of a company of Virginia Riflemen, which was attached to Col. George Washington's regiment of Virginians, and performed efficient service during Gen. Forbes' successful campaign against Fort Du Quesne. Capt. Crawford remained in the service of the colony of Virginia until the close of the war mentioned.

In 1767, he moved to a point then and for years afterward known as "Stewart's Crossing" of the Youghiogheny, but afterward called New Haven, a village opposite the present town of Connellsville, in Fayette County, Penn. Crawford was among the first to settle in that part of the present State of Pennsylvania, a region which was then claimed by the province of Virginia, and of which the Indian title was not extinguished until the following year (1768). However, from Stewart's Crossing, Capt. Crawford kept up his correspondence with his old friend Washington, and to the close of his life (Washington having purchased from the Virginia authorities a large tract of land, lying in the present southwest quarter of Pennsylvania, west of Laurel Hill) served him as his land agent. In 1770, Washington and Crawford, with other gentlemen, voyaged together down the Ohio River, from Fort Pitt to the mouth of the Kanawha, and up that river, exploring with a view to the ultimate location and purchase of lands.

By an act of the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, passed on Saturday, March 9, 1771, Bedford was erected as the ninth county of the province. It embraced all of the settled regions lying west of the Tuscarora Mountain, or, in other words, the entire southwest quarter of the present State. On Monday, March 11, of the same year, John Fraser, Barnard Dougherty, Arthur St. Clair, William Proctor, Jr., Robert Cluggage, Robert Hanna, George Wilson, George Woods, William Lochry, *William Crawford*, Dorsey Pentecost, William McConnell, Thomas Gist, James Mulligan and Alexander McKee were appointed by the same General Assembly Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the County Court of Common Pleas for the new county. Nearly all of these men were of Scotch or Scotch-Irish parentage, and all were stanch patriots during the Revolutionary war (which began four years later), a majority of them holding commissions high in rank.

The great extent of Bedford County, originally, the sparse and widely scattered settlements contained within it, together with the lack of highways other than those constructed years before by the armies of Braddock and Forbes, made it an extremely difficult matter to transact the public business, to assess and collect taxes, etc. Besides, as Virginia claimed all that part of the province lying west of Laurel Hill, and northward to and including Fort Pitt, and as the authorities of that province were issuing certificates for land in the disputed region at the rate of only ten shillings per 100 acres, it was but natural that a majority of those who had obtained their homesteads so cheaply should espouse the cause of Virginia (from which province they had recently removed) as against Pennsylvania, and in consequence refuse to recognize the authority of the Bedford County officials, or to pay the taxes levied upon them.

Regarding these difficulties, the following letters, written by two of the first Justices of Bedford County, will afford a partial explanation:

STEWART'S CROSSINGS, Augt. 9th, 1771.

SIR: I understand by Capt. John Harding, the Bearer of this, that there is an Agreement inter'd into be a Number of the inhabitants of Monongahalia and Readstone, ho has Entered into a bond or Articles of an Agreement that Each man will Joyn and Keep off all Officers belonging to the Law, and under the Penalty of fifty pounds for to be forfeited by the party refusing to Joyn against all Officers whatsoever.

I understand this was set on foot by a set of People who has maid a breach of the Law by Driving out a man from his home, for which there was a King's warrant Ishued against them, together with a notion Propegated by Coll. Croghan, that them posts would not fall into Pensylvania, he told me it was the Opinion of some of the best Judges that the Province Line would not Extend, by Considerable, so far, as it would be settled at 48 Miles to a Degree of Longitude which was the distance of a degree of Longitude allowd at the time the Charter was granted to Mr. Pen, and has since told those People that they had no right to Obay any presept Ishued from Pensylvania.

He has run a Line from the mouth of Rackoon up the Ohio to Fort Pitt, and from thence up Monongahalia Above Pigeon Creek, and from thence Across till it strikes Rackoon Creek, ten Miles up it, and he Says he has one more grant of 100,000 acres more to lay of in a parelele with that. Many sirways he had cut to peaces and sold to sundry People that has bin returnd into your Office, some of mine which is not above 3 or 4 Mile from Fort Pitt; one of mine he has and many others; it is a great Pity there is not a Stop put to such Proceedings, as it will be attended with very bad Consequence.

I am informd there is a Large Number of Signers all redy to the paper, when I see it I will give you more Distinkt Account.

Sir, I am with great respect, your most Huml. Servant,

W. CRAWFORD.

TO JAMES TILGHAM, ESQR. at Philadelphia.

Per CAPT. JOHN HARDING.

We supplement Col. (then known as Capt.) Crawford's communication with one written on the same topic by his colleague, Col. Wilson, not because of any pertinency to our subject, but by reason of the courage shown by the writer, and his quaint way of expressing his ideas.

MY DEAR CAPT: I am Sorey that the first Letter I ever undertook to Write you Should Contain a Detail of a Grievance so Disagreeable to me; Wars of any Cind are not agreeable to aney Person Pososed of ye proper feelings of Humanity, But more Especially instein Broyls. I no Sooner Returned Home from Court than I Found papers containing the Resolves, as they Called them, of ye inhabitants to ye Westward of ye Laurall hills, ware handing fast abowt amongst ye people, in which amongst ye rest was one that they Were Resolved to oppose every of Pens Laws as they Called them. Except Felonious actions at ye Risque of Life, & under ye penelty of fifty pounds, to be Recovoured, or Leveyed By themselves, off ye Estates of ye failure. The first of them I found Hardey anugh to offer it in publick, I Emedity ordered into Custodey, on which a large number Ware assembled as Was Seseposed to Resque the Prisoner. I indavoured, By all ye Reason I was Capable of to Convince them of the ill Consequences that would of Consequence attend such a Rebellion, & Hapely Gained on the People to Consent to Relinquish their Resolves, & to Burn the peper they had Signed. When their forman saw that the Arms of Ills Contrie, that as hee said Hee had thrown himself into would not Resque him By force, hee Caught up his Rifle, Which was Well Loded, Jumped out of Dors, & swore if aney man Cam nigh him hee would put What Was in his throo them; the Laur that Had him in Custody Called for assistance in ye King's name, & in pirtickelaur Commanded myself. I told him I Was a Subject & Was not fit to Command if not Willing to obay, on which I watched his Eye untill I Saw a Chance, Sprang in on him & seized ye Rifle by ye Muzle and held him, So as he Could not Shoot mee, until more help got in to my assistance, on which I Disarmed him & Broke his Ritle to peeces. I Res'd a Sore Bruze on one of my arms By a punch of ye Gun in ye Strugle. Then put him under a Strong Guard, Told them ye Laws of their Contrie was Stronger then the Hardiest Ruffin amongst them.

I found it necesary on their Compliancy & altering their Resolves, & his promising to Give himself no more trouble in the affair, as hee found that the people Ware not as hardey as hee Expected them to be, to Relece him on his promise of Good Behaviour.

I am affraid Sum Who Have Been too much Countenanced By their King & ye province of Pensallvania are Grate accesoreys to those factions, & God knows where

they May Eind. I have, in my Little time in Life, taken the oath of Alegence to His Majestic seven times, & always Did it with ye Consent of my whole Heart, & am Determined in my proper place to Seport the Contents thereof to ye outmost of my power, as I look on it as my Duty to Let those things be Known to Government & my acquaintance at Philladelphia is none. I expect you will Communicat those things to them, that the Wislom of Government may provide Remedies in time, as there are numbers in the Lowr parts of ower Settlements still increasing ye faction.

It Givs mee Grate Pleasure that my nighbors are Determined not to joyn in the faction, & I hope the Difrant Majestrirts in this side ye Mountains will use their influence to Discourage it. I understand Grate thrates are made against mee in partikolaur if possible to intimidate mee With fear & allso against the Sherifs & Constables, & all Ministers of Justice, But I hope the Laws, ye Bullworks of ower nation, will be seported in Spight of those Low Liferd trifling Raskells.

Give my Compliments to Mr. George Wood, Mr. Doherty & Mr. Frazor, and Except of myn to your Self,

Who am, with Respect,

Your most obt Hble Sert

G. WILSON.*

Springhill Township, Augt 14th, 1771.

To ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, †Esq.

In 1773, when the county of Westmoreland was organized from Bedford, Capt. William Crawford was the senior Justice of the Peace, and for that reason became the presiding officer of the courts of the new county. At the same time, Capt. Arthur St. Clair was commissioned as the first Prothonotary Clerk of courts, etc., of the new jurisdiction. The latter resided at Fort Ligonier, the former at Stewart's Crossing, and both within Westmoreland County as then formed. In 1774, Capt. Crawford received another Captain's commission from the Governor of Virginia for service against the hostile Indians. He at once raised a company and served through the campaign known as "Dunmore's war." While the main body of the army was lying at Camp Charlotte, he was sent out with a force for the purpose of destroying some Mingo towns up the Scioto. The object of the expedition was successfully accomplished, and a considerable number of Indians were captured and taken to Ft. Pitt.

When the Revolutionary war began, Virginia had not yet relinquished her claim to the southwest part of the present State of Pennsylvania—a region which, as before mentioned, and had been largely settled to that time by natives of or immigrants from the Old Dominion. Hence, when volunteers were called out to defend their country against British arms, hired mercenaries and Indians; a majority of the men enlisting from the territory lying west of Laurel Hill, very naturally attached themselves to Virginia companies and regiments. Thus did it happen that in the year 1775, Col. William Crawford entered the American army as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the Virginia Line. Soon after he was commissioned Colonel, and commanded his regiment in the battle of Long Island, in the retreat through New Jersey, the crossing of the Delaware River with Gen. Washington on Christmas Day, 1776, and in the battle of Princeton, fought January 3, 1777. The next year he was in command of the Continental troops and militia at Fort Pitt. He also, during a part of the year 1778, commanded a Virginia regiment in service in the Western Military Department under Gen. McIntosh. At the time he assumed command of the ill-fated Sandusky expedition, it appears that he was not in active service, but was living in comparative retirement at his home at "Stewart's Crossing."

*Died at Quibbetown, N. J., in February, 1777, while serving as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line.

†Then known as Capt. St. Clair, and serving as the first Prothonotary, Clerk of courts, etc., of the county of Bedford. He was afterward famed as Maj. Gen. St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, etc.

Says a recent writer, Smucker: "Col. Crawford was cool, brave, patriotic, and fitted by nature to be a commander. He was a man of mark, a leader, a man of courage and judgment, who rendered essential services to his country, especially to the West. He was greatly esteemed as a soldier, as a civil officer, and as a citizen, and as already remarked, his cruel death excited the sympathies of the entire country, and Gen. Washington was deeply moved by the awful death of the friend of his early years. His language shows the intensity of his feelings. He wrote: 'It is with the greatest sorrow and concern that I have learned the melancholy tidings of Col. Crawford's death. He was known to me as an officer of much care and prudence; brave, experienced and active. The manner of his death was shocking to me.' And no marvel! We can not fully estimate, and have not language adequate to express, the sum total of the agony and suffering endured by the noble Crawford; and when the terrible story of his torture was told in the border settlements among his kindred and friends who knew him well and esteemed him so highly, and when the frontiersmen came to realize that the brave soldier's life was tortured out of him by the slow burning fires kindled by the fiendish savages, and that the agony-rent soul of that pure patriot-hero, left his fire-crisped, charred, blistered body amidst the blazing flames of the stake, there was experienced such heart-rending anguish of soul as cannot be expressed in words. A gloom was spread in every countenance. Sympathy and commiseration went out from every heart. All keenly felt the tortures inflicted upon the heroic patriot soldier. Every one sorely lamented, with the Father of his Country, the melancholy, sad, sorrowful ending of the noble life of the brave companion in arms and friend of Washington. All hearts were moved by the tenderest sympathy when the announcement was made that there was such a sorrowful termination to the valuable life of the *brave pioneer of the Youghiogheny.*"

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the treaty of peace gave to the United States the Northwest Territory, which included the State of Ohio, but English troops continued to hold Detroit and various other posts for years thereafter, and, as a natural result, the Wyandots, with other tribes of this section, were still under their baneful influence.

However, on the 21st of January, 1785, a treaty was concluded at Fort McIntosh with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, by which the boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations was declared to begin "at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga, and to extend up said river to the portage, between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens, thence westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; then along said Portage to the Great Miami, or Omeé River (now known as the Maumee), and down the south side of the same to its mouth; then along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where it began." The United States Government allotted all the lands contained within said lines (which the reader will observe embraced the territory now forming Wyandot County) to the Wyandot and Delaware nations, to live and hunt on, and to such of the Ottawa nation as lived thereon; saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square at the mouth of the Miami, or Omeé River; and the same at the portage, on that branch of the Big Miami which now runs into the Ohio; and the same on the lake of Sandusky where

the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sandusky River.

On the 9th January, 1789, another treaty was made at Fort Harmer, between Gov. Arthur St. Clair and the sachems and warriors of the Wyandot, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, Sac and other nations, in which the treaty at Fort McIntosh was renewed and confirmed. But it did not produce the favorable results anticipated. The Ohio and Michigan Indians still hated the Americans who were moving westward in a resistless column of emigration, and were continually encouraged in this feeling by the British officials. They were also equipped with guns and ammunition obtained at the British post at Detroit. Therefore, as might have been expected, the Indians the same year assumed a hostile attitude, and again all the horrors of a relentless, savage warfare were re-enacted along the line of the American border settlements. Block-houses were erected by the settlers in each of the new settlements, and in June, 1789, Maj. Doughty, with 140 men from Fort Harmer, commenced the building of Fort Washington, on a site now within the limits of Cincinnati. A few months afterward Gen. Harmer arrived with 300 men, and assumed command of the fort.

Again efforts were made to effect a peace with the hostile tribes, but by reason of British influence they proved unavailing, and as a last resort Gen. Harmer was directed to attack and destroy their towns. He marched from Fort Washington in September, 1790, with 1,300 men, of whom about one-fourth were regular troops. When near the Indian towns, on the Miami of the Lake, in the vicinity of what is now Ft. Wayne, Ind., an advanced detachment of 210 militia fell into an ambush and was defeated with severe loss. Gen. Harmer, however, succeeded in burning the Indian villages, and in destroying their standing corn. The army then commenced its march homeward. They had not proceeded far when Harmer received intelligence that the Indians had returned to their ruined towns. He immediately detached about one-third of his remaining force, under the command of Col. Hardin, with orders to bring them to an engagement. Hardin succeeded in this early the next morning; the Indians fought with desperation, and the militia and regular troops alike behaved with gallantry. However, more than one hundred of the militia, and all the regulars except nine were killed, and the rest were driven back to the main body. Dispirited by this misfortune, Harmer immediately marched to Fort Washington or Cincinnati. Thus the object of the expedition in intimidating the Indians was wholly unsuccessful.

Gaining increased confidence in their prowess and ability to successfully contend with the white troops of the Americans, by reason of their victory over a portion of Harmer's army, the Wyandots, together with other tribes composing the Miami league, continued hostile. Therefore, in 1791, a new army, superior to Harmer's, was assembled at Cincinnati under Major General, or as then termed Gov. St. Clair. The regular force amounted to 2,300 men; the militia numbered about 600. With this army St. Clair commenced his march toward the Indian towns on the Maumee. Two forts, Hamilton and Jefferson, were established and garrisoned on the route, about forty miles distant from each other, yet misfortune attended the expedition almost from its commencement. Soon after leaving Fort Jefferson, a considerable number of the militia deserted in a body. The first regiment, under Maj. Hamtranck, was ordered to pursue them and secure the advancing convoys of provisions, which it was feared they designed to plunder. Thus weakened by desertion and division, Gen. St. Clair approached the In-

dian villages. On the 3d of November, when at what is now the line of Drake and Mercer Counties, and within two or three miles of the Indiana State line, he halted, intending to throw up some slight fortification for the protection of baggage, and to await the return of the absent regiment. On the following morning, however, about half an hour before sunrise, the American Army was attacked with great fury by the whole disposable force of the Northwest tribes—the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomes. The Americans were totally defeated. Gen. Butler and more than 600 subaltern officers and enlisted men were killed.

The vigorous prosecution of the war for the protection of the Northwest Territory was now urged by President Washington, but various obstacles retarded the organization of a new army. In the spring and summer of 1794, however, an American Army was assembled at Greenville, in Darke County, under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne, a bold, energetic and experienced officer of the Revolutionary war. His force consisted of about 2,000 regular troops and 1,500 mounted volunteers from Kentucky. To oppose him the Indian tribes above-mentioned had collected their whole force, amounting to more than 2,000 warriors, near a British fort, erected since the treaty of 1783, and in violation of its obligations, at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition, obtained at the British posts at Detroit and on the Maumee, and felt confident of defeating Wayne. But “Mad Anthony” was a different kind of General from those who had previously commanded in the West, and when, on the 20th of August, the hostile forces of red men and white men met at the Maumee Rapids, or “the battle of Fallen Timbers,” the former were completely routed and fled in the utmost precipitation from the field.

Not long afterward a trader met a Miami warrior who had fled before the terrible onslaught of Wayne’s soldiers, and asked him:

“Why did you run away?”

With gestures corresponding to his words, and endeavoring to represent the effect of the cannon, he replied:

“Pop! pop! pop!—boo, woo, woo—whish, wish, boo, woo—kill twenty Indians one time—no good, by dam!”

✓ Robinson, a young half-breed Pottawatomie, afterward one of the principal war chiefs of that tribe, was present at the battle with Wayne, and in later years was in the habit of describing it very clearly. It appears that the chiefs of the allied tribes had selected a swamp for the battleground. They formed their line, however, half a mile in front of it, on the summit of a gentle elevation, covered with an open growth of timber, with no underbrush, intending, when Wayne attacked them, to fall back slowly, thus inducing the Americans to follow them into the swamp, where the Indians would have every advantage, and where they expected a certain victory. But “Mad Anthony” soon broke up their plan. As we have shown, nearly one-half of his little army was composed of mounted Kentuckians, whom he formed in front of his infantry. After a few volleys from his artillery, always very trying to the nerves of the red men, he ordered the mounted men to advance. The Indians had never seen men fight on horseback, and supposed they would dismount before reaching the top of the ridge. But instead of that they began to trot, then drew their swords—those terrible “long knives,” which always inspired the Indians with dread—then broke into a gallop, and the next moment were charging at the top of



BETWEEN-THE-LOGS

*AN INDIAN CHIEF OF THE WYANDOT TRIBE AND A LICENSED PREACHER
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.*

their horses' speed. "yelling like hell," as Robinson expressed it, swinging their swords, and looking like demons of wrath to the astonished red men.

"Oh," said Robinson, "you ought to have seen the poor Indians run then."

They gave but one random fire, and fled as fast as possible toward the swamp. But it was too late. The mounted Kentuckians burst through them like a whirlwind, and then wheeled about to cut off their retreat, while the infantry came up on the double-quick and barred their escape in that direction.

"Oh," the chieftain would continue, "it was awful."

Robinson admired his conqueror so much that he named one of his sons "Anthony Wayne," and always expressed the most profound respect for that dashing soldier.

Wayne's victory at the "Fallen Timbers" did not at once reduce the savages to submission. Hence their country was laid waste, and forts were erected in the heart of their territory. At length, however, they became thoroughly convinced of their inability to resist in a successful manner the American troops, and sued for peace. A grand council was therefore held at Greenville, in the summer of 1795, and on the 3d of August of that year, Gen. Wayne concluded a treaty of peace with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Miamis, besides some less important tribes. More than one thousand Indians were present. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, or the Crane, of the Wyandots, Buckongehelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. A majority of the chiefs had been tampered with by the British agents and advised not to make peace with the Americans, but their people having been reduced to great extremities by the generalship of Wayne, were determined to make a permanent peace with the "Thirteen Fires" as they termed the original States of the federal Union.

The basis of the treaty of Greenville was, that hostilities were to cease, and all prisoners be restored. Article 3 defined the Indian boundary as follows:

"The general boundary line between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, and run thence up the same to the portage, between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River, running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery [erected upon the grounds where St. Clair was defeated in November, 1791], which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttaw River."

By the terms of the treaty, the Indians also ceded to the United States Government various small tracts of land surrounding military posts erected and to be erected. Also, the right to the people of the United States of a free passage by land and water through the territory still owned by the Indians. The reader will understand that the Indians relinquished all claims to the lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of the line above described, in consideration "of the peace now established; of the goods formerly received from the United States; of those now to be delivered; and

of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter; and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expenses they have sustained during the war."

On the 4th day of July, 1805, at a treaty made at Fort Industry, on the Miami of the Lake, between the United States of America and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Muncie, Delaware, Shawanese and Pottawatomie nations, it was determined that "the boundary line between the United States and the nations aforesaid shall in future be a meridian line drawn north and south through a boundary to be erected on the south shore of Lake Erie, 120 miles due west of the west boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, extending north until it intersects the boundary line of the United States, and extending south until it intersects a line heretofore established by the treaty of Greenville." Thus, all the lands lying east of the above-described line, bounded southerly and easterly by the line established by the treaty of Greenville, and northerly by the northernmost part of the forty-first degree of north latitude, were ceded by the Indians to the United States. By Article 4 of this treaty, the United States delivered to the Wyandot, Shawanese, Muncie and Delaware nations goods to the value of \$20,000, and stipulated for a perpetual annuity of \$9,500, payable in goods reckoned at first cost in the city or place in the United States where they should be procured.

The Wyandots were also interested parties in the treaty of Detroit, which was concluded on the 17th day of November, 1807; but as the lands ceded were for the most part within the limits of the present State of Michigan, we refrain from further mention of its provisions, etc.

The treaty of Brownstown was made November 25, 1808, between William Hull, Governor of Michigan Territory, and the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Wyandot and Shawanese nations. This treaty related mainly to the cession of lands for roads through the territory still owned by the Indians. Among the routes then ceded was "a tract of land, for a road only, of 120 feet in width, to run southwardly from what is called Lower Sandusky, to the boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, with the privilege of taking at all times such timber and other materials from the adjacent lands as may be necessary for making and keeping in repair the said road, with the bridges that may be required along the same." This, probably, was the first highway projected by the English-speaking whites, or Americans, in a direction which would lead through the present county of Wyandot.

Meanwhile, from the date of the conclusion of the treaty of Greenville until the beginning of the last war with Great Britain—1812-15—the Wyandots, true to their treaty obligations, remained at peace with the Americans. In 1812, however, at a time when the great Shawanese Chieftain, Tecumseh, and his brother the Prophet, were endeavoring to array under arms all of the Northwestern tribes against the Americans, a great Indian council of the Northern nations was held at Brownstown in the Michigan Territory. At that meeting Tarhe, or "The Crane" and Between-the-logs* were among the chief representatives of the Wyandots. The eloquence of Tecumseh's adherents, and the glittering promises of the British

*The distinguished chief, Between-the-logs, whose portrait the reader will find in this work, was born near Lower Sandusky about the year 1780. His father was a Seneca, and his mother a member of the Bear tribe of the Wyandot nation. When still in his teens, he, with other Wyandots, fought Gen. Wayne's troops at the battle of the Maumee Rapids, or "Fallen Timbers." He then lived at Lower Sandusky. He early became prominent in his nation, and when still a young man, because of his retentive memory and ability in discussion, was made a chief and appointed chief speaker of his nation. When about twenty-five years old he was sent to fathom the doctrines and pretensions of a celebrated Seneca prophet, whose fallacy

agents, proved to be as nothing to them, and they firmly rejected all overtures to join in the war against the Americans. True, a few fiery young warriors of the Wyandot nation did enter the British service. But Tarhe, Between-the-logs, Summundewat, Big Tree, and the major portion of the Wyandots remained faithful to their pledges. These chiefs left the Brownstown council, returned to Upper Sandusky, and immediately joined the American cause. Fort Ferree, at Upper Sandusky, and Fort Meigs, at Lower Sandusky, were erected upon their lands. Here were concentrated large numbers of troops from Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, under Gen. Harrison, and here were they treated in the most friendly manner by the Wyandots. When Gen. Harrison invaded Canada, he was accompanied by a large party of Wyandot chiefs and warriors. But the principal object of his Indian friends was to detach that part of the Wyandot nation from the British interest, who, by the surrounding Indians, had in a measure been forced to join the English. This was effected.

We now come to the consideration of an event which, by its realization, placed the Wyandots upon a comparatively small tract of territory or "reservation," where they remained until within the memory of many of the present inhabitants of Wyandot County. We allude to the "treaty of the Foot of the Rapids, of the Miami of the Lake," which was concluded on the 29th day of September, 1817, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Pottawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Indians. The articles of this treaty which have an especial reference to our topic are as follows:

"ARTICLE 2. The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the mouth of Sandusky Bay and the mouth of Portage River: thence running south with said line to the line established in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by the treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing place above Fort Laurens to Loromie's store; thence westerly with the last mentioned line to the eastern line of the reserve at Loromie's store; thence with the lines of said reserve north and west to the northwest corner thereof; thence to the northwestern corner of the reserve on the River St. Mary's, at the head of the navigable waters thereof; thence east to the western bank of the St. Mary's River aforesaid; thence down on the western bank of the said river to the reserve at Fort

he soon detected. About two years afterward he was sent on a like errand to a noted Shawanese prophet—Tecumseh's brother—with whom he staid nearly a year, and then returned, convinced and convincing others that the Prophet's pretensions were all delusion and destitute of truth.

During the war of 1812-15, he was the firm friend of the Americans, and he was instrumental in detaching from the British interests a number of the young men of the Wyandot nation who had been misled. After that war he settled permanently in the neighborhood of Upper Sandusky. He now, in common with many of the Wyandots, became addicted to habits of intemperance, and in a time of debauch and drunkenness killed his wife. When he became sober, the horror of this deed made so deep an impression on his mind that from that day he measurably abandoned the use of ardent spirits. In 1817, he made himself conspicuous by visiting Washington, and securing advantages to the Wyandots, as shown in the text of this chapter relating to the treaty at St. Mary's. When John Stewart, the colored exhorter, appeared among the Wyandots, Between-the-logs became his friend, and soon after embraced Christianity. Soon after this, he was regularly appointed an exhorter in the church, in which relation he remained until his death, a devoted friend and advocate of God. He also watched with unremitting diligence over the temporal interests of the nation; enduring the fatigues of business, and of the longest journeys, for the welfare of his people without complaint. He was uniformly an attendant upon the Ohio Annual Conference, at which he made some of the most rational and eloquent speeches ever delivered by an Indian before that body. He always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the mission and school. He was rather above the medium height, of slight build, but well proportioned, with an open and manly countenance. He died of consumption January 1, 1827, and was buried in the grounds surrounding the Mission Church.

Wayne; thence with the lines of the last-mentioned reserve, easterly and northerly, to the north bank of the River Miami of Lake Erie; thence down on the north bank of the said river to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seven; thence with the said line south to the middle of said Miami River, opposite the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence down the middle of said Miami River, and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

* * * * *
 "ART. 3. The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Pottawatomie, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Indians, accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceding articles.

* * * * *
 "ART. 6. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Doanquod, Howoner, Rentondee, Tauyau, Rontayan, Dawatont, Manocue, Tauyaudautauson and Haudauwaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, the center of which shall be the place where Fort Ferree stands; and also a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp, on Broken Sword Creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe. * * * * *

"ART. 7. And the said chiefs or their successors may, at any time they may think proper, convey to either of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse to do so. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person; and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may, at any time, convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the President of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said share when conveyed.

"ART. 8. At the special request of the said Indians, the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described:

"To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them, 1,280 acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky River, below Croghansville, to be laid off in a square form, as nearly as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to run an equal distance above and below the house in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

"To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman, one section to contain 640 acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky River, to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river, with the meanders thereof, 160 poles, and from the beginning down the river, with the meanders thereof, 160 poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

"To the children of the late William McCollock, who was killed in August, 1812, near Maugaugon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, one

section, to contain 640 acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky River, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner, with and from the said river.

“To John Vanmeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife’s three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey Creek, 1,000 acres of land, to begin north, forty-five degrees west, one hundred and forty poles from the house in which the said John Vanmeter now lives, and to run thence south 320 poles, thence and from the beginning, east for quantity.

“To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and being the widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being the children of the late Isaac Williams, a half-blood Wyandot, one-quarter section of land, to contain 160 acres, on the east side of the Sandusky River, below Croghansville, and to include their improvements at a place called Negro Point.

“To Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States at the battle of Manguagon, in 1812, a section of 640 acres of land each, to begin at the northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife’s brothers, and to run with the line thereof south 320 poles: thence and from the beginning west for quantity.

“To William Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them and has married a Seneca woman, a section of land to contain 640 acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky River, forty poles below the lower corner of said Spicer’s corn-field; thence up the river on the east side, with the meanders thereof, one mile; thence and from the beginning east for quantity.

* * * * *

“To Horonu, or the ‘Cherokee Boy,’ a Wyandot chief, a section of land to contain 640 acres, on the Sandusky River, to be laid off in a square form, and to include his improvements.

* * * * *

“ART. 15. The tracts of land herein granted to the chiefs, for the use of the Wyandot, Shawanese, Seneca and Delaware Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind so long as such lands continue the property of said Indians.

* * * * *

“ART. 18. The Delaware tribe of Indians in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States all the claim which they have to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the second section of the act of Congress, passed March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seven, providing for the disposal of the land of the United States between the United States Military Tract and the Connecticut Reserve, and the lands of the United States between the Cincinnati and Vincennes districts.

“ART. 19. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Zeeshawan, or James Armstrong, and to Saonodoyourayquaw, or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, provisions and limitations as is hereinbefore provided

for the lands granted to the Wyandot, Seneca and Shawanese Indians, a tract of land to contain nine square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable, and to include Captain Pipe's village."

* * * * *

By this treaty the United States stipulated to pay the Wyandots a perpetual annuity of \$4,000; to the Senecas, \$500; to the Shawanese, \$2,000; to the Pottawatomies, annually, for fifteen years, \$1,300; to the Ottawas, annually, for fifteen years, \$1,000; to the Chippewas, annually, for fifteen years, \$1,000, and to the Delawares, \$500, but no annuity. The United States also engaged to erect a saw and grist mill, for the use of the Wyandots; and to provide and maintain two blacksmiths: one for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, the other for the Indians at Hog Creek.

The United States further agreed to pay the sums following for property, etc., injured during the war of 1812-15: To the Wyandots, \$4,319.39; to the Senecas, \$3,989.24; to Indians at Lewis' and Scoutash's towns, \$1,227.50; to the Delawares, \$3,956.50; to the representatives of Hembis, \$348.50; to the Shawanese, \$420, and to the Senecas, an additional sum of \$219. It was also agreed to pay the Shawanese, under the treaty of Fort Industry, \$2,500. By Article 17, the value of improvements abandoned, was to be paid for.

A treaty supplementary to the "Treaty of the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake," was concluded at St. Mary's, Ohio, on the 17th day of September, 1818, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanese and Ottawa tribes of Indians. The following are the articles of the supplemental treaty which were of special significance to the Wyandot nation:

"ARTICLE 1. It is agreed between the United States and the parties hereto, that the several tracts of land described in the treaty to which this is supplementary, and agreed thereby to be granted by the United States to the chiefs of the respective tribes named therein, for the use of the individuals of the said tribes, and also the tract described in the twentieth* article of the said treaty, shall not be thus granted, but shall be excepted from the cession made by the said tribes to the United States, reserved for the use of the said Indians, and held by them in the same manner as Indian reservations have been heretofore held. But it is further agreed that the tracts thus reserved shall be reserved for the use of the Indians named in the schedule to the said treaty, and held by them and their heirs forever, unless ceded to the United States.

"ART. 2. It is also agreed that there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots, in addition to the reservations before made, fifty-five thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land, to be laid off in two tracts, the first to adjoin the south line of the section of six hundred and forty acres of land heretofore reserved for the Wyandot chief, the Cherokee Boy, and to extend south to the north line of the reserve of twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, and the other to join the east line of the reserve of twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, and to extend east for quantity.

"There shall also be reserved, for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's town, and on Blanchard's Fork, in addition to the reservations before made, sixteen thousand acres of land, to be laid off in a square

* The twentieth article wholly related to a reservation granted the Ottawas, on the south side of the Miami of the lake.

form, on the head of Blanchard's Fork, the center of which shall be at the Big Spring, on the trace leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay; and one hundred and sixty acres of land, for the use of the Wyandots, on the west side of the Sandusky River, adjoining the said river, and the lower line of two sections of land, agreed, by the treaty to which this is supplementary, to be granted Elizabeth Whitaker.

* * * * *

"ART. 3. It is hereby agreed that the tracts of land, which, by the eighth article of the treaty to which this is supplementary, are to be granted by the United States to the persons therein mentioned, shall never be conveyed, by them or their heirs, without the permission of the President of the United States."

By this supplement, an additional annuity was to be given to the Wyandots of \$500, forever; to the Shawanese, \$1,000; to the Senecas, \$500, and to the Ottawas, \$1,500.

The circumstances which led to the supplementary treaty at St. Mary's originated in the following manner: When the United States Government had made arrangements to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the State of Ohio, and after the Commissioners, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the various Indian nations had assembled at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, September 29, 1817, the Wyandots refused to sell their land. At this juncture, the Chippewas,* Pottawatomies* and Ottawas,* without any right or justice whatever, laid claim to a great part of the lands owned and occupied by the Wyandots; and Gabriel Godfroy and Whitmore Knaggs, agents for these nations, proposed in open council, in behalf of the Chippewas, etc., etc., to sell said lands. Cass and McArthur, the Commissioners, then declared that if the Wyandots would not sell their lands, they would buy them of the others—the Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Ottawas. The Wyandot chieftain, Between-the-logs, firmly opposed all of these measures; but however just his cause, or manly and eloquent in his arguments, they were lost upon men determined on their course. The Wyandots, finding themselves so circumstanced, and not being able to help themselves, were thus forced to sell on the terms proposed by the Commissioners. They did the best they could and signed the treaty; but only from a strong hope that by representing to the President and the Government the true state of things, before the treaty was ratified, they should obtain some redress from the Government. In resorting to this course, Between-the-logs acted a principal part. Accordingly, he, with other Wyandot chiefs, and a delegation from the Delawares and Senecas, immediately proceeded to Washington, without consulting the Indian agents, or any other officer of Government. When they were introduced to the Secretary of War, he remarked to them that he was surprised that he had received no information of their coming by any of the agents. Between-the-logs answered, with the spirit of a free man. "*We got up, and came of ourselves. We believed the great road was free for us.*" He so pleaded their cause before the President, the Secretary of War and Congress, that the Wyandots obtained an enlargement of their reservations and an increase of annuities, as shown in the articles of the supplementary treaty held at St. Mary's, September 17, 1818.

During the same year, 1818, a grand Indian council was held at Upper

*The members then composing these tribes seem to have been exceedingly crafty and avaricious in their nature. They jointly laid claim to the greater portion of the Northwest Territory as originally formed. They were always found present when treaties and cessions of land were to be made, and thus never failed to claim the "lion's share" when reservations were granted, or annuities and goods were to be distributed.

Sandusky on the occasion of the death of Tarhe, or "the Crane," the most celebrated chieftain the Wyandot nation ever produced. Col. John Johnston, of Upper Piqua, Ohio, who for about half a century served as an agent of the United States over the Indians of the West, was present, and in his "Recollections," gives the following interesting account of the proceedings:

"On the death of the great chief of the Wyandots, I was invited to attend a general council of all the tribes of Ohio, the Delawares of Indiana, and the Senecas of New York, at Upper Sandusky. I found on arriving at the place a very large attendance. Among the chiefs was the noted leader and orator, Red Jacket, from Buffalo. The first business done was the speaker of the nation delivering an oration on the character of the deceased chief. Then followed what might be called a monody, or ceremony, of mourning or lamentation. Thus seats were arranged from end to end of a large council house, about six feet apart. The head men and the aged took their seats facing each other, stooping down, their heads almost touching. In that position they remained for several hours. Deep, heavy and long continued groans would commence at one end of the row of mourners, and so pass around until all had responded, and these repeated at intervals of a few minutes. The Indians were all washed, and had no paint or decorations of any kind upon their persons, their countenances and general deportment denoting the deepest mourning. I had never witnessed anything of the kind before, and was told this ceremony was not performed but on the decease of some great man.

"After the period of mourning and lamentation was over, the Indians proceeded to business. There were present the Wyandots, Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas, Ottawas and Mohawks. The business was entirely confined to their own affairs, and the main topics related to their lands and the claims of the respective tribes. It was evident, in the course of the discussion, that the presence of myself and people (there were some white men with me) was not acceptable to some of the parties, and allusions were made so direct to myself that I was constrained to notice them, by saying that I came there as a guest of the Wyandots by their special invitation; that as the agent of the United States, I had a right to be there as anywhere else in the Indian country; and that if any insult was offered to myself or my people, it would be resented and punished. Red Jacket was the principal speaker, and was intemperate and personal in his remarks. Accusations, pro and con, were made by the different parties, accusing each other of being foremost in selling lands to the United States. The Shawanese were particularly marked out as more guilty than any other; that they were the last coming into the Ohio country, and although they had no right but by permission of the other tribes, they were always the foremost in selling lands. This brought the Shawanese out, who retorted through their head chief, the Black Hoof, on the Senecas and Wyandots with pointed severity.

"The discussion was long continued, calling out some of the ablest speakers, and was distinguished for ability, cutting sarcasm and research, going far back into the history of the natives, their wars, alliances, negotiations, migrations, etc. I had attended many councils, treaties and gatherings of the Indians, but never in my life did I witness such an outpouring of native oratory and eloquence, of severe rebuke, taunting national and personal reproaches. The council broke up later in great confusion, and in the worst possible feeling. A circumstance occurred toward the close

which more than anything else exhibited the bad feeling prevailing. In handing round the wampum belt, the emblem of amity, peace and good will, when presented to one of the chiefs, he would not touch it with his fingers, but passed it on a stick to the person next to him. A greater indignity, agreeable to Indian etiquette, could not be offered.

"The next day appeared to be one of unusual anxiety and despondency among the Indians. They could be seen in groups everywhere near the council house in deep consultation. They had acted foolishly—were sorry—but the difficulty was who would first present the olive branch. The council convened late and was very full; silence prevailed for a long time; at last the aged chief of the Shawanese, the Black Hoof, rose—a man of great influence, and a celebrated warrior. He told the assembly they had acted like children, and not men on yesterday; that he and his people were sorry for the words that had been spoken, and which had done so much harm; that he came into the council by the unanimous desire of his people present, to recall those foolish words, and did there take them back—handing strings of wampum, which passed around and were received by all with the greatest satisfaction. Several of the principal chiefs delivered speeches to the same effect, handing round wampum in turn, and in this manner the whole difficulty of the preceding day was settled, and to all appearances forgotten. The Indians are very courteous and civil to each other, and it is a rare thing to see their assemblies disturbed by unwise or ill-timed remarks. I never witnessed it except on the occasion here alluded to, and it is more than probable that the presence of myself and other white men contributed toward the unpleasant occurrence. I could not help but admire the genuine philosophy and good sense displayed by men whom we call savages, in the translation of their public business; and how much we might profit in the halls of our Legislatures, by occasionally taking for our example the proceedings of the great Indian council at Upper Sandusky."

At the time the events occurred, which have just been related, the Indian town known as Upper Sandusky, was located about four miles northeast of the present county seat (a point, it appears to which the Indians removed prior to 1782). After the death of Tarhe, however, they erected a council house on the site of the present town of Upper Sandusky (a place which was nearer the center of their reservation), gave it this name—Upper Sandusky, and called the old village Crane Town. The old council house mentioned by Col. Johnston, stood about a mile and a half north of Crane Town. It was built chiefly of bark, and in dimensions was about one hundred feet long by fifteen feet in width. Subsequently the temporary structure at the new town of Upper Sandusky gave place to a more substantial building. The frame council house known to early residents for several years, as the Wyandot County Court House, etc.—which was built probably about the year 1830, or a few years after the completion of the grist and saw* mill, provided for in the treaty of September 29, 1817, at the foot of the Maumee Rapids.

The Wyandot nation was subdivided into ten tribes. These tribes were kept up by the mother's side, and all her children belonged to her tribe. The *totem* of each of the ten tribes was as follows: The Deer, Bear, Snake,

* Rev. James B. Finley, in his "History of the Wyandot Mission," when speaking of building the mission house, says, under date of October, 1821: "We hauled lumber to the saw mill, and sawed it ourselves into joists and plank for the floor and other purposes." The mills referred to, which were built in 1820 for the Indians by the Government, were located about three miles northeast of Upper Sandusky, upon the Sandusky River, and supplied the wants of the Wyandots, in these particulars—flour, corn meal and lumber—until they moved to Kansas. The old bulvers and bolting chest are still in use in the present mill, which was built about twenty-two years ago, some twenty rods north of the site of the old mill.

Hawk, Porcupine, Wolf, Beaver, Big Turtle, Little Turtle and Terrapin. Each of these tribes had its chief, and these chiefs composed the grand council of the nation. The oldest man in the tribe was generally the tribal chief, and all the persons belonging to a tribe were considered as one family—all near akin. Indeed, no law or custom among them was so scrupulously regarded and adhered to with so much tenacity as the tribe law in this particular. No person was allowed to marry in his or her own tribe, or to have any sexual intercourse with one of his own tribe. It was considered that no crime could so effectually destroy their character or disgrace them so much as this. Nothing could ever restore to them their lost reputation. Murder, adultery, or fornication were not deemed half as bad as a violation of the tribe law; and in some instances such violators were put to death. When a man wished to marry a woman, he first had to obtain the consent of her tribe, and most generally he went to live with his wife in her tribe, yet the woman was not bound to live with him any longer than she pleased, and when she left him would take with her, her children and property.

From time immemorial until "Mad Anthony's" decisive battle at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, to the Deer tribe belonged the scepter and calumet of the grand sachems; but as a result of that battle, this tribe became so weak by the loss of their warriors that the nation deemed it best to take the burden off their shoulders, and placed it on the Porcupine tribe. According to Finley, the celebrated Tarhe, and his immediate successor, De un quot, as head chiefs and grand sachems of the Wyandot nation, were members of the last-mentioned tribe.

In a brief biographical sketch of the great chief, Tarhe, or "The Crane," which was published in the *Wyandot Democratic Union*, August 13, 1866, William Walker, a member of the Wyandot nation, says: "Tarhe was born in the year 1742, near Detroit, Mich., and died near Upper Sandusky in November, 1818. He belonged to the Porcupine tribe, a clan or subdivision of the Wyandot nation * * * I can think of no man in Ohio who in anywise resembled him in general appearance but one—the Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, who for eighteen consecutive years represented the State of Ohio in the United States Senate. Between these two there was a striking resemblance, except that Tarhe's nasal organ was aquiline.

"When in his prime he must have been a lithe, withy, wiry man, capable of great endurance, as he marched on foot at the head of his warriors through the whole of Gen. Harrison's campaign into Canada, and was an active participant in the battle of the Thames, though then seventy-two years of age. He steadily and unflinchingly opposed Tecumseh's war policy from 1808, up to the breaking-out of the war of 1812. He maintained inviolate the treaty of peace concluded with Gen. Wayne in 1795. This brought him into conflict with that ambitious Shawanese, the latter having no regard for the plighted faith of his predecessors; but Tarhe determined to maintain that of his, and remained true to the American cause till the day of his death. Gen. Harrison, in comparing him with contemporary chiefs of other tribes, pronounced him 'The noblest Roman of them all.' He was a man of mild aspect, and gentle in his manners when at repose, but when acting publicly exhibited great energy, and when addressing his people, there was always something that, to my youthful ear, sounded like stern command. He never drank spirits; never used tobacco in any form.

"Near the close of the war, Jonathan Pointer, a negro, who had been captured somewhere in Western Virginia by a Wyandot war party in

early times, resided in Tarhe's family. Jonathan, who was not proverbial for honesty, was in the habit of abducting horses in the night belonging to teamsters who might chance to encamp in the neighborhood, and concealing them. The teamsters, of course, were in trouble and great perplexity, perhaps unable to proceed without the missing animals. Jonathan was sure to be on hand, and offer to find them for a certain pecuniary reward. The old man found out the sharp practice of his protege, and took him to task; told him that if he ever heard of his playing any more such tricks upon travelers he would remand him back to his master in Virginia. This had the desired effect, and Jonathan ceased to speculate in that direction.

Many of the old settlers of Wyandot County will remember 'Aunt Sally Frost,' a white woman, raised among the Wyandots. Aunt Sally was Tarhe's wife when he died. He had one son, but oh, how unlike the sire! nearly an idiot, and died at the age of twenty-five.

His Indian name is supposed to mean crane (the tall fowl); but this is a mistake. Crane is merely a soubriquet bestowed upon him by the French, thus: 'Le chef Grue,' or 'Monsieur Grue,' the chief Crane, or Mr. Crane. This nickname was bestowed upon him on account of his height and slender form. He had no English name, but the Americans took up and adopted the French nickname. Tarhe or Tarhee, when critically analyzed, means, *At him, the Tree, or At the Tree*; the tree personified. Thus you have in this one word a preposition, a personal pronoun, a definite article, and a noun. The name of your populous township should be Tarhe, instead of Crane. It is due to the memory of that great and good man.*

We have now arrived at the beginning of another interesting epoch in the history of the Wyandot nation—the establishment among them of a mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church—the consideration of which will be reserved for another chapter.

*Rev. J. B. Finley also testifies to the noble and generous character of this chief. He says: "I was once traveling from Detroit in the year 1800, in company with two others. We came to the camp of old Tarhe, or Crane, head chief of the Wyandot nation. We had sold a drove of cattle, and had money, which we gave up to the chief in the evening. The next morning all was forthcoming, and never were men treated with more fervent kindness."



CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY—CONTINUED.

(FROM 1816-18, TO 1843.)

DEMORALIZED CONDITION OF THE WYANDOTS IN 1816—JOHN STEWART, THE COLORED PREACHER, APPEARS AMONG THEM—SKETCH OF HIS EARLY LIFE—COLDLY RECEIVED, BUT FINALLY GAINS THEIR CONFIDENCE—AN ACCOUNT OF HIS PROCEEDINGS—REV. JAMES B. FINLEY APPOINTED RESIDENT MISSIONARY—HIS TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS—DEUNQUOT, THE HEAD CHIEF, CREATES A SENSATION—MISSION SCHOOL OPENED—THE MISSION FARM—DEATH OF STEWART—BUILDING THE MISSION STONE CHURCH—PROSPERITY—CHIEFS VISIT EASTERN CITIES—FINLEY DEPARTS IN 1837—THE SAVAGE DELAWARES CEDE THEIR RESERVATION TO THE UNITED STATES—AN ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THEM—AN INDIAN EXECUTION—THE WYANDOTS SELL THEIR LANDS—TERMS—THEIR FINAL DEPARTURE FOR REGIONS WEST OF MISSOURI—FAREWELL SONG.

AT the time of Gen. Wayne's treaty with the Northwestern tribes, the Wyandots, under the lead of Tarhe, including men, women and children, numbered about 2,200. From that time, until the date of their settlement upon the reservation in the present county of Wyandot, they had lost but very few men in battle, yet, by reason of being on the extreme borders of civilization, and mixing with the most abandoned and vicious of the whites, they had sunk in the most degrading vices, many of them became the most debased and worthless of their race, and drunkenness, lewdness and attendant diseases, had reduced them in twenty years nearly one-half in numbers. For many years, they had been under the religious instruction of priests of the Roman Catholic Church, but, from the state of their morals, and from the declarations of those who professed to be Catholics, it seems that they had derived but little benefit. "To carry a silver cross, and to count a string of beads; to worship the Virgin Mary; to go to church and hear mass said in Latin; and be taught to believe that for a beaver's skin, or its value, they could have all their sins pardoned, was the amount of their Christianity, and served but to encourage them in their superstition and vice."^{*}

Such was their condition when, in November, 1816, John Stewart first visited them. From Mr. Finley's "History of the Wyandot Mission," it is learned that John Stewart, a free-born mulatto, whose parents claimed to be mixed with Indian blood, was born in Powhatan County, Va. He became disabled in early life. When quite a youth, his parents moved to the State of Tennessee and left him behind. Subsequently he set out to join them, but on his way to Marietta, Ohio, was robbed of all his money. Discouraged over his losses, he remained at that place for a considerable period, and gave full scope to habits of intemperance, in the drinking of strong liquors, to such a degree that at one time he determined to put an end to his miserable existence by drowning himself in the Ohio River. Finally he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marietta, where, subsequently, he engaged in his trade of blue-dyeing.

^{*}J. B. Finley.

In the fall of 1814, he became very ill, and no one expected he would recover. But he invoked the blessings of God, and promised if he was spared that he would obey the call. Soon after this, he went into the fields to pray. "It seemed to me," said he, "that I heard a voice, like the voice of a woman praising God; and then another, as the voice of a man, saying to me, 'You must declare my counsel faithfully.' These voices ran through me powerfully. They seemed to come from a northwest direction. I soon found myself standing on my feet, and speaking as if I were addressing a congregation. This circumstance made a strong impression upon my mind, and seemed an indication to me that the Lord had called on me to warn sinners to flee the wrath to come. But I felt myself so poor and ignorant that I feared much to make any attempt, though I was continually drawn to travel toward the course from whence the voices seemed to come. I at length concluded that if God would enable me to pay my debts, which I had contracted in the days of my wickedness and folly, I would go. This I was soon enabled to do; and I accordingly took my knapsack and set off to the northwest, not knowing whither I was to go. When I set off, my soul was very happy, and I steered my course, sometimes in the road, and sometimes through the woods, until I came to Goshen, on the Tuscarawas River. This was the old Moravian establishment among the Delawares. The Rev. Mr. Mortimore was then its pastor." Here Stewart found a few of the Delawares, among them the old chief Killbuck and his family. He remained a few days and was kindly treated by all. And it was here doubtless that Stewart learned something of the Delawares and Wyandots further to the north; for these Delawares had many friends and relations that lived at a point on the Sandusky River called Pipetown, after the chief who lived there; and to this place he next proceeded.

At Pipetown was a considerable body of Delawares under the control of Capt. Pipe, son of the chief of the same name, who was prominent at the burning of Col. Crawford. At this place Stewart stopped, but as the Indians were preparing for a great dance they paid but little attention to him. The proceedings on the part of the Indians were all new to Stewart, and for a time their vociferations and actions alarmed him exceedingly, but at last they became somewhat quiet, when Stewart took out his hymn book and began to sing. He, as is usual with many of his race, had a most melodious voice, and as a result of his effort the Indians present were charmed and awed into perfect silence. When he ceased, Johnny-cake said in broken English, "Sing more." He then asked if there was any person present who could interpret for him; when old Lyons, who called himself one hundred and sixty years old (for he counted the summer a year and the winter a year) came forward. Stewart talked to them for some minutes and then retired for the night. In the morning, he almost determined to return to Marietta, and from thence proceed to the home of his parents in Tennessee. But so strong were his impressions that he had not yet reached the right place, though he was invited by the Delawares to remain with them, that he continued his course northwesterly and finally arrived at the house of William Walker, Sr., at Upper Sandusky.

Mr. Walker was an interpreter, and the United States Indian sub-agent at this point. At first he suspected Stewart to be a runaway slave; but the latter accounted for his presence here in such an honest, straightforward manner, that all doubts or suspicions were at once removed. Mrs. Walker, who was a most amiable woman, of good education, and half Wyandot, also became much interested in Stewart after hearing his account of himself.

She possessed great influence in the Wyandot nation; and this whole family became his hospitable friends, and the untiring patrons to the mission which was afterward established. Mr. Walker, Sr., his wife and his sons, were all good interpreters, spoke the Indian tongue fluently, and all, except old Mr. Walker, became members of the church.

This family directed Stewart to a colored man named Jonathan Pointer. The latter, when a little boy, had been captured by the Wyandots at Point Pleasant, Va. His master and himself were cultivating corn when the Indians came upon them. They shot his master, caught Jonathan, and took him home with them. This man could speak the Indian language as well as any of the natives. When Stewart called upon him, and made known his wishes, Jonathan was very reluctant, indeed, to interpret for him, or to introduce him as a preacher. He told Stewart that "it was great folly for him, a poor colored man, to attempt to turn these Indians from their old religion to a new one." But Stewart persevered; he believed that God had sent him here, and he was unwilling to give up until he had made a trial.

Jonathan was going to a feast and dance the next day, and Stewart desired to go along, to which he rather reluctantly consented. Stewart induced him to introduce him to the chiefs, when he gave them an exhortation and sung a hymn or two. Finally he requested that all who were willing to hear him next day at Pointer's house should come forward and give him their hand. This the most of them did. But he was much disappointed the next day, for none of them came other than one old woman, to whom he preached. A meeting was appointed at the same place for the following day. The same old woman, and an old chief, named Big-Tree, were present. To these Stewart again preached. The next day being the Sabbath, he appointed to meet in the council house. At that place eight or ten came. From this time his congregations began to increase in numbers, and it is presumed that nothing contributed more to increase them and keep them up for awhile than his singing. This delighted the Indians. No people are more fond of music than they are, and for that reason Stewart mixed his prayers and exhortations with numerous songs.

Mr. Finley relates that many of the Wyandots had been Catholics, and they began to call up their old Catholic songs, and sing them, and to pray. By this means, some of them got stirred up, and awakened to see their lost condition. However, Stewart considered it to be his duty when they prayed to the Virgin Mary, and used their beads and crosses in prayer, to tell them that it was wrong. He also spoke against the foolishness of their feasts and dances, and against their witchcraft. These reproofs soon excited prejudices against him. Many that had joined in the meetings went away, and by voice and actions did all the harm they could. Some even visited the Catholic priest at Detroit, related what was going on, and asked for instructions. The priest told them, "that none had the true word of God, or Bible, but the Catholics; that none but the Catholic priests could teach them the true and right way to heaven; that if they died out of the Catholic Church they must perish forever; and that they could not be saved in any other way, but must be lost forever." They came home from Detroit in high spirits, and soon it was reported through every family that Stewart did not have the right Bible, and was leading them wrong. Some charged him with having a false Bible, but how to test the matter was the difficulty. Finally, all agreed to leave it to Mr. Walker, Sr. The time was set when the parties were to meet, and he was publicly to examine Stewart's Bible

and hymn book. The parties came together at the time appointed. Deep interest was felt on both sides, and all waited in solemn suspense. After some time had been spent in the examination, Mr. Walker said that the Bible used by Stewart was a true one, and differed from the Catholic Bible only in this: one was printed in English, the other in Latin. He also affirmed that his (Stewart's) hymn book was a good one, and that the hymns it contained were well calculated to be sung in the worship of God.

This decision was received with joy by the religious party, and in a corresponding degree sunk the spirits of the other. It is believed, however, that none were so influential in putting down the superstitions of the Catholics as Mrs. Walker. She was no ordinary woman. Her mind was well enlightened, and she could expose the folly of their superstitions better than any one in the nation. As she stood so high in the estimation of all, her words had more weight than anyone else.

Stewart continued his labors among the Wyandots from November, 1816, until early in the following spring. His interpreter, Pointer, had professed to obtain religion, and also a considerable number of rather unimportant Indians; but the leading chiefs and head men of the nation stood aloof. After passing several months at Mariette, Stewart returned to Upper Sandusky in August, 1817. He found upon his return that but few of his flock had remained steadfast. Most of them had fallen back into their former habits, and one of the most hopeful of the young men had been killed in a drunken frolic. At this time Mononeue* and Two-logs, or Bloody Eyes (the last mentioned chief being a brother of Between-the-logs), raised a powerful opposition to Stewart, and represented in most glowing colors the destruction that the Great Spirit would visit upon them if they forsook their old traditions; that the Great Spirit had denounced them as a nation, and

*This renowned chief of the Wyandot nation was of medium stature, and remarkably symmetrical in form. Mr. Finley says he was one of the most active men he ever knew, quick in his motions as thought, and fleet as the doe in the chase.

As a speaker, he possessed a native eloquence which was truly wonderful. Few could stand before the overwhelming torrent of his eloquence. He was a son of Thunder. When inspired with his theme, he could move a large assembly with as much ease, and rouse them to as high a state of excitement, as any speaker I ever heard. There is a peculiarity in Indian eloquence which it is difficult to describe. To form a correct idea of its character, you must be in the hearing and sight of the son of the forest; the tones of his voice and the flash of his eye must fall upon you, and you must see the significant movement of his body. As an orator, Mononeue was not surpassed by any chieftain.

I will give a specimen or two of the eloquence of this gifted son of nature. Imagine yourself, gentle reader, in the depths of the forest, surrounded by hundreds of chiefs and warriors, all sunk in the degradation and darkness of paganism. They have been visited by the missionary, and several converted chiefs. One after another the chiefs rise and address the assembly, but with no effect. The dark scowl of infidelity settles on their brows, and the frequent mutterings of the excited auditors indicate that their speeches are not acceptable, and their doctrines not believed. At length Mononeue rises amidst confusion and disturbance, and ordering silence with a commanding voice, he addresses them as follows:

"When you meet to worship God, and to hear from His word, shut up your mouths, and open your ears to hear what is said. You have been here several days and nights worshipping your Indian god, who has no existence, only in your dark and beclouded minds. You have been burning your dogs and censure for him to smell. What kind of a god or spirit is he, that he can be delighted with the smell of a burnt dog? Do you suppose the great God that spread out the heavens, that hung up the sun and moon, and all the stars, to make light, and spread out this vast world of land and water, and filled it with men and beasts, and everything that swims or flies, is pleased with the smell of your burnt dog? I tell you to-day, that His great eye is on your hearts, and not on your fires, to see and smell what you are burning. Has your worshipping here these few days made you any better? Do you feel that you have gotten the victory over one evil? No! You have not taken the first step to do better, which is to keep this day holy. This day was appointed by God Himself, a day of rest for all men, and a day on which men are to worship Him with pure hearts, and to come before Him that He may examine their hearts, and cast out all their evil. This day is appointed for His minister to preach to us Jesus, and to teach our dark and cloudy minds, and to bring them to light." He here spoke of the Savior, and His dying to redeem the world; that how life and salvation are freely offered to all that will forsake sin and turn to God. He adverted to the judgment day, and the awful consequences of being found in sin, and strangers to God. On this subject he was tremendously awful. He burst into tears; he caught the handkerchief from his head, and wiped them from his eyes. Many in the house sat as if they were petrified, while others wept in silence. Many of the females drew their blankets over their faces and wept. "Awful, awful day to the wicked!" said this thundering minister. "Your faces will look much blacker with your shame and guilt than they do now with your paint." I have no doubt but God was with Mononeue on this occasion, and that many were convicted of sin and a judgment to come.

Mononeue was of great service to the mission at Upper Sandusky as a local preacher, and was always prompt in the discharge of every duty. He remained a true Christian and friend of the whites until his death, which occurred some time before the removal of the Wyandots west of Missouri.

would abandon them forever, if they left His commandments, and exhorted the people never to think of turning aside from their fathers' religion.

Late in the year 1818, Stewart encountered other difficulties. It seems that certain missionaries, traveling to the northward, passed through Upper Sandusky, and finding that Stewart had been somewhat successful in his labors among the Wyandots, wanted him to join their church, saying that they would assure him a good salary. He refused on the ground of his objections to the doctrines they held. They then demanded his authority as a Methodist missionary. As he held no other authority from the church than an exhorter's license, he frankly told them he had none. Through this means, it became known that he had no authority from the church to exercise the ministerial office; although he had both solemnized matrimony and baptized several persons, both adults and children, believing that the necessity of the case justified it. This operated greatly to his disadvantage, for the missionaries aforesaid and the traders asserted that he was an impostor.

Stewart now determined to attach himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, at some point nearer than Marietta. The same winter (1818-19), he visited a tribe of the Wyandots that lived at Solomonstown, on the Great Miami River. He there formed the acquaintance of Robert Armstrong, and some Methodist families living near Bellefontaine. From them he learned that the quarterly meeting, for that circuit, would be held near Urbana. To that place he proceeded (in company with some of the Indians), recommended by the converted chiefs and others, as a proper person to be licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In March, 1819, his case was brought before the conference, and by a unanimous vote of that body, he was duly licensed. At this meeting, several of the local preachers present volunteered to go in turn and assist Stewart, but it appears that Rev. Anthony Banning, of Mount Vernon, anticipated their action, and was the first to aid him.

At the annual conference, held at Cincinnati in August, 1819, the Indian mission at Upper Sandusky was named as a regular field of labor in the Lebanon District, which then extended from the Ohio River northward to and including Michigan Territory. At the same time Rev. James B. Finley was appointed Presiding Elder of the district, and Rev. James Montgomery, missionary to assist Stewart. Subsequently, Montgomery was appointed by Col. John Johnston, sub-agent over the Senecas, and Moses Henkle was employed to fill the position vacated by Montgomery. As a result of these proceedings, Stewart's prominence as a missionary among the Indians began to wane, and others proceeded to occupy the field which he had opened.

Although Mononcue and other prominent men of the Wyandots opposed Stewart's efforts for a time, they were, comparatively speaking, early converts to Methodism. Thus, Finley relates that the first quarterly meeting appointed for the benefit of the Indians was held at Zanesfield, at the house of Ebenezer Zane, a half-breed, in November, 1819. About sixty Indians were present, among them the chiefs known as Between-the-logs, Mononcue, John Hicks, Peacock, Squindighty and Scuteash. Robert Armstrong and Jonathan Pointer were the interpreters. All of the chiefs mentioned, besides several others, spoke to the white men and red men there assembled. The address of Between-the-logs, interpreted, was as follows:

“Will you have patience to hear me, and I will give you a history of religion among the Indians for some time back, and how we have been



MO-NONCÚE

*AN INDIAN CHIEF OF THE WYANDOT TRIBE AND A LICENSED PREACHER
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH*

deceived. Our fathers had a religion of their own, by which they served God and were happy, before any white men came among them. They used to worship with feasts, sacrifices, dances and rattles; in doing which they thought they were right. Our parents wished us to be good, and they used to make us do good, and would sometimes correct us for doing evil. But a great while ago, the French sent us the good book by a Roman priest, and we listened to him. He taught us that we must confess our sins, and he would forgive them; that we must worship Lady Mary, and do penance. He baptized us with spittle and salt, and many of us did as he told us. Now, we thought, to be sure we are right. He told us to pray, and to carry the cross on our breasts. He told us, also, that it was wrong to drink whisky. But we found that he would drink it himself, and we followed his steps and got drunk too. At last our priest left us, and this religion all died away. So, many of us left off getting drunk, and we began again to do pretty well. Then the Seneca prophet arose and pretended that he had talked to the Great Spirit, and that he had told him what the Indians ought to do. So we heard and followed him. It is true, he told us many good things, and that we ought not to drink whisky; but soon we found that he was like the Roman priest—he would tell us we must not do things, and yet do them himself. So here we were deceived again. Then, after these cheats, we thought our fathers' religion was still the best, and we would take it up again and follow it. After some time the great Shawanese prophet [Tecumseh's brother] arose. Well, we heard him, and some of us followed him for awhile. But we had now become very jealous, having been deceived so often, and we watched him very closely, and soon found him like all the rest. Then we left him also, and now we were made strong in the religion of our fathers, and concluded to turn away from it no more. We made another trial to establish it more firmly, and had made some progress when the war broke out between our father, the President, and King George. Our nation was for war with the king, and every man wanted to be a big man. Then we drank whisky and fought; and by the time the war was over we were all scattered, and many killed and dead.

‘ But the chiefs thought they would gather the nation together once more. We had a good many collected, and were again establishing our Indian religion. Just at this time, a black man, Stewart, our brother here (pointing to him), came to us, and told us he was sent by the Great Spirit to tell us the true and good way. But we thought that he was like all the rest, that he wanted to cheat us, and get our money and land from us. He told us of all our sins; showed us that drinking whisky was ruining us; that the Great Spirit was angry with us; and that we must leave off these things. But we treated him ill, and gave him but little to eat, and trampled on him, and were jealous of him for a whole year. We are sure if the Great Spirit had not sent him, he could not have borne with our treatment. About this time our father, the President, applied to us to buy our lands, and we had to go to the great city to see him. When we came home, our old preacher was still with us, telling us the same things; and we could find no fault or alteration in him. About this time he talked about leaving us to see his friends; and our squaws told us that we were fools to let him go, for the Great God had sent him, and we ought to adopt him. But still we wanted to hear longer. They then told us what God had done for them by this man. So we attended his meeting in the council house, and the Great Spirit came upon us so that some cried aloud, some clapped their hands, some ran away, and some were angry. We held our meeting all

night, sometimes singing and sometimes praying. By this time we were convinced that God had sent him to us; and then we adopted him, and gave him mother and children. About this time a few of us went to a great camp-meeting near Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, and were much blessed and very happy. As soon as this work was among us at Sandusky, almost every week some preacher would come and tell us they loved us, and would take us and our preacher under their care, and give us schools, and do all for us that we wished. But we thought if they loved Indians so, why not go to the Senecas and Mohawks? They have no preacher; we have ours. Some told us that we must be baptized all over in the water, to wash away our sins. And now they said they cared much for us; but before Stewart came they cared nothing for us. Now some of us are trying to do good, and are happy. We find no alteration in Stewart. But when others come, and our young men will not sit still, they scold; and we believe Stewart is the best man. Some of the white people that live among us and can talk our language say, 'The Methodists have bewitched you;' and that, 'It is all nothing but the works of the devil; and the whites want to get you tamed, and then kill you, as they did the Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas River.' I told them that if we were to be killed, it was time for us all to be praying. Some white people put bad things in the minds of our young Indians, and make our way rough." Between-the-logs concluded his address by telling of the goodness of the Lord, and requesting an interest in the prayers of his people.

In August, 1821, in accordance with the suggestions of the Methodist preachers, the chiefs, Deunquot, Between-the-logs, John Hicks, Mononcue, Andanyouah, Deandoughso and Tahuwaughtarode, signed a petition, which was drawn up and witnessed by William Walker, United States Interpreter; and Moses Henkle, Sr., Missionary, requesting that a missionary school be established among them, at Upper Sandusky, and for that purpose they donated a section of land at the place called Camp Meigs, where existed a fine spring of water and other conveniences. The Indians also requested of conference that the teacher sent them should be a preacher, thus obviating the necessity of a traveling missionary being continued among them. Thereupon Rev. James B. Finley, was appointed resident missionary and teacher at the Wyandot Mission. He says in his history of the mission: "There was no plan of operation furnished me, no provision made for the mission family, no house to shelter them, nor supplies for the winter; and there was only a small sum of money, amounting to \$200, appropriated for the benefit of the mission. However, I set about the work of preparation to move. I had a suitable wagon made, bought a yoke of oxen, and other things necessary, took my own furniture and household goods, and by the 8th of October was on my way. I had hired two young men, and one young woman, and Sister Harriet Stubbs volunteered to accompany us as a teacher. These, with my wife and self, made the whole mission family. We were eight days making our way out. Sixty miles of the road was almost as bad as it could be. From Markley's, on the Scioto, to Upper Sandusky, there were but two or three cabins. But by the blessing of kind Providence, we arrived safe, and were received by all with the warmest affection. There was no house for us to shelter in on the section of land we were to occupy, but by the kindness of Mr. Lewis, the blacksmith, we were permitted to occupy a new cabin he had built for his family. It was without door, window or chinking. Here we unloaded, and set up our Ebenezer. The Sabbath following, we held meeting in the council house,

and had a large congregation. Brother Stewart was present, and aided in the exercises. We had a good meeting, and the prospect of better times.

“We now selected the place for building our mission house. It was on the spot called ‘Camp Meigs,’ where Gov. Meigs had encamped with the Ohio Militia in time of the last war, on the west bank of the Sandusky River, about a mile below the post of ‘Upper Sandusky.’ We commenced getting logs to put us up a shelter for the winter. The first week one of my hands left me. A day or two after, while we were in the woods cutting down timber, a dead limb fell from the tree we were chopping on the head of the other young man, so that he lay breathless. I placed him on the wagon, drove home half a mile or more, and then bled him, before he recovered his senses. I now began to think it would be hard times. Winter was coming on, and my family exposed in an Indian country, without a house to shelter in. For years I had done but little manual labor. But the Lord blessed me with great peace in my soul. My worthy friend, George Riley, recovered from his hurt, and we worked almost day and night, until the skin came off the inside of my hands. I took oak bark, boiled it, and washed my hands in the decoction, and they soon got well and became hard. We built a cabin house, 20x23 feet, and without door, window, or loft. On the very day that snow began to fall, we moved into it. The winter soon became extremely cold. We repaired one of the old block-houses, made a stable thereof for our cattle, and cut, hauled and hewed logs to put up a double house, forty-eight feet long by twenty wide, a story and a half high. We hauled timber to the saw mill, and sawed it ourselves into joists and plank, for the floors and other purposes. I think I can say that neither brother Riley nor myself sat down to eat one meal of victuals that winter but by candle-light, except on Sabbath days. We always went to bed at 9, and rose at 4 o’clock in the morning, and by daylight we were ready to go to work. In addition to this, I preached every Sabbath and met class, attended prayer meeting once every week, and labored to rear up the church. Brother Stewart assisted when he was able to labor, but his pulmonary affliction confined him the most of his time to the house, and I employed him to teach a small school of ten or twelve Indian children at the Big Spring; for these people were so anxious to have their children taught that they could not wait until preparations were made at the mission house, and they wanted to have a separate school by themselves. To this I would not agree; but to accommodate their wishes until we were ready at the mission house to receive their children, I consented that they might be taught at home.”

Mr. Finley remained with the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky (assisted meanwhile, at different periods, by Revs. John Stewart, Charles Elliott, Jacob Hooper, John C. Brooke and James Gilruth), about seven years, and his published statements of the proceedings while here, are quite interesting and complete. Yet, except in a few instances, the scope of this work—the great variety of topics to be treated—precludes the practicability of our giving full accounts obtained therefrom, or indeed of doing but little more, while speaking further of the Wyandot Mission, than to merely make mention of some of the most prominent events.

While the chiefs and head men known as Between-the-logs, Mononcue, John Hicks, Squire Grayeyes, George Punch, Summundewat, Big-tree, Driver, Washington, Joseph Williams, Two Logs, Mathew Peacock, Harrihoot, Robert Armstrong, Scuteash, Rohnyeness, Little Chief, Big River, Squindatee and others (with a following of about one-half of those

on the reservation), professed to have obtained religion, and were enrolled as members of the Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, *Deunquot*, who became the head chief of the nation upon the death of Tarhe, together with the other half of the Indians under his control, remained true to the religion (if so it may be called) of their fathers. Finley speaks of an occurrence in which *Deunquot* prominently figured as follows:

"Some time after this the head chief, *Deunquot*, and his party came one Sabbath to the council house, where we held our meetings, dressed up and painted in real Indian style, with their head-bands filled with silver bobs, their head-dress consisting of feathers and painted horse hair. The chief had a half moon of silver on his neck before and several hanging on his back. He had nose-jewels and ear-rings, and many bands of silver on his arms and legs. Around his ankles hung many buck-hoofs, to rattle when he walked. His party were dressed in similar style. The likenesses of animals were painted on their breasts and backs, and snakes on their arms. When he came in he addressed the congregation in Indian style, with a polite compliment, and then taking his seat, struck fire, took out his pipe, lighted it and commenced smoking. Others of his party followed his example. I knew this was done by way of opposition and designed as an insult. Soon after I took my text, John v, 16, 'Wilt thou be made whole?' etc.; and commenced on the diseases of man's soul, and showing from history the injustice of one nation to another; the treatment of the white people to the natives of North and South America; the conduct of man to his brother, and his conduct to himself, his drunkenness etc., and all the good we have comes from God, to make us happy. But that we, from the badness of our hearts, use these blessings to our own hurt; and that all evil proceeds out of the heart; therefore, all our hearts must be evil, and that continually; that we are proud, and of this we have an example before us in our grandfather, the head chief. Surely these things can do him no good, but to feed a proud heart. They will not warm his body when cold, nor feed him when hungry.

"As soon as I sat down, he arose with all the dignity of an Indian, and spoke as follows: 'My friends, this is a pretty day, and your faces all look pleasantly. I thank the Great Spirit that He has permitted us to meet. I have listened to your preacher. He has said some things that are good, but they have nothing to do with us. We are Indians, and belong to the red man's God. That book was made by the white man's God, and suits them. They can read it—we cannot; and what he has said will do for white men, but with us it has nothing to do. Once, in the days of our grandfathers, many years ago, this white man's God came himself to this country and claimed us. But our God met him somewhere near the great mountains, and they disputed about the right to this country. At last they agreed to settle this question by trying their great power to remove a mountain. The white man's God got down on his knees, opened a big book, and began to pray and talk, but the mountain stood fast. Then then the red man's God took his magic wand, and began to pow-wow and beat the turtle shell, and the mountain trembled, shook, and stood by him. The white man's God got scared and ran off, and we have not heard of him since, unless he has sent these men to see what they can do.' All the time he was speaking, the heathen party were on tip-toe, and often responded, saying, '*Tough gondee*'—that is, *true* or *right*; and seemed to think they had won the victory.

"As soon as he sat down, I arose and said: 'Our grandfather is a great

man—he is an able warrior, a great hunter, and a good chief in many things; and in all this I am his son. But when it comes to matters of religion, he is my son and I am his father. He has told us a long and queer story. I wonder where he obtained it. He may have dreamed it, or he has heard some drunken Indian tell it; for you know that drunkards always see great sights, and have many revelations, which sober men never have. (Here my old friend Mononcue said, ‘*Tough gondee.*’) But my friend, the head chief, is mistaken about his gods; for if it requires a God for every color, there must be many more gods. This man is black (pointing to Pointer). I am white, and you are red. Who made the black man? Where is *his* God? This book tells you and me that there is but *one* God, and that he made all things, and all nations of the earth of *one blood*, to dwell together; and a strong evidence is, that the difference of color is no obstacle to generation. God has diversified the color of the plants. Go to the plains and see how varied they are in their appearance. Look at the beasts; they are of all colors. So it is with men. God has given them all shades of color, from the jet black to the snow white. Then your being a red man, and I a white man, is no argument at all that there are two gods. And I again say that this book is true in what it states of man having a bad heart, and being wicked; and that my friend has a proud heart is evident from his dress and painting himself. God made me white and that man black. We are contented. But my friend does not think the Great Spirit has made him pretty enough; he must put on his paint to make himself look better. This is a plain proof that he is a proud man, and has an evil heart.’ Seeing that the chief was angry, I said, ‘My grandfather will not get angry at his son for telling him the truth, but he might if I had told him a lie.’

“He then rose, considerably excited, saying: ‘I am not angry; but you cannot show in all your book where an Indian is forbid to paint. You may find where white people are forbid, but you cannot show where an Indian is.’ I then arose, and read from the third chapter of Isaiah, at the sixteenth verse; and told him that these people were not white men, as the Americans, and yet were forbidden to use those foolish ornaments. He arose and said I had not read it right. I then handed the book to one of the Mr. Walkers, and he read and interpreted it; so that the old man was at last confounded, and said no more.” Nevertheless, Deunquot remained steadfast in the belief of his ancestors until his death, which occurred about a year after the affair in the council house, just narrated. He was succeeded by the chief termed Warpole.

In the summer of 1823, the mission school was formally opened. It was conducted according to the manual labor system. The boys were taught the art of farming, and the girls, house-work, sewing, knitting, spinning, cooking, etc. The boys were averse to labor at first; but instead of force, stratagem was brought into play. They were divided into separate groups, and each encouraged to excel the others. Sixty scholars were enrolled in the year last mentioned, among them being a number of children sent from Canada, by members of the Wyandot nation there residing. Bishop McKendree also visited the mission and reservation during the same year. In a letter written by him in August, 1823, he said: “Our missionary establishment is at Upper Sandusky, in the large national reserve of the Wyandot tribes of Indians, which contains one hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty acres of land; being in extent something more than nineteen miles from east to west, and twelve miles from north to south. Throughout the whole extent of this tract, the Sandusky winds its course, re-

ceiving several beautiful streams. This fine tract, with another reservation of five miles square at the Big Spring, head of Blanchard's River, is all the soil that remains to the Wyandots, once the proprietors of an extensive tract of country. The mission at Upper Sandusky is about sixty-five or seventy miles north of Columbus, the seat of government of Ohio. To the old Indian boundary line, which is about half way, the country is pretty well improved. From thence to the Wyandot Reserve, the population is thinly scattered, the lands having been but lately surveyed and brought into market."

During the same year (1823), Col. John Johnston, United States Indian Agent, likewise visited the Wyandots on their reservations. He passed several days among them, and at the close of his visit—August 23—reported as follows: "The buildings and improvements of the establishment are substantial and extensive, and do this gentleman [meaning Mr. Finley] great credit. The farm is under excellent fence, and in fine order; comprising about one hundred and forty acres, in pasture, corn and vegetables. There are about fifty acres in corn, which, from present appearances, will yield 3,000 bushels. It's by much the finest crop I have seen this year, has been well worked, and is clear of grass and weeds. There are twelve acres in potatoes, cabbage, turnips and garden. Sixty children belong to the school, of which number fifty-one are Indians. These children are boarded and lodged at the mission house. They are orderly and attentive, comprising every class from the alphabet to readers in the Bible. I am told by the teacher that they are apt in learning, and that he is entirely satisfied with the progress they have made. They attend with the family regularly to the duties of religion. The meeting-house, on the Sabbath, is numerously and devoutly attended. A better congregation in behavior I have not beheld; and I believe there can be no doubt, that there are very many persons, of both sexes, in the Wyandot nation, who have experienced the saving effects of the Gospel upon their minds. Many of the Indians are now settling on farms, and have comfortable houses and large fields. A spirit of order, industry and improvement appears to prevail with that part of the nation which has embraced Christianity, and this constitutes a full half of the population." During the year 1823, the sum of \$2,254.54 was expended at the mission, which had been gathered from various sources.

The same year was also made memorable in the history of the mission by reason of the death of the colored preacher, Rev. John Stewart, who died of consumption December 17, 1823. It appears from Finley's account, that in 1820, conference appropriated money for the purpose of purchasing a horse for Stewart, and to pay for clothing he had bought; besides which, he received many presents from friends in and about Urbana. Soon after, he married a woman of his own color, and wished to have a place of his own. Thereupon the venerable Bishop McKendree collected \$100, with which sixty acres of land were purchased and patented in the name of Stewart. It adjoined the Wyandot Reservation, and was occupied by him from the spring of 1821 until his death. Afterward his wife and brother sold the land and appropriated the money to their own use. Stewart was the recipient of regular supplies from the mission to the time of his decease; although a year or so before that event he had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and joined the *Allenites*, a sect of colored Methodists.

In the spring of 1824, the Indians turned their attention to the improvement of their farms, and to the building of comfortable houses. A number

of hewed-log houses were put up, with brick or stone chimneys; and great exertions were made to enclose large fields, for raising grain and grass. Many purchased sheep, and means were taken to improve their breed of cattle and hogs. With the means at their command, they did all they could to provide for the future, without following the chase, for they clearly saw that the white settlers would soon occupy all the country around them, and that they must starve unless they could procure the means of living at home. The same year, too, was built the mission church, now standing in ruins. Says Mr. Finley: "We were much in want of a place of worship, as there was no proper meeting-house. Sometimes we worshiped in the old council house, as the largest and most roomy. This was an old building, made of split slabs, laid between two posts stuck in the ground, and covered with bark peeled from the trees. No floor but the earth—no fireplace but a hearth in the middle, and logs laid on the ground on each side for seats. In the winter we met in the mission schoolhouse, which was much too small.

On my tour to the East, I visited the city of Washington, in company with the Rev. David Young. Here I had an interview with President Monroe, and gave him such information as he wished, as to the state of the mission and Indians in general. I had also an introduction to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. This gentleman took a deep interest in Indian affairs, and gave me much satisfactory information respecting the different missions in progress among the Indians; the amount of money expended on each establishment, and the probable success. I made an estimate of the cost of our buildings, and he gave me the Government's proportion of the expense, which amounted to \$1,333. I then asked him if it would be improper to take that money, and build a good church for the benefit of the nation. His reply was, that I might use it for building a church; and he wished it made of strong and durable materials, so that it might remain a house of worship when both of us were no more. This work was performed, and the house was built out of good limestone, 30x40 feet, and plainly finished. So these people have had a comfortable house to worship God in ever since. It will stand if not torn down, for a century* to come."

*Such would have been the case, doubtless, if the successors of the Wyandots here—the white men—had exhibited the least particle of public spirit, or of pride, in the preservation of this, and other priceless mementoes of a past race and age. Under date of May 12, 1881, the very able editor of the Wyandot *Democratic Union* speaks of this: "The Last Landmark of the Wyandot Reservation," in the following lucid, unmistakable style: * * * "We remember with what interest we viewed, on our first visit to the town—shortly after these so-called wild men had taken their departure—the council house, the block-house, many of their cabins, and especially the church, which had witnessed so many gracious manifestations of the presence of the Holy Ghost, and which now is almost a heap of ruins. Then they were considered souvenirs of the people that for generations had occupied the land, and whose untutored minds had formed certain well-defined laws much in accordance with nature for their government; and who, to enforce them, had their officers, prisons and courts of justice. All these were left as mementoes of the age that had preceded ours. They should have been protected by the people who succeeded them, and guarded as talismans handed down from those whose hands had built them. But this was not the case. A different spirit actuated those who succeeded them, although they boasted of a higher order of civilization, that had the Christian religion for its corner stone. The tide of emigration that pressed into the reservation under the new order of things, had no appreciation for the venerable relics they found standing everywhere, as monuments of the genius of the people who had preceded them, and with the greed ever manifested by the whites to gain property, and to turn everything found in their way into a channel that would lead to such results, therefore, nothing belonging to Indian mythology was deemed too sacred to be sacrificed to this unholty thirst for riches.

"After the organization of the county, the council house, which had witnessed so many grand scenes connected with the primeval history of the Wyandots, was used for holding the courts of justice, and by sheer carelessness in storing ashes in a barrel, it took fire and was burned up. The block-house or jail gave way for a more imposing building, to be used as a dwelling-house. Other memorial stones that were set up as commemorative of Indian history were thrown down, and at last the 'Old Mission Church,' the only landmark remaining, is about to fall into decay. More than this, the vandal hand was seen a few years ago in the almost total obliteration of the marble slabs that marked the last resting-place of a number of the most noteworthy of the Indian chiefs of the Wyandots, many of them having, ere they died, gloried in the power of the new birth, and believed in Him who is the resurrection and the life. But nevertheless, men calling themselves Christians, some of them ministers of the Gospel, with uplifted hands, struck piece after piece from these grave marks of the noble dead, until there does not remain a single one to tell where rests

For the year ending September 30, 1826, the following report of the mission school, etc., was rendered to the War Department of the United States: Name of the site or station, Wyandot Mission School, Upper Sandusky: by whom established, by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the consent of the Ohio Annual Conference; when established, October 16, 1821; name of Superintendent, J. B. Finley; number of scholars, sixty-nine; number of teachers, one male and one female teacher, principals—ten others—in all, twelve; amount of funds received, including annual allowance of Government, \$2,454.47½; amount of disbursements, \$2,600; deficiency, \$145.52½; value of property belonging to the establishment, \$10,000. At that time this was the most successful and prosperous Indian school and mission in the United States. We will also mention here, that the building known as the mission school and boarding-house was situated about half a mile northeast of the church. It entirely disappeared many years ago. It was commenced by Mr. Finley in the winter of 1821-22. See his account as shown on preceding pages.

In explanation of the number of white men or partly white men found among the Wyandots, it appears that this nation, although never behind other savage tribes during their wars with the whites, were more merciful than their neighbors—the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, etc. They saved more prisoners, and purchased many from other Indians, and adopted them into their families. Thus did they become allied with some of the best families in the country. The Broyns, an old Virginia family; the Zanes, another well-known family; the Walkers of Tennessee, and the Williams, Armstrongs, McCulloughs and Magees of Pittsburgh, were all represented among them. Robert Armstrong, one of the best interpreters during Finley's time, was taken prisoner by the Wyandots about the year 1786, when a boy about four years old. His parents resided a few miles above Pittsburgh, on the banks of the Allegheny River. One Sunday morning a young man of the family, with little Robert, took a canoe and crossed over to the west side of the river to visit a camp of friendly Indians of the Cornplanter tribe. This camp was situated about four miles distant from the river. After they had made their visit and were returning home, in passing a dense thicket through which the path led, they heard a noise and stopped to look, and to their great surprise and terror, four hideously painted Indians of the Wyandot nation rose up and ordered them to stop.

the sleeping dust of Monoucue, Summudewat, Between-the-Logs, Deunquot, or any other of the braves whose remains had been deposited in the ground around this 'Old Mission Church.' It is a record at which the Christian should blush with shame. It was a vandalism of which the Goths, in their palmiest days, would have blushed to have been charged with, and yet in this advanced age, in the light of the sun shining on us in this, the nineteenth century, there were men wearing the livery of heaven that boldly, in open daylight, were guilty of this crime.

"But the past cannot be recalled. What has been done cannot be remedied. But the people of Upper Sandusky have a sacred duty to perform in the preservation of what remains of the 'Old Mission Church' from total obliteration. Last winter, had there been sufficient enterprise, the object sought for might have been attained. Through the persevering efforts of Hon. E. B. Finley, a bill passed the Senate of the United States, appropriating \$3,000 for repairing the Old Mission Church, and building a suitable monument in honor of the Wyandot nation. Mr. Finley notified our citizens of this fact, and invited their co-operation. What was done by our people? Simply nothing! We made an appeal to them through the columns of the *Union*. Our appeal had about as much effect as pouring water upon a goose's back. We talked privately to our business men, but they turned a deaf ear to all we said, and the result was that with the expiration of the last Congress, the bill died a boring in the house, and the town is out of the \$3,000 for the fitting-up of the old mission grounds. If our citizens would have met in public meeting, and taken steps to co-operate with Mr. Finley, our member of Congress, and sent a delegation to Washington to work up the matter, the bill could, we have no doubt, have been passed. But as it is, we see now no hope. The church that should stand as a monument of other days and of another people is going into decay, and it will not be long until there will be nothing left of it. We are chargeable with its destruction, and the generations that will come after us, looking for these mementoes of a pre-historic race, will condemn us for our want of liberality in not preserving them. We have now had our say on this subject, and we close by reiterating our former belief, that if our citizens had moved at the proper time, Finley's bill would have passed the National Congress, and an amount sufficient would have been placed at the disposal of the proper person to have put in repair this old landmark, and to have erected a suitable monument to the memory of the sleeping braves whose bodies have returned to dust around it."

The young man attempted to make his escape by running, but had made a few steps only, when the Indians fired and he fell dead. Little Robert ran a few yards, but one of the Indians soon caught him and picked him up. Said he: "I was so scared to see the young man tomahawked and scalped that I could hardly stand, when set on my feet, for I expected it would be my lot next. One of the men took me on his back and carried me for several miles before he stopped. The company then divided. Two men took the scalp, and the other two had charge of me. In the evening they met, and traveled until it was late in the night, and then stopped to rest and sleep. The next morning I had to take it afoot as long as I could travel; and although they treated me kindly, yet I was afraid they would kill me. Thus they traveled on for several days, crossing some large rivers, until they got to an Indian town, as I learned afterward, on the Jerome's Fork of Mohickan Creek, one of the branches of Muskingum River. Here they rested awhile, and then went on until they came to Lower Sandusky."

Young Armstrong was adopted into the Big Turtle tribe of Wyandots, and named O-no-ran-do-roh. He became an expert hunter and a perfect Indian in his feelings and habits of life. He married an Indian woman or half-breed, and had so far lost the knowledge of his mother tongue that for years he could speak or understand but little of it. After Gen. Wayne's treaty he mingled more with the whites, conversed more in English, and finally learned to talk the language of his fathers equal to any of the traders or settlers. He became an excellent interpreter, and was employed in trading and interpreting the rest of his life. His wife was a daughter of Ebenezer Zane—a half Indian woman—and they raised a family of interesting children. He lived for some years at Solomonstown. Afterward he moved to Zanesfield, on Mad River, and from thence to Upper Sandusky, where he died of consumption in April, 1825. We have thus briefly sketched the career of Armstrong for the reason that it is a fair illustration, probably, of the life and experiences of many other whites who had been captured and adopted by the Wyandots.

In the summer of 1826, Rev. J. B. Finley, accompanied by the chiefs Mononcue and Between-the-logs, and Samuel Brown as interpreter, visited the cities of Buffalo, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. At each point great crowds gathered to see and hear them, and all expressed the utmost surprise and delight after listening to the addresses of these eloquent, Christianized sons of the forest. They returned home at the end of three months.

In the autumn of that year, Judge Leib, an agent appointed by the government to visit all the Indian mission schools to which the government had made appropriations of money, reported to the Secretary of War as follows: "On Tuesday, the 10th of November last, I left Detroit for Upper Sandusky, where I arrived on the 12th, and found this establishment in the most flourishing state. All was harmony, order and regularity under the superintending care of the Rev. Mr. Finley. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this gentleman. His great good sense, his unaffected zeal in the reformation of the Indians, his gracious manners and conciliating disposition fit him in a peculiar manner for the accomplishment of his purpose, and the fruits of his labors are everywhere visible; they are to be found in every Indian and Indian habitation. By Indian habitation here is meant a good comfortable dwelling, built in the modern country style, with neat and well-finished apartments, and furnished with chairs, tables, bedsteads and beds, equal at least, in all respects to the generality of whites

around them. The Wyandots are a fine race, and I consider their civilization accomplished, and little short in their general improvement to an equal number of whites in our frontier settlements. They are charmingly situated in a most fruitful country. They hunt more for sport than for subsistence, for cattle seem to abound among them, and their good condition gives assurance of the fertility of their soil and the rich herbage which it produces, for the land is everywhere covered with the richest blue grass.

“ They mostly dress like their white neighbors, and seem as contented and happy as any other portion of people I ever saw. A stranger would believe he was passing through a white population, if the inhabitants were not seen; for besides the neatness of their houses, with brick chimneys and glazed windows, you see horses, cows, sheep and hogs grazing everywhere, and wagons, harness, plows, and other implements of husbandry in their proper places. In short, they are the only Indians within the circle of my visits whom I consider as entirely reclaimed, and whom I should consider it *a cruelty to attempt to remove*. * * * A good and handsome stone meeting-house, forty feet in length by thirty in breadth, has been erected since last year. * * * The mission farm is well supplied with horses, oxen, cows and swine, and all the necessary farming utensils. I cannot forbear mentioning a plan adopted by this tribe, under the auspices of the Superintendent, which promises the most salutary effects. A considerable store has been fitted up on their reserve, and furnished with every species of goods suited to their wants, and purchased with their annuities. An account is opened with each individual who deals thereat, and a very small profit acquired. Mr. William Walker, a quadroon, one of the tribe, a trustworthy man, and well qualified by his habits and education to conduct the business, is their agent. The benefits resulting from this establishment are obvious. The Indians can, at home, procure every necessary article at a cheap rate, and avoid not only every temptation which assails him when he goes abroad, but also great imposition. The profits of the store are appropriated to the general benefit. This plan, it seems to me, promises many advantages. The merchandise with which this store is furnished was bought in New York on good terms.”

Between-the-logs died of consumption January 1, 1827. During the last part of the same year, Rev. Mr. Finley terminated his labors with the Wyandots, leaving Rev. James Gilruth in control. Among the successors of the latter were Messrs. Thompson, Shaw, Allen and Wheeler, ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is probable, however, that the mission attained its greatest degree of activity and substantial prosperity just at the close of Mr. Finley's superintendency.

By a treaty concluded at Little Sandusky August 3, 1829, between John McElvaine, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and head men of the Delawares, the latter ceded their reservation to the United States for the sum of \$3,000, and removed west of the Mississippi. This reservation was granted to the Delawares at the treaty of the Maumee Rapids. It contained nine square miles, and adjoined the Wyandot Reserve on the southeast, thus embracing portions of the present townships of Antrim and Pitt, in Wyandot County. By permission of the Wyandots, these Indians made a village on the west bank of the Sandusky River, below the mouth of Broken Sword Creek, where a fine spring emerges from the river bank. Capt. Pipe, Jr., a son of the Capt. Pipe who burned Col. Crawford at the stake, was with them, and their village was called Pipetown, or Capt. Pipe's village. Among those named in the original grant at the

treaty of the Maumee Rapids (several of whom survived until after their removal beyond the Mississippi) were Capt. Pipe, Zeshauau or James Armstrong, Mahautoo or John Armstrong, Sanoudoyeasquaw or Silas Armstrong, Black Raccoon, Billy Montour, Buckwheat, William Doudee, Thomas Lyons, Johnnyeake, Capt. Wolf, Isaac Hill, John Hill, Tishatahoomas or Widow Armstrong, Ayenucere, Hoomaurou or John Ming and Youderast.

The Delawares were ever a savage, superstitious, treacherous race, and the whites of the pioneer days never placed much dependence upon their promises. Buckwheat, one of the Indians mentioned above, was part negro. About the year 1827 he was accused of witchcraft, and after having been tried and found guilty was sentenced to die by being burned alive. Maj. Anthony Bowsher, the founder of Bowsherville, and one of the very few surviving pioneers of the county, witnessed the burning. From his account, it appears that Buckwheat was first made so drunk with whisky that he was unable to stand; then he was bound and placed upon a blazing fire of brush, wood, etc., and to insure his remaining there, a heavy and long piece of green timber was placed upon his body, and that kept in place by Indians sitting upon both ends of it. Around the victim circled and danced all the Indians there assembled. All were maddened with whisky passed around by an old squaw, and the shouts and songs rendered were most terrifying. The hideous orgies continued for two days and nights. Even Bowsher was made to move around the burning remains of Buckwheat with them, but he states that he refused to taste any of the whisky. This affair took place near the bank of the river, opposite the present town of Little Sandusky.

Thomas Lyons, or "Old Tom Lyons," as he was termed by the whites, was another conspicuous character among this small band of Delawares. He claimed that Gen. Wayne gave him his name and a coat, likewise that he was more than one hundred and sixty years old. However, as old Tom counted the summer a year, and the winter a year, his alleged great age can easily be accounted for. He it was who interpreted for the colored man Stewart at Pipetown, in 1816, when the latter was traveling toward Upper Sandusky. He had lived with the Delawares in Pennsylvania before these Indians were forced to remove to Ohio. He had been a strong, powerful man, and made many enemies among the whites, by reason of his fondness in boasting of his deeds of prowess, and in relating many incidents of the wars through which he had passed. He seemed to take great delight in asserting that he had killed and scalped ninety-nine whites, including men, women and children, and only desired to make the number an even one hundred before being called to the happy hunting-grounds. Various accounts have been published concerning the time and place of his death. One statement is that Samuel Spurgeon, who, in common with many other white men of his acquaintance, did not enjoy such boasting, met him alone one day in the woods and offered Lyons an opportunity to make him the hundredth victim, but Lyons failing in his aim, Spurgeon shot him dead and left his body lying in the forest as food for wild animals. Another person claims that old Tom was shot in his wigwam, near Fort Ball, by two white hunters from Delaware County, while others assert that he died a natural death at Pipestown, on the Delaware Reservation. Lyons' wife is reputed to have been one of the finest looking squaws in the tribe, being, in fact, a queen of beauty among them. He was very proud of her, and kept her dressed in the height of Indian fashion, and did not compel her to perform menial labor, as was the custom among the Indians.

Solomon Johnycake, the husband of Sally Williams, was well known to the early settlers of the region now known as Wyandot County. He was a well-developed, good-natured, friendly hunter, and it was customary for Sally and the children to accompany him on his hunting excursions. He usually constructed a neat bark wigwam to protect his squaw and children from the storms and exposures of the forest, while he ranged the woods in search of game. He sometimes exchanged venison for side-pork with the white settlers, and frequently parties, who had a curiosity to see Sally (who was a quarter-blood) and the children visited his wigwam. Sally was regarded as a very neat housekeeper, and preferred, as far as possible, to imitate the whites. Her mother, a white woman, by the name of Castleman, was captured in girlhood, upon the Pennsylvania frontier. Johnycake went West with his people. Three of his sons served in a Kansas Indian company of the Union army during the war of the rebellion.

Capt. Billy Dowdee, or Dowdee, was, in point of notoriety, nearly equal to Old Tom Lyons. Nickels, his son-in-law, was a very bad Indian, and Dowdee's son Tom was not much better. Capt. Beckley, in his reminiscences of pioneer life, relates the following incidents, as told by Benjamin Sharrock, a former citizen of Marion County:

"About the year 1821 or 1822, there were several Indians who frequently camped and hunted on the waters of the West and Middle Forks of the Whetstone, to wit, Capt. Dowdee, his son Tom, and Capt. Dowdee's son-in-law, Nickels (the bad Indian), the subject of this narrative. He was regarded as a dangerous man among his own companions. He had become embittered against Benjamin Sharrock, his brother, Everard Sharrock, and Jacob Stateler, who, with his three sons, Andrew, James and John (the two latter were twin brothers), lived in a cabin on or near the land now owned by George Diegle, Esq., in Tully Township. The Dowdees had frequently shared the hospitalities of our cabin and we regarded them as peaceable and well-disposed citizens.

"Mr. Sharrock, in relating his difficulty with this bad Indian, says: "This Indian, Nickels, had been skulking around and watching my house, trying to get a chance to shoot me. I have seen him dodge from tree to tree when trying to get a shot at me. He also made threats of killing my stock. About this time, he and the two Dowdees were encamped on the boundary north of where Iberia now is. Mr. Catrell, my brother and myself held a consultation, whereupon we resolved that this state of things should no longer be tolerated, and the next morning was the time agreed upon to bring this matter to the test. They were to be at my house fully armed for any emergency. They were promptly on time, and as Catrell had no gun, he took my tomahawk, sheath knife, etc.

"In this plight, we went directly to their camp, called Tom Dowdee out and ordered him to take those coon skins out of "them" frames. (They are stretched in frames to dry and keep them in shape.) We next went to the tent of Tom's father, old Capt. Dowdee, and told him how Nickels had been watching my house, and that he threatened to kill me and my stock. I told him to call Nickels out, but he would not leave his hut. We told them we would not endure such treatment any longer, and that we had come to settle it right then and there, and were ready to fight it out. The Dowdees seemed to be peaceably inclined, and as Nickels did not show himself, the matter was dropped for a short time. Some time after this, as I was returning from Wooster, where I had been to enter a piece of land, I saw quite a number of moccasin tracks in the snow near Hosford's.

I thought there would be trouble, as it appeared from the tracks that there were about thirty persons, and by the way they had tumbled about, concluded that they were on a big drunk. I followed their tracks from Hoeford's down the road leading to our cabin. They had not proceeded far before they left their tracks in the snow somewhat besprinkled with blood. I afterward learned that Tom Dowdee had stabbed another Indian, inflicting two dangerous wounds. They were camped north of my house on the land now owned by James Dunlap. The excitement among the settlers now became intense, and soon a number of us repaired to their camp, but we had not been there long before Tom Dowdee rushed upon me and grasped me by the collar, perhaps intending to retaliate for the visit we had made to their camp a few days before. I was not slow in returning the compliment by taking him by the throat, and my arms being the longest I could easily hold him at bay. At this moment we saw an Indian boy loading a gun. I told Dowdee several times to let me alone, but he still persisted in fighting me. I then attempted to give him a severe thrust with my gun barrel; he sprang and grasped the gun which the boy had just loaded, when several of the squaws also grasped it to prevent him from shooting me. All this time I kept my rifle up with a steady aim upon the Indian, ready to fire before he should be able to fire at me. At this crisis Joel Loverick interfered and the Indians allowed him to take possession of the gun, so the quarrel was then settled without bloodshed. But what grieves me to this day is that Bashford and Loverick both knew that my rifle was not primed all the time I was aiming it at the Indian, and they did not tell me. The next day I was out in the woods with my gun, and came upon Dowdee before he discovered me. He had no gun with him, and he begged and implored me not to kill him, promising over and over that if I would not he would never molest me, but would be my fast friend as long as he lived. I gladly agreed to his proposal, and to his credit be it said I never saw him after that time but that he met me with the kindest greetings.'

"About the same time some of the Indians told Stateler, 'Nickels, bad Indian, by and by he go to Stony Creek, before he go he say he kill Stateler and two Sharrocks, and we 'fraid that big fight. We want white man to kill Nickels, then Indians say Nickels gone to Stony Creek.'

"We never saw Nickels after about that time, but did not know at what moment he would come down upon us. I often asked the Indians whether they knew where Nickels was, and they usually replied that he had gone to Stony Creek. We had often seen a gun in the settlement, first owned by one, then by another, that I believed was Nickels' gun. Jake Stateler often stayed with us several weeks at a time, and many times when we spoke about those Indians, Jake would say, 'Nickels will never do you any harm,' but made no further disclosures until a long while after; when the subject again came up, he said:

" 'Ben, Nickels will never hurt you nor your brother.

" 'How do you know, Uncle Jake?'

" 'I know very well how I know, Uncle Ben.'

" 'Did you never know what became of Nickels?'

" 'No, Jake, I never knew what became of him any more than what the Indians told me, that he had gone to Stony Creek.'

" 'I thought my boys had told you long ago, as they always thought so much of you. I will then tell you how I know what became of Nickels. After he was about ready to start for Stony Creek, he had only one more job to do before he could leave Pipetown, and that was to kill Stateler and you

and your brother, if possible. No sooner had Nickels left Pipetown than the Indians sent another Indian by a different route to give us notice of his coming and of his intentions, desiring us to kill him and they would say he had gone to Stony Creek. The messenger arrived in time and departed. I loaded my rifle; put it in good order and went up to Coss' cabin to watch the Pipetown trail, on which I expected him to come. I did not wait long before I saw him coming, and stepping behind a tree, closely watched his movements. After he had come within easy range of my rifle, he stopped and commenced looking all around, which enabled me to take a steady aim at him; I fired, he sprang several feet from the ground with a terrific scream and fell dead, and that was the last of "Bad Indian." We took his gun, shot-pouch, tomahawk, butcher-knife, etc., and laid them by a log, and buried him under the roots of a large tree that had been blown down near the foot of the bluff bank of the Whetstone, nearly opposite the old Coss cabin. Now, Uncle Ben, that is the reason why I know Nickels will never do you, or me, or your brother any harm.'"

Capt. Pipe, Jr., son of old Capt. Pipe, who burned Col. Crawford, was a small, rather spare man, and taciturn in his disposition. He never married. He went West with his tribe and died on their reservation about 1840. Among his own people he had the reputation of being a great "medicine man." At an early day, Reuben Drake, who lived in Grand Prairie Township, Marion County, had two children bitten by a rattlesnake, one of whom died. Having heard of Capt. Pipe's reputation, he sent for him to come and cure the other child. Pipe is said to have been somewhat under the influence of whisky at the time, and refused at first to go; but being strongly urged, finally visited the cabin of Mr. Drake. Upon his arrival he looked at the child, which was in great pain, exclaiming, "great pain, very sick." He then stated he could do nothing for half an hour, and laid down by the cradle and snored soundly for some time, then arose and called for milk, which was furnished, when he pounded some roots, which he had brought with him, poured the milk over them, gave the child a portion to drink, applied more of the same in the nature of a poultice to the place bitten, rocked the child some time in its cradle, when it fell into a slumber and soon began to perspire freely. Upon seeing this effect of his remedy, the Captain said, "It get well;" and true enough the child recovered rapidly.

The Delawares as well as the Wyandots, when journeying from their reservations in search of game, almost invariably stopped at all the houses of the white settlers, and when they came to a white man's cabin, expected to receive the hospitality of its inmates; if they did not, they were much offended. They would say, "very bad man, very bad man." They would never accept a bed to sleep upon; all that was necessary was to have a good back-log on, and a few extra pieces of wood near by, especially in cold weather, for them to put on the fire when needed. They usually carried their blankets, and would spread them upon the floor before the fire, and give no further trouble. Often they would leave those who had sheltered them a saddle of venison or some other commodity which they had to spare. Says an early pioneer: "We have seen as many as twenty or thirty in a caravan pass by here, with their hunting material and equipments packed on their ponies, all in single file, on their old Sandusky and Pipetown trail. If we would meet half a dozen or more of them together, it was seldom that we could induce more than one of them to say one word in English. One of them would do all the talking or interpret for the others. Why they did so I could not say. Tommy Vanhorn once related an amusing incident.

He had been imbibing a little, and on his way home met one of those Indians who could not utter one word of English, but used the pantomimic language instead—that of gestures or motions. But it so happened that while they were thus conveying their thoughts to each other, Tommy stepped around to windward of the red man or the red man got to leeward of Tommy, and his olfactories not being at fault, inhaled the odor of Tommy's breath. He straightened up, looked Tommy square in the face, and lo! Mr. Indian's colloquial powers were now complete, saying in as good English as Lord Mansfield ever could have uttered: 'Where you get whisky?'

In the fall of 1830, a young brave of one of the Wyandot tribes killed another of the same nation. The murderer was arrested, tried, found guilty and shot. However, this affair is best told by the chief, Mononcue, in a letter addressed to Mr. Finley, as follows:

UPPER SANDUSKY, October 29, 1830.

DEAR SIR:

* * * * *

One of our young men was killed by another about two or three weeks ago. The murdered was John Barnett's half-brother, the murderer, Soo-de-nooks, or Black Chief's, son. The sentence of the chiefs was the perpetual banishment of the murderer and the confiscation of all his property. When the sentence was made known to the nation, there was a general dissatisfaction: and the sentence of the chiefs was set aside by the nation. On Thursday morning, about daylight, he was arrested and brought before the nation assembled, and his case was tried by all the men (that vote) over the age of twenty-one, whether he should live or die. The votes were counted, and there were 112 in favor of his death, and twelve in favor of his living. Sentence of death was accordingly passed against him, and on the second Friday he was shot by six men chosen for that purpose—three from the Christian party and three from the heathen party. The executioners were Francis Cotter, Lump-on-the-head, Silas Armstrong, Joe Enos, Soocuh-guess, and Saw-yau-wa-hoy. The execution was conducted in Indian military style; and we hope it will be a great warning to others, and be the means of preventing such crimes hereafter.

I remain, yours affectionately,

REV. J. B. FINLEY.

MONONCUE.

After the departure of their old neighbors—the Delawares—for the West, the Wyandots were the only considerable body of Indians remaining in the State of Ohio. Meanwhile the white settlers had encircled their reservations at Upper Sandusky and the Big Spring with towns and cultivated lands, and each year were asking Congress to purchase these reservations, and thus open the way for their occupation by the whites. Hence, in acting upon these unceasing urgent petitions, agents of the General Government had endeavored to open negotiations with the Wyandots for the purchase of their lands as early as 1825. But they firmly resisted all blandishments and pleadings to that end for nearly twenty years thereafter. However, it seems that such a condition of affairs could not always exist; they had sadly degenerated from the prosperous state in which they were left by Mr. Finley in 1827. A majority of them had gone back to their old habits of intemperance and heathenism, and at last, when poor in purse and character, they were induced to give up their narrow possessions here in lieu of a great sum of money, and thousands of broad acres lying west of Missouri. Col. John Johnston, of Piqua, Ohio, conducted the negotiations on the part of the United States, and concluded the purchase at Upper Sandusky on the 17th day of March, 1842. In speaking of this transaction and the proceedings which led to it, Col. Johnston has said:

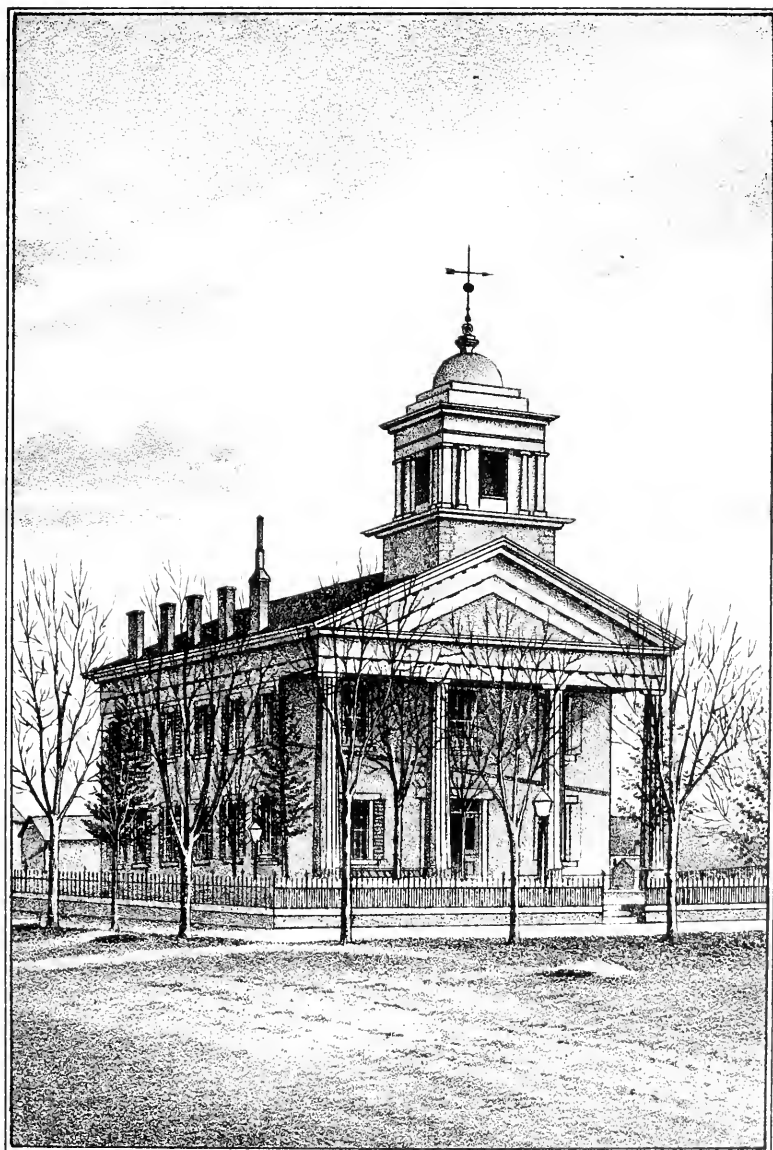
"About 1800, this tribe contained about 2,200 souls; and in March, 1842, when, as Commissioner of the United States, I concluded with them a treaty of cession and emigration, they had become reduced to less than 800 of all ages and both sexes. Before the Revolutionary war, a large portion of the Wyandots had embraced Christianity in the communion of the Roman Catholic Church. In the early part of my agency, Presbyterians had a mission

among them at Lower Sandusky, under the care of the Rev. Joseph Badger. The war of 1812 broke up this benevolent enterprise. When peace was restored, the Methodists became the spiritual instructors of these Indians, and continued in charge of them until their final removal westward of Missouri. The mission had once been in a very prosperous condition, but of late years had greatly declined, many of the Indians having gone back to habits of intemperance and heathenism; a few continued steadfast to their Christian profession. Of this number was Grey Eyes, a regularly ordained minister, of pure Wyandot blood, a holy, devoted, and exemplary Christian. This man was resolutely opposed to the emigration of his people, and was against me at every step of a long and protracted negotiation of twelve months' continuance. I finally overcame all objections; on the last vote, more than two-thirds of the whole male population were found in favor of removal. The preacher had always asserted that under no circumstances would he ever go westward. His age was about forty-eight years; his character forbade any approaches to tampering with him; and although I felt very sensibly his influence, yet I never addressed myself to him personally on the subject of the treaty. But as soon as the whole nation, in open council, had voted to leave their country and seek a new home far in the West, I sent an invitation to the preacher to come and dine with me and spend an evening in consultation: he came accordingly.* As a result of this interview, it appears that Grey Eyes changed his purpose, for he removed West with his people.

By the terms of this treaty, it was stipulated that the chiefs should remove their people without other expense to the United States than \$10,000, one-half payable when the first detachment should start; the remainder, when the whole nation should arrive at its place of destination. Further, that the Wyandots should receive for the lands ceded another tract of land west of the Mississippi. It contained 148,000 acres; a permanent cash annuity of \$17,500; a permanent fund of \$500 per annum, for educational purposes, and an appropriation of \$23,860 to pay the debts of the tribe. They were also to be paid the full value of their improvements in the country ceded, and to be provided in their new home with two blacksmiths and a blacksmith shop with necessary steel, iron and tools, and with an agent and an interpreter. However, instead of the 148,000 acres promised, the Wyandots received by purchase from the Delaware Indians 24,960 acres, and by a subsequent treaty (which will be referred to in a succeeding paragraph) received in lieu of the balance of the 148,000 acres, \$380,000, in three annual payments.

In the spring and summer of 1843, in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty concluded the previous year, the Wyandots under the lead of Jacques*, their head chief, completed their arrangements for the removal to the new reserve in the then wild West. The parting scenes at Upper Sandusky were most affecting. Consultations were held in the council house, and religious worship in the church, almost constantly for days before the final departure. Meanwhile, the remains of the chief, Summunde-wat, who was murdered by two white men in Wood County, Ohio, in the fall of 1841, also those of the colored preacher, John Stewart, were brought hither and deposited in the burial ground attached to their church. The last resting-places of other loved ones were likewise tenderly cared for, and

*After the death of Deunquot, some difficulty occurred in making choice of his successor, and as a result of it the Wyandots changed their form of government and mode of choosing their governors. Instead of being obliged to take their head chief out of the royal tribe, they then agreed to have the head chief and eight counselors chosen by election, on New Year's Day of each year. The first head chief elected according to the new plan was Warpole.



WYANDOT COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
COMPLETED A.D. 1849.

marked with stone or marble tablets. Just before their strange and motley procession unwound its length on the highway leading southerly, Squire Grey-Eyes bade an affectionate farewell to the large number of whites present. He exhorted them to be good Christians, and to meet him in heaven. In a most sublime and pathetic manner he discoursed upon all the familiar objects of a home—no longer theirs. He bade adieu to the Sandusky, on whose waters they had paddled the light bark canoe, and in whose pools they had fished, laved and sported. He saluted in his farewell the forests and the plains of Sandusky, where he and his ancestors had hunted, roved and dwelt for many generations. He bade farewell to their habitations, where they had dwelt for many years, and where they would still wish to dwell. With mournful strains and plaintive voice he bade farewell to the graves of his ancestors, which now they were about to leave forever, probably to be encroached upon, ere the lapse of many years, by the avaricious tillage of some irreverent white man. Here, as a savage, untutored Indian, it is probable Grey-Eyes would have stopped, but as a Christian he closed his valedictory by alluding to an object yet dearer to him; it was the church where they had worshipped, the temple of God, constructed by the good white men for their use, and within whose walls they had so often bowed down in reverence under the ministrations of Finley and his co-laborers.

At last, all being in readiness, all the sad duties having been performed, the train, consisting of horses and wagons hired from settlers living in the vicinity, Indian chiefs upon horseback, and many men and women on foot, began wending its slow way toward Cincinnati, where boats were waiting to take its members to the mouth of the Kansas River. This movement began in the last days of July, and was participated in by nearly 700 of the Wyandot nation. Many ludicrous occurrences took place en route, but we have not space, in a topic already largely drawn out, to recount them. The end of the first day's journey found the Wyandots at Grass Point, in Hardin County; the second, at Bellefontaine; the third, at Urbana; the fourth, at Springfield; the fifth, at Clifton; the sixth, within four miles of Cincinnati, and the seventh at the wharf of the latter city. The remainder of the distance to the new reservation, as before stated, was accomplished by steamboats via the Ohio, Mississippi and Missonri Rivers. The Wyandots left Cincinnati on the eighth day after leaving Upper Sandusky. Among their leading men at that time were Jacques, Bearskin, Blue Jacket, Big Tree, Black Sheep, Big River, Bull Head, Big Town, Curly Head, Caryhoe, Chop-the-logs, Lump-on-the-head, Peacock, Porcupine, Providence, Split-the-log, Stand-in-the-water, White Wing, Mudeater, Warpole, Squire Grey-eyes, William Walker, a quarter-blood, who died in 1874, John Hicks and Washington.

While the main body of the Wyandots was moving toward Cincinnati, Jacques, the head chief, accompanied by a few other leading men of the nation, visited Gov. Shannon at the State capital, when very feeling and interesting parting addresses were delivered by the chief and the Governor. Jacques' address, as printed in the *Ohio State Journal* of that date, was as follows:

"We have several objects in view in visiting you, the Governor of the State. First, it was due him, as the chief magistrate of this great State; and, secondly, it was due to the people of Ohio, to whom, through their Governor, we speak, and bid them an affectionate farewell.

"We came here, also, to ask for the extension of executive clemency to

an unfortunate brother of our nation, and we thank you for granting our prayer in their behalf.

“We part with the people of Ohio with feelings the more kind, because there has not been any hostility between your people and ours ever since the treaty of Gen. Wayne, at Greenville. Almost fifty years of profound peace between us have passed away, and have endeared your people to ours; whatever may be our future fate beyond the Mississippi—whither we are bound—we shall always entertain none but feelings the most kind and grateful toward the people of Ohio. Before Wayne’s treaty there had been one long war between our fathers and your ancestors. At that treaty our people promised peace, and they have kept that promise faithfully; we will forever keep that promise as long as the sun shines and the rivers run.

“When we arrive at the place of our destination, surrounded, as we shall be, by red men less acquainted with them than we are with white men, we shall always take great pleasure in telling the Indians of that western region how kind, how peaceful, how true, faithful and honest your people have been to our people. If, at any future day, any of our people should visit this State, we hope that your people will see that they do not suffer for food or any of the necessaries of life; that, when thirsty, you will give him drink; when hungry, you will give him food; or naked, you will give him clothes; or sick, you will heal him. And we, on our part, promise the same kindnesses to any of your people should they visit us in our far western future home. Our original intention was to have passed through Columbus as a nation on our departing journey from Ohio to the West; but for the purpose of shortening our route on so long a journey, the principal part of our people have passed through Urbana. But although, for the reason stated, our people have passed through Ohio by the shortest route, yet they could not forego the pleasure of sending you their chiefs and addressing you, and through you the people of Ohio, in the language of truth, friendship and sincerity.

“Our fathers have ranged this valley with your fathers in peace and friendship, and we wished your people to know that we have the same kind feelings that existed in times past, and we wish you to know that we wish to perpetuate and keep alive the same brotherly feelings. In other States and Territories the Indians have lived, surrounded by white men, with whom they had occasional outbreaks, wars and difficulties; but between us and your people the chain of peace and friendship has always continued to be bright, smooth, and free from rusty or bloody spots. You are the representative of your people; therefore be so good as to tell your people what we say on this final parting occasion, and say to them to believe us to be always hereafter—what we always have been—the friends of the people of Ohio.”

From the report of the United States Commissioner of Indian affairs for the year 1843, we learn that the number of Wyandots who removed to their new reservation in July and August of that year, was 664, and that 50 still remained in Ohio who were expected to emigrate the next spring. The following year (1844), the sub-agent reported only 585 Wyandots on the new reserve. During the year 1855, another treaty was concluded with that nation, wherein it was stipulated that in lieu of the 148,000 acres (less the 24,960 acres purchased for the Wyandots from the Delawares in 1842), granted by the treaty of Upper Sandusky, the Wyandots were to receive \$380,000, in three annual payments. By this treaty, also, all provisions of former treaties guaranteeing permanent annuities, etc., were annulled. The Wyand-

dots who remained in tribal relations and were located in the Indian Territory on the 1st day of January, 1879, numbered 260.

We conclude this chapter, likewise our account of the Indians, by adding the following poem, which, whatever its merits or demerits as a literary production, has been widely copied, frequently in works, where its mention of localities obtained for it no special significance. It was written, we believe, by a resident of Wyandot County, and was first published in *The Democratic Pioneer*, of Upper Sandusky, under date of October 24, 1845.

THE WYANDOT'S FAREWELL SONG.

- " Adieu to the graves where my fathers now rest!
For I must be going afar to the West.
I've sold my possessions; my heart's filled with woe
To think I must lose them. Alas! I must go.
- " Farewell, ye tall oaks, in whose pleasant green shade
In childhood I rambled, in innocenee played!
My dog and my hatchet, my arrows and bow,
Are still in remembrance. Alas! I must go.
- " Adieu, ye loved scenes, which bind me like chains!
Where on my gay pony, I chased o'er the plains
The deer and the turkey I tracked in the snow.
But now I must leave them. Alas! I must go.
- " Adieu to the trails, which for many a year
I have traveled to spy out the turkey and deer!
The hills, trees and flowers, that pleased me so,
I must leave now forever. Alas! I must go.
- " Sandusky, Tymochtee and Broken Sword streams,
Never more shall I see you except in my dreams.
Adieu to the marshes, where the cranberries grow;
O'er the great Mississippi, alas! I must go.
- " Adieu to the road, which for many a year,
I travel'd each Sabbath, the Gospel to hear;
The news was so joyful, and pleased me so,
From hence where I heard it, it grieves me to go.
- " Farewell, my white friends, who first taught me to pray,
And worship my Maker and Savior each day.
Pray for the poor native, whose eyes overflow
With tears at our parting. Alas! I must go."



CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—PICTURE OF PIONEER LIFE.

THE UNUSUAL CONDITIONS ATTENDING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—NAMES OF EARLY PIONEERS, AND DATE OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS—CABIN-BUILDING—COOKING UTENSILS AND TABLE WARE—FOOD—HABITS OF THE PIONEERS—EMPLOYMENT OF THE MEN—WOMEN'S WORK—DRESS OF THE PIONEERS—THEIR BOOKS—SENSE OF ISOLATION—HOSPITALITY—WHISKY—SCARCITY OF MONEY—OF THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE—PRIMITIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—WILD HOGS—GRADUAL IMPROVEMENTS.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

IN the course of events, over which those who were to become its pioneers exercised little or no control, the region now denominated Wyandot County was settled (as compared with most other districts) in a manner quite anomalous, yet in a way which is very easily comprehended when once explained. As already shown, the Indians, at the treaty held at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake in 1817, ceded to the United States Government all the lands remaining in their possession in the State of Ohio, except various small reservations then and there designated. Hence when it was agreed that the principal reservation of the Wyandots should have Fort Ferree at Upper Sandusky for its center, the central and greater portion of the present county was reserved to its aboriginal owners. The small Wyandot reserve at the Big Spring, and the Delaware reserve lying southeast of the reservation first mentioned, also encroached upon the limits of the county as now formed, therefore, all of the white settlements began upon the outskirts, so to speak—to the north, east, south and west of the chief Wyandot reservation—and in either direction, distant seven to ten miles from Fort Ferree, the locality now known as the town of Upper Sandusky.

In 1819, Deputy United States Surveyors* Sylvanus Burns and Thomas Worthington ran out the townships and subdivision lines of the county, and the following year the lands not reserved to the Indians were offered for sale at the usual Government price per acre. Prior to the sale of any of these lands, however, quite a number of "squatters" had settled near the reservation lines, chiefly for the purpose of trading with the Indians and to gather in the greater portion of annuity moneys paid the red men in exchange for poor whisky, bright calicoes, brass trinkets, etc., etc. From the date last mentioned until 1842, the whites within the present limits of the county, increased but slowly in numbers, yet, on the northern border—in the townships of Crawford, Tymochtee and Sycamore—quite populous communities were to be found, long before the removal of the Wyandots. However, by the purchase of the reservations of that nation, and the disposal of the same to individual owners, the population at once increased with astonishing rapidity. This is shown by the report of Col. Huber, Receiver of the Land Office at Upper Sandusky, who stated that

*Samuel Holmes, Deputy Surveyor General, performed much work in the county in 1836, and William Brown in 1843.

from the 1st of September, 1845, to January 1, 1846, he received for the sale of lands in Wyandot County the sum of \$211,057.06.

Having thus briefly pointed out the rather unusual conditions under which the county was peopled by the whites, the following conclusions are reached: That a few "squatters" settled in the county, outside of the Indian reservations, about the year 1817; that the first lawful settlers became established in the same localities not earlier than 1820; that the first white settlements were not made within the reservation lines until after the year 1842, and but very few in the territory last referred to until 1845.

The original settlers of the county were chiefly of English and German origin. Forty years ago, the English element largely predominated, but at the present time it is probable that those of German birth or descent, as a class, outnumber all others. The reader will find sketches concerning many of the past and present residents of Wyandot in the township histories of this work, hence it is not purposed to enter into a repetition here; yet a small number of the pioneers are named in this connection, merely for the purpose of approximating the time when each township was first occupied by the white men.

FIRST SETTLERS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS.

Antrim—Jacob, John and Adam Coon, John Heckathorn, Jacob Snyder and Valentine Mutchler, all Germans, who came from Pickaway County, Ohio, and squatted on the Delaware Reserve in the spring of 1819, are believed to have been the first white men to attempt a settlement. Their location afterward became known as "Germantown."

Crawford—Daniel Hodges, who settled near the site of the present town of Crawfordsville, in 1821, was one of the first to locate in this township. Hon. John Carey became a resident in 1823, and he was soon followed by Thomas Gale, Jesse Gale, Samuel Ritchie, Jonathan Kear, Asa Lake, Thomas Wallace, Curtis Berry, Sr., and a number of others.

Crane—As this township was embraced by the Wyandot Reservation, its lands were not offered for sale until the latter part of 1845. Prior to that date, its residents were all located at the town of Upper Sandusky. See history of that town for a list of its inhabitants and lot owners in 1845.

Eden—Judge George W. Leith settled in what is now termed Eden Township in 1837. It had but a sparse population for a number of years, but among those who soon followed Mr. Leith to this then wild region were James Winstead, David Kisor, Z. P. Lee, John Horrick, John Leith, Solomon Brundige, Isaac Miller and Solomon York.

Jackson—Thomas C. Beaver settled in the township in 1826; John Abbott upon Section 3 in 1833, John Vanorsdall in 1834, John Flower and Jacob Dermiger in 1835, and William Fitch in 1837.

Marseilles—It is claimed that John Heckathorn, before mentioned as a "squatter" in Antrim Township, settled in the present township of Marseilles about the year 1828. Charles Merriman located on the site of the village about 1830, and Hugh Long in the same place in 1832.

Mifflin—Samuel M. Stansberry and family located within the present limits of the township in 1832. John Tanner, Daniel Straw, Israel Straw, Abraham Clark, Wesley Davenport, Jabez Halstead and Martin Dickens were also among the early settlers. Dr. Cover was the first resident physician.

Pitt—Ebenezer Roseberry, a noted hunter and frontier sportsman, was the first to settle within the limits of the township, as now formed. An-

thony Bowsher found Roseberry here in the spring of 1819, and informs us that the latter had already been established two or three years, at least long enough to have caught and placed his private mark upon scores of the wild hogs. During the years 1819 and 1820, Anthony Bowsher, Peter Bowsher, William Morral, Walter Woolsey, John Wilson, Jacob Snyder, Jacob Brewer, Alexander Frazier, Samuel Morral, D. H. Bargley, Cornelius Wilson and John Wilson all settled just south of the reservation line in the vicinity of Little Sandusky.

Richland—Hescot Picket, the first settler of this township, established his residence on Section 28, in January, 1832. He came from Athens County, Ohio. Nathan Benjamin, from the same county, also settled here in 1832. The following year, Philip Cole and Charles Smith became residents.

Ridge—It is claimed that Homan and Andrew Bates became the first residents within the present township about 1833. John Salyards, Daniel Spade, T. N. Shepherd, Isaac Wohlgamuth, the Starrs and Grindles were also early pioneers.

Salem—The first settler in this township was Ezra Stewart, a native of Connecticut, who settled upon Section 5 in October, 1831. He was followed by John Stewart in 1834, John Nichols and Arnold B. Inman in 1835, Daniel and Jacob Baughman and John B. Mann, or Mason, in 1836.

Sycamore—Samuel Harper settled in the township as now formed in 1821, and built the first dwelling—a log cabin. His sons who came with him were William, James, Samuel G. and George. Samuel Harper, Sr., had served as a Revolutionary soldier, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. He died in October, 1821. The Eyestones, Luptons, Kisors, Betzers, Pontius, Griffiths and Van Gundys were also early settlers.

Tymochtee—Henry Lish, of this township, and Ebenezer Roseberry, of Pitt, were the earliest settlers in the present county of whom any record has been preserved. Lish was a native of the State of New York, and it is claimed that he settled on the site of the village of Tymochtee (where he soon after established a ferry over Tymochtee Creek) in 1816 or 1817. At his house the first election in the county was held on the 1st day of April, 1821. Thomas Leeper and family, from Ross County, Ohio, became residents in 1821, and soon after came Peter Baum, William Combs, Levi Bunn, John Taylor and George Bogart. At an early day this was the most populous district within the limits of the present county. In 1850, its inhabitants numbered 1,817.

A PICTURE OF PIONEER LIFE.

The pioneers of Wyandot as a rule, after long and tedious journeyings over Indian trails or roads rudely improved, brought very little with them with which to begin the battle of life among new surroundings. They had brave hearts and strong arms, however, and possessed invincible determinations to hew out for themselves homes which should in time become the abodes of happiness and plenty. Sometimes the men came on without their families to make a beginning, but more often all came together. The first thing to be done, after a rude temporary shelter was provided, was to prepare a little spot of ground for the growth of some kind of crop. This was done by girdling the large trees, clearing away the underbrush, and sweeping the surface with fire. The ground was then broken as thoroughly as possible with the few rude implements which the pioneer possessed. Ten, fifteen, twenty, or even thirty acres of land might be thus prepared

and planted the first season. In the autumn, the crop would be carefully gathered and garnered with the least possible waste, for it was the chief food supply of the pioneer and his family, and life and comfort depended upon its safe preservation.

While the first crop was maturing, cabin-building occupied much of the attention of the pioneer. He would need a shelter from the storms and cold of the approaching winter, and perhaps a protection from wild beasts. The pioneer who was completely isolated from his fellow-men, occupied a situation truly unenviable, for without assistance he could construct only a poor habitation. In such cases a small and rough cabin was constructed of very light logs or poles, or else a three-sided, sloping-roofed shanty was improvised. In front of the fourth or open side of the shanty or "camp," as it was sometimes called, a huge fire of logs was kept burning, and this primitive structure was occupied until other settlers should come into the owner's neighborhood, by whose help a more substantial dwelling could be built. Usually a number of families came into the country together, and located within such distance of each other that they were enabled to perform many friendly and neighborly offices. After the first year or two from the time of the primal settlements, there was no difficulty in cabin-building. Assistance was always readily given a pioneer by all of the scattered residents of the forest within a radius of several miles.

The site of the cabin home was usually selected with reference to a good water supply. It was often near a never-failing spring, or if such could not be found in a location otherwise desirable, it was not uncommon to first dig a well. If water was reached, preparations were made for building near the well; if not, the search for a situation affording it was continued, but there was little trouble on this score in the territory now known as Wyandot County.

When the cabin was to be built, the few men in the neighborhood gathered at the site, and first cut down, within as close proximity as possible, the requisite number of trees, as nearly of a size as could be found, but varying often from ten to fifteen inches in diameter. Logs, generally from fourteen to sixteen feet in length, were chopped from these, and rolled to the common center, where they were to be used in building the home of the pioneer family. Often this preliminary work was performed by the prospective occupants alone. If such was not the case, it would occupy the greater part of the first day. The entire labor of erecting a good substantial cabin, would usually require two or three days. After the ground logs were laid, the others were raised to their places by the use of hand spikes and "skid poles," and men standing at the corners with axes, notched them as fast as they were laid in position. The place of "corner man" was one of honor and distinction, and the persons chosen for these positions were supposed to be particularly skillful in the use of the ax.

Greater difficulty attended the work after the cabin was built a few logs high. It was necessary that the logs in the gables should be beveled, and that each succeeding one should be shorter than that on which it rested. These gable logs were held in place by poles which extended across the cabin overhead, serving also as rafters upon which to lay the rived "clapboard" roof. The so-called clapboards were five or six feet in length, and were split from oak logs, and made as smooth as possible. They were laid side by side, and other pieces of split stuff were laid over the cracks to keep out the rain.

The chimney was likewise an important part of the structure. In some

cases it was made of stone, and in others of logs and sticks, laid up in a manner similar to those which formed the walls of the house, and plastered with mud. It was built outside of the house, and at one end. At its base a huge hole was cut through the wall for a fire-place. The back and sides of the latter were formed of large flat stones, when such could be procured, otherwise irregularly shaped stones, held to their place by a slab wall locked around them, and covered with mud, were utilized.

An opening was chopped or sawed in one side of the cabin for a doorway. Pieces of hewn timber, three or four inches thick, were fastened on each side with wooden pins, or in rare instances with heavy iron nails, and these formed the frame on which the door (if there was one) was hung, either by wooden or leather hinges. The door itself was a clumsy piece of woodwork. It was made from a plank rived from an oak log, and held together by heavy cross-pieces. There was a wooden latch upon the inside, raised from without by a string or thong of deer-skin, which passed through a gimlet hole. From this mode of construction arose the old and well-known phrase, indicating the hospitality of its inmates, "You will find the latch-string always out." When on rare occasions, it was pulled in, the door was considered fastened. Many of the pioneer cabins had no door of this kind until they had been occupied for years. Instead of the door on hinges, a blanket or some old garment was frequently suspended before the opening to guard the occupants of the cabin from sun or rain.

The window was a small opening usually near the door, and in most cases devoid of frame or glass. In lieu of the latter, greased paper was often used, in rare instances thin deer skin well greased, and sometimes an article of the housewife's limited wardrobe constituted a curtain.

The floor of the cabin was made of puncheons. These were pieces of timber split from trees about twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and hewed smooth as possible with a broad-ax. They were usually half the length of the floor surface. Indeed some of the cabins earliest erected had nothing but earth floors. Occasionally there was one which had a cellar—that is, a small excavation under the floor—to which access was had by removing a loose puncheon. Very commonly the cabins were provided with lofts. The loft was used for various purposes, and among others as the "guest chamber," which pioneer hospitality was offered to the wayfarer and the stranger. It was reached by a ladder, the sides of which were split pieces of sapling.

Although the labor of building a rough log cabin was usually performed in two or three days, the occupants were often employed for months in finishing and furnishing it. The walls had to be "chinked and daubed," various conveniences furnished, and a few rude articles of furniture manufactured. A forked stick set in the floor and supporting the ends of two poles, the other extremities of which rested upon the logs at the side and end of the cabin, formed the basis for a bedstead. A common form of table was a split slab supported by four rustic legs, set in auger holes. Three-legged stools were formed in similar simple manner. Pegs driven in auger holes in the logs of the wall supported shelves, and upon others were displayed the few articles of wearing apparel not in use. A few other pegs, or perhaps a pair of deer horns, formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder horn, which no cabin was without. These, and a few simple articles in addition, formed the furniture and furnishings of the pioneer's cabin. In contrast with the rude furniture fashioned by the pioneer with his poor tools, there were occasionally a few souvenirs of "the old home."

The utensils for cooking and the dishes for table use were few. The best of the latter were made of pewter, and the careful housewife of the olden time kept them shining as brightly as the pretentious plate in our latter-day fine houses. Knives and forks were few, crockery very scarce, and tinware by no means abundant. Food was simply cooked and served, but it was, as a rule, of the best and most wholesome kind. The hunter kept the larder well supplied with venison, bear meat, squirrels, wild turkeys, and the many varieties of small game. Plain corn bread, baked in a kettle in the ashes, or upon a board or board chip, in front of the great, open fire-place, was a staple article of food. Corn was either pounded into coarse meal, or carried a long distance to mill to be ground. The wild fruits in their season were made use of, and afforded a pleasant variety. In the lofts of the cabins was usually to be found a collection of articles making up the pioneer's materia medica—the herb medicines and spices—catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, wormwood and pennyroyal, each gathered in its season; and there were also stores of nuts, strings of dried pumpkin, with bags of berries and fruit.

Well water was generally drawn up with what is called a "sweep," which was a long, heavy pole, hinged in a fork at the top of a tall post, and a rope or chain attached at the end over the well, with the bucket. Water could be drawn more rapidly with this simple apparatus than with the windlass or any modern pump.

The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity which was in conformance with the character of their surroundings and belongings. The days were full of toil, both for man and woman. The men were engaged constantly in the rude avocations of pioneer life—cutting away the forest, logging, burning the brush and the debris, preparing the soil, planting, harvesting, and caring for the few animals they brought with them or soon procured. The little openings around the log cabins were constantly made larger and the sunshine year after year admitted to a larger area of the virgin soil, which had been growing rich for centuries, and only awaiting cultivation to give evidence of its fertility.

While the men were engaged in the heavy work of the field or forest, their helpmeets were busied with a multiplicity of household duties, providing for the day and for the year; cooking, making or mending clothes, spinning and weaving. They were heroic in their endurance of hardship and privation and loneliness. They were, as a rule, admirably fitted by nature and experience to be the consorts of the sturdy, industrious men who came into the wilderness of Western Ohio. Their cheerful industry was well directed and unceasing. Woman's work, like man's, in the years when this country was new, was performed under many disadvantages, which have been removed by modern skill and science, and the growth of new conditions.

The pioneer woman had not only to perform what are now known as household duties, but many which were removed in later years. She not only made clothing, but the fabric for it. Money was scarce, and the markets in which satisfactory purchases could be made were far away. It was the policy of the pioneer (urged by necessity) to buy nothing which could be produced by home industry. And so it happened that in nearly all of the cabins was to be heard the drowsy sound of the softly whirring spinning wheel, and the rhythmic thud of the loom, and that women were there engaged in those old, old occupations of spinning and weaving, which have been associated with her name in all ages but our own. They are

occupations of which the modern world knows little, except what it has heard from the lips of those who are grandmothers now. They are occupations which seem surrounded with the glamour of romance as we look back upon them through tradition and poetry, and they invariably conjure up thoughts of the virtues and graces of the generations of dames and damsels of the olden time. The woman of pioneer times was like the woman of whom Solomon sang: "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff." Almost every article of clothing, all the cloth in use in the old log cabins, was the product of the patient woman-weaver's toil. She spun the flax, and wove the cloth, for shirts and trowsers, frocks, sheets and blankets. The linen and the wool, the "linsey-woolsey" woven by the housewife, formed nearly all of the articles of clothing worn by men and women.

These home fabrics were dyed with walnut bark, indigo, copperas, etc., and striped or checkered work was produced by first dyeing portions of the yarn their respective colors before it was put into the loom.

Nearly every farmer had a patch of from a quarter to half an acre of flax, which was manufactured into cloth by the family. The flax, before it was ready for spinning, had to be put through the process of "hackling" and "scutching," and the latter of these operations frequently furnished occasions for "bees," at which the people combined industry with merriment and sociability. Clothes entirely of home manufacture were almost universally worn during the early years, and the wearing of "store" clothes was thought by many to be an evidence of excessive vanity.

Men in the pioneer days commonly wore the hunting-shirt, a kind of loose frock reaching half way down the thighs, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot upon the chest. This generally had a cape, which was sometimes fringed with a piece of raveled cloth of a color different from that of the garment. The hunting-shirt was always worn belted. The bosom of the garment answered as a pouch in which could be carried the various articles needed by the hunter or woodsman. The shirt, or more properly, coat, was made of coarse linen, of linsey or deer-skin, according to the fancy of the wearer. Breeches were made of heavy cloth or of deer-skin, and were often worn with leggings of the same material, or of some kind of leather. The deer-skin breeches or trousers were very comfortable when dry, but when they became wet, were cold to the limbs, and the next time they were put on, were almost as stiff as if made of boards. Hats or caps were made of the various native furs, in crude form, each man being his own hatter until, a few years after the first settlements, men who followed hat-making as a trade came into the country and opened little shops, in which they made woolen hats.

The pioneer women were clothed in linsey petticoats, coarse shoes and stockings, and wore buck-skin mittens or gloves, when any protection was needed for the hands. To a wardrobe of this kind were added a few articles obtained from some distant village, or brought from their old homes in the East. Nearly all of the women's wearing apparel, however, like that of the men, was of home manufacture, and was made with a view to being comfortable and serviceable. Jewelry was very rarely seen, but occasionally ornaments were worn which likewise had been brought from former homes.

The Bible was to be found in the cabins of the pioneers almost as frequently as the rifle. In the cabins of some families, a few other books were occasionally to be met with, such as "Pilgrim's Progress," Baxter's

“Saints’ Rest,” Hervey’s “Meditations,” Æsop’s “Fables” and the like. The long winter evenings were spent in poring over a few well-thumbed volumes by the light of the great log fire, or in knitting, mending, caring furs, etc.

The pioneers had many discomforts to endure, and some dangers to encounter. True, when Wyandot County was settled, the danger of Indian depredations had passed away forever, but a vaguely defined apprehension existed in the minds of not a few of the first settlers, that they were not entirely secure in their forest homes. The larger wild beasts were a source of dread, and the smaller ones a source of much annoyance to those who first dwelt in this region. Added to this was the liability to sickness, which always exists in a new country. Then, too, in the midst of all the loveliness of their surroundings, there was a sense of loneliness which could not be dispelled, and this was a far greater trial to many men and women on the frontier of civilization, than is generally imagined. The deep-seated, constantly-recurring feeling of isolation made many stout hearts turn fondly back to remembrance of the older settlements, the abodes of comfort, the companionship and sociability they had abandoned.

However, the traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer’s cabin. It was never “full.” Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, still there was “room for one more.” If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the first-rate claims in “this ’ere neck of the woods,” going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every “Congress tract” or unclaimed section within a dozen miles. To his neighbors, the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to them—a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a “shoat” was butchered, the neighbors were also kindly remembered. If a new-comer came in too late for “cropping,” the neighbors would supply his table with the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a new crop could be raised. Often the neighbors would also cut and hew logs, and haul them to the place of the new-comer’s future residence, concluding the jubilee task with a grand house-raising. The first night after completing the cabin, they would have a “house-warming” and a dance, as a sort of dedication. The very next day, the new-comer was about as wealthy as the oldest settlers.

As the settlement increased, the sense of loneliness and isolation was dispelled, the asperities of life were softened, its amenities multiplied. Social gatherings became more numerous and more enjoyable. The log-rollings, harvesting and husking bees; the occasional rifle matches for the men, and the quilting parties for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse. Hospitality in the olden time was simple, unaffected and unbounded, save by the limited means of the people. Whisky was in common use, and was furnished on all festive occasions. Those of the settlers who could afford it, had a barrel stored away, and there were very few so poor that they could not have at least a jugful. The liquor at first in use was brought from the Monongahela country. It was the good old-fashioned whisky—“clear as amber, sweet as musk, smooth as oil”—that the octogenarians and monogenarians of to-day recall to memory with an unctious gusto, and a smack of the lips, which entirely outdoes the descriptive power of words. A few years after the first settlements were made, stills were set up in the large towns to supply the home demand, and corn whisky was manufactured, which, although not held in as high esteem as the “old Monongahela,” was used in large quantities.

Commercial transactions were generally carried on without money, that is, by exchanges of commodities, called "barter" in the books. In this system, sometimes, considerable ingenuity was displayed. When commodities were not even in value, credit was given. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor the credit dodge would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a long time in the post office for want of the 25 cents in money demanded by the Government. With all this high price on postage, by the way, the letter had not been brought several hundred miles in a day or two, as now-a-days, and delivered within a mile or two of the person addressed; but it had been weeks on the route, and delivered, probably, at a post office five, ten or twenty miles distant. Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it became the custom to estimate values in peltries; thus such and such articles were worth so many peltries. Even some Tax Collectors and Postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for the money required by the Government. Orders on the store were abundant, and served as a kind of local money. When a day's work was done by a working-man, his employer would ask: "Well, what store do you want your order on?" The answer being given, the order was drawn, which was nearly always honored.

When the first settlers came into the wilderness, they generally supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but alas! they often looked for "easier times next year" for many years before realizing them; and then they came in so gradually and obscurely as to be almost imperceptible. The sturdy frontiersmen thus learned to bear hardships like soldiers on duty. The less heroic would sell out cheap, return to their old homes East and spread reports of the hardships and privations on the frontier, while the sterner class would remain and also take advantage of these partially improved lands thus abandoned, and in time become wealthy.

At one time, tea retailed at \$2 to \$3 a pound; coffee, 75 cents; salt, from \$5 to \$6 a bushel of fifty pounds; the coarsest calico, \$1 a yard, and whisky, \$1 to \$2 a gallon, and all this at a time, too, when the poor pioneers had no money to buy with, except the little they sometimes obtained for peltries.

About 1837, a farmer would haul his wheat to Sandusky City, over swampy roads, requiring six to eight days to make the trip, and sell his grain for 60 cents a bushel. On returning, they brought out merchandise, at the rate of 50 cents a hundred weight.

Flour, for some time, could not be obtained nearer than Zanesville or Chillicothe. Store goods were very high, and none but the most common kinds were brought here, and had to be packed on horses or mules from Detroit, or wagoned from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, thence floated down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Scioto, and then packed or hauled up. The freight was enormous, often costing \$4 a ton.

Bread, the "staff of life," was the most difficult of all to procure, as there were no mills in the country to grind the grain. The use of stump mortars and graters already referred to, were tedious and tiresome processes. A grater was a semi-cylindrical piece of thickly perforated tin, fastened upon a board, and operated upon as is a nutmeg grater. The corn was taken in the ear, and grated before it got dry and hard. By and by a horse grist mill was put up here and there, and then water grist mills along the principal streams; but all these together could not keep pace with the demands of the rapidly growing settlements. When there was water

enough to run the mills, the roads were too muddy and small streams too high for teaming and taking the grain to the mills. Horse mills were too slow, and thus the community had to plod their weary way along until steam flouring mills were introduced.

The implements used by the first farmers in this State would, in this age of improvement, be great curiosities. The plow was of the wooden mold-board, bar-share pattern, difficult to describe. The reapers were the sickle and the cradle. Harrows, with wooden teeth, were simply brush heaps dragged over the ground. Hoes were almost as heavy as grubbing boes. Threshing machines were flails, or the grain was trodden out by horses or oxen. A sheet or quilt, with a stout person at each end to swing it simultaneously, sometimes constituted the fanning mill; or sometimes the grain and chaff would be dipped up with a pail, held aloft and slowly poured out, while the wind was blowing. Handbreaks were used for breaking flax and hemp.

When the earliest pioneer reached this Western wilderness, game was his principal meat, until he had conquered a farm from the forest or prairie. As the country filled up with inhabitants, game grew correspondingly scarce, and by 1840-50, he who would live by his rifle would have had but a precarious subsistence had it not been for "wild hogs." These animals—the descendants of those left by home-sick emigrants who had returned East—multiplied and thrived in a wild state, their subsistence being chiefly acorns, nuts, sedge stalks, and flesh of carcasses and small vermin. The second and third immigration to the country found these wild hogs an un-failing source of meat supply for a number of years. In some sections of the West, they became altogether too numerous for comfort, and the citizens met, organized and adopted measures for their extermination.

Meanwhile, during all the early years of the settlement, varied with occasional pleasures and excitements, the great work of increasing the area of tillable lands went steadily on, and true, the implements, as already mentioned, were few and of the most primitive kind, yet the soil which held in reserve the accumulated richness of unnumbered centuries, produced splendid results. Although the development of the country and the improvement of individual condition was slow, nevertheless it was sure. Hence year by year, the log houses became more numerous, and the forest shrank away before the woodman's ax. The settlers brought stock into the country as they became able, and each one had his horses, oxen, cows, sheep and swine. Among the earliest evidences of the reward of patient toil were the double cabins of hewed logs, which took the places of the earlier hut like structures. Then frame houses began to appear, and hewed-log barns, and later, frame barns were built for the protection of stock and the housing of the crops. Simultaneously with the earliest indications of increasing thrift, society began to form itself; the schoolhouse and the church appeared, and advancement was noticeable in a score of ways.

Still there remained a vast work to perform, for as yet only a beginning had been made. The brunt of the struggle, however, was past. The pioneers had made a way in the wilderness for the advancing hosts of the army of civilization.

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL HISTORY.

THIS REGION PRIOR TO 1845—ORGANIZATION, ETC., OF WYANDOT COUNTY—ACT OF CONGRESS RELATING THERETO—PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN UPPER SANDUSKY—NAMES OF PURCHASERS—TOWNSHIPS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—NOTABLE PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS—RESULTS OF ELECTIONS—OFFICERS ELECTED.

A GLANCE AT THIS REGION PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF WYANDOT COUNTY.

As already explained, the Wyandot Indians were the acknowledged owners of all this region prior to September 29, 1817. They then ceded (with the exception of some small reservations, also heretofore described) their landed possession to the United States Government, and agreed to retire to, and remain within their reservations, with the privilege granted them, however, of hunting over any and all parts of the broad domain so lately theirs, until the same was required for actual occupation, and improvement by the whites. During the two or three years immediately succeeding this cession of lands, certain officials, styled Deputy Surveyor Generals, acting under the orders of the Surveyor General of the United States, ran out the township and sectional lines over a large portion of this, the new purchase. A region, which it appears, remained without the limits of civil jurisdiction, until by an act of the State Legislature passed February 12, 1820, to take effect on the 1st day of April following, a number of counties were erected from the new purchase, or what was then termed the "Old Indian Territory." Among them Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion and Seneca. As these counties (except Seneca) originally embraced the territory now known as Wyandot County, we will glance at the their original dimensions.

Hancock County, to include Townships 1 and 2 south, and 1 and 2 north, in Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12. Hardin County to include all the last-mentioned ranges, south of said second townships, and running south with the range lines to the northern boundaries of the organized counties. Crawford County to include Townships 1, 2 and 3 south, in Ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, and all that may lie between the same and the west line of Richland County. Marion County to include all of the last-mentioned ranges south of said third townships, and to run south with said range lines to the northern boundaries of the organized counties, and east with the township lines to Richland County line.

By the provisions of the same act—the act passed February 12, 1820—Crawford County was attached to Delaware for judicial purposes. The former county in part then embraced all that portion of the present county of Wyandot designated Townships 1, 2 and 3 south, in Ranges 13, 14 and 15 east, and it was while under the jurisdiction of the Delaware County officials, and by virtue of an order issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, directed to the qualified voters of Crawford Township, in Crawford County, that the first election was held within the present limits of Wyandot County. Crawford Township then comprised the present townships of Crawford, Tymochtee and Sycamore. In pursuance of the

order of court, the electors assembled at the house of Henry Lish (who then operated a ferry over Tymochtee Creek in the present township of Tymochtee), on the 1st day of April, 1821. After the appointment of a Chairman, and the election *viva voce* of Ira Arnold and Seth Crocker as Clerks for the day, John Gordon, James Richards and James Whitehead as Judges, the legal voters present, thirteen in number, proceeded to elect by ballot the following named township officers: Ira Arnold, Clerk; John Gordon, James Richards and Ichabod Merriman, Trustees; Elijah Brayton and Rufus Merriman, Appraisers; Elijah Brayton, Lister; Thomas Leeper, Treasurer; Philip Peer and Henry Lish, Supervisors; Myron Merriman and James Whitehead, Fence Viewers; Isaac Walker, Constable, and Ciprian Stevens, Justice of the Peace.

The county of Crawford remained under the jurisdiction of Delaware until by the passage of a legislative act of date December 15, 1823, to take effect May 1, 1824, Marion County was organized and Crawford was ordered to be attached to it for judicial purposes. During the same session, however, by an act approved February 17, 1824, it was further ordered "that so much of the county of Crawford as lies north of the Wyandot Reservation, including one tier of townships lying east and west, be, and the same is hereby, from and after the passage of this act, attached to the county of Seneca for judicial purposes, until the county of Crawford shall be organized." During subsequent years a few other changes in jurisdiction took place from time to time, but no alterations in boundary lines occurred (where Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock Counties joined each other), until the erection of Wyandot County.

FORMATION, ORGANIZATION, ETC., OF WYANDOT COUNTY.

By the provisions of an act of the State Legislature approved February 3, 1845, entitled "An act to erect the new county of Wyandott,* and alter the boundaries of the county of Crawford," Wyandot was formed from parts of Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock Counties. The sections of the act which have an especial reference to this (Wyandot) county read as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That such parts of the counties of Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock, as are embraced within the boundaries hereinafter described, be, and the same are hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Wyandott, and the seat of justice within and for said county shall be and is hereby fixed and established at, or in the immediate vicinity of Upper Sandusky to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 10, in Township 4 south, in Range 15, of the public survey of lands, in Marion County, and running thence north on the sectional lines, through Crawford County, to the north line thereof, between Sections 2 and 3, in Township 1 south, in Range 15, aforesaid; which line shall form the east boundary of said county of Wyandott, and the west line of Crawford County; thence west on the base line to the northwest corner of Section 2, in Township 1 south, of Range 12, in Hancock County; thence south on the sectional line to the northeast corner of Section 22, in the township and range last aforesaid; thence west on the sectional line to the northwest corner of said Section 22; thence south on the sectional line to the south line of said township as originally surveyed, between Sections 33 and 34; thence west on said township line to the northwest corner of Section 5 in Township 2 south, of the range last aforesaid; thence south on the sectional line through said Township 2, to the south line thereof, at the northwest corner of Section 5, in Township 3 south, of the range last aforesaid, in the county of Hardin; thence east to the northeast corner

* Before the organization of Wyandot County and the adoption of a county seal, this term had been written and printed in various ways as Wyandot, Wyandott and Wyandotte. Therefore, soon after the organization, the question of adopting a uniform style of spelling the county's title was considered by the first county officials, when at the suggestion of John D. Sears, Esq., the form of orthography still in use—WYANDOT—was approved and so entered upon the records.

of said Section 5; thence south on the sectional line to the southwest corner of Section 9, in Township 4 south, in the range last aforesaid; thence east, to the northwest corner of Section 13, in the township and range last aforesaid; thence south to the southwest corner of said Section 13; thence east on the sectional line to the southeast corner of Section 13, in Township 4 south of Range 13; thence north to the northeast corner of said last-mentioned Section 13; thence east, on the sectional line to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the passage of this act shall not prevent the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company from extending an arm from the main track of said railroad to the town of Findlay in the county of Hancock, as was secured to said company in the original act of incorporation.

* * * * *

SEC. 4. That all Justices of the Peace, within those parts of the counties of Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock, which by this act are erected into the county of Wyandott, and also within those parts of the counties of Richland and Marion, which by this act, are attached to the county of Crawford, shall continue to exercise the functions and discharge the duties of their respective offices, until their time of service shall expire, and their successors be elected and qualified, in the same manner as if they had been commissioned for the counties of Wyandott and Crawford respectively. * * *

SEC. 5. That the legal voters residing within the limits of the county of Wyandott, shall on the 1st Monday in April, in the year 1845, assemble in their respective townships, at the usual place of holding elections (where the usual places of holding elections are within the limits of the county of Wyandott, and in cases of fractional townships, where the usual places of holding elections are not included within the limits of the county aforesaid, the voters residing in each of such fractional townships, shall assemble in the township immediately adjoining such fractional township, and lying toward the center of said county), and proceed to elect the different county officers in the manner prescribed in the act to regulate elections, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Wyandott County when elected and qualified, to make the most favorable contract or contracts with the Government of the United States, or with any person or persons for donations of land, town lots, moneys, or other property, for the erection of county buildings, either in the town of Upper Sandusky, or on land adjoining the same, as they may think most advantageous to the county of Wyandott; *provided* that the county buildings of Wyandott County shall not be erected at a greater distance than one-fourth of a mile from the State road leading from Columbus through Delaware, Marion and Upper Sandusky to Lower Sandusky. * * *

SEC. 8. The Commissioners of the respective counties from which territory is hereby taken, shall have power immediately upon the passage of this act, to attach fractional townships to other townships in their respective counties, or to organize such fractional townships into separate townships, as they may deem expedient, which power shall extend to the counties of Crawford and Wyandott, for the purpose of disposing of fractions coming within the limits of said counties made by this act. * * *

Thus, by a scrutiny of Section 1 of the act just quoted, it is ascertained that Wyandot County was formed from Townships No. 1, 2 and 3 south, in Ranges 13 and 14 east, and the fractional or western two-thirds of Townships 1, 2 and 3 south, in Range 15 east, of Crawford County; from fractional parts of Townships 1 and 2 south, in Range 12 east, of Hancock County; from fractional parts of Townships 3 and 4 south, in the range last mentioned, of Hardin County, and from fractional Townships 4 south, in Ranges 13, 14 and 15 east, of Marion County.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the act above quoted, on Monday, April 7, 1845, the legal voters of the county assembled in their respective townships, at the several places designated for holding elections, and proceeded to the exercise of their rights as American freemen by voting for the various persons nominated to fill the county offices. In the aggregate, 1,289 ballots were deposited, and as a result the following officers were in due time declared elected: William Griffith, Stephen Fowler and Ethan Terry, County Commissioners; Abner Jurey, Treasurer; Samuel M. Worth, Auditor; Lorin A. Pease, Sheriff; John A. Morrison, Recorder; Albert Bixby, Coroner; Azariah Root, Surveyor; and Chester R. Mott, Prosecuting Attorney.



Jos McConnell

Concerning the political complexion of the officers first elected we learn that Griffith, Jurey, Pease and Root were Whigs, while Fowler, Terry, Worth, Morrison, Bixby and Mott were Democrats. These gentlemen at once attached their signatures to the required oath of office, filed their bonds of indemnity, etc., and within two weeks after their election were prepared for the transaction of public business in such apartments in and about the new and straggling built-up town as were found most convenient. In describing the initial proceedings, which took place in their respective departments, we turn to the records for the following items.

On the 16th day of April, 1845 (nine days after their election), Stephen Fowler, William Griffith and Ethan Terry, Commissioners-elect of the County of Wyandot (the same having taken the required oath of office before Abner Jurey, Esq.), first convened (the minutes fail to state where) for the transaction of business. Thereupon the bond of Samuel M. Worth, the Auditor-elect, was presented and approved, with Zuriel Fowler, Joseph Shorb and Guy C. Worth as his sureties. The Commissioners then authorized Guy C. Worth (who was then officiating as Clerk of the courts, by appointment) to contract for the purchase of the necessary books and stationery for the use of the different county offices; also to purchase an "iron press" for the Clerk's office, "if, in his opinion, it be advisable to obtain the same." On the same day the following resolutions were considered and approved:

Resolved, That the proposition of Moses H. Kirby to transfer his possessory right to the Indian Council House at Upper Sandusky to the county of Wyandot be accepted, and the Auditor authorized to issue an order in favor of Col. Kirby for \$30 in full payment of his interest in said house.

Resolved, That the different officers of Wyandot County be authorized to obtain the necessary cheap furniture for the use of their respective offices, and present their bill to the Board of Commissioners at the June session.

Resolved, That the Auditor of Wyandot County is hereby authorized to procure the necessary abstracts from the tax duplicates of Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock Counties, and that he procure, if need be, the services of the Auditors of the said counties respectively to assist him in obtaining the same.

Resolved, That the Auditor cause such repairs to be made upon the upper part of the Council House as will be required for the accommodation of the county officers."

The Commissioners then approved of the bond of Abner Jurey, Treasurer-elect, with John Jurey, Benjamin S. Welch, Christian Hoover and Jacob S. Staley as his sureties, and adjourned to meet in special session on the 28th day of April following.

As determined, the Commissioners again met on Monday, April 28, 1845, when it was ordered that the area of Jackson Township be increased, and Marseilles Township be erected. On the following day, their proceedings were far more important, and as follows:

UPPER SANDUSKY, Wyandot County, Ohio, April 29, 1845.

The Commissioners of Wyandot County this day met, and after a due consideration of the proposition for the establishment of the seat of justice of Wyandot County at the town of Upper Sandusky, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States by an act* approved the 26th day of

* COPY OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS.

CHAPTER 23.—An act vesting in the County Commissioners of the county of Wyandot the right to certain town lots and outlots in the town of Upper Sandusky in the State of Ohio.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right to one-third part of the unsold town lots in the town of Upper Sandusky by the act entitled "An Act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians, and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1843, directed to be laid out and surveyed, and to one-third part of the outlots of said town, be and hereby is vested in the County Commissioners of the county of Wyandot in the said State of Ohio; on condition, nevertheless, that said Commissioners, or other competent authorities of said State of Ohio, shall permanently locate and fix the seat of justice of the county at said town, and that the net proceeds of the sales of said town and out-

February, A. D. 1845, have granted to the Commissioners of Wyandot County, one-third part of the inlots and outlots of the said town of Upper Sandusky, upon the condition that the said Commissioners should permanently locate and fix the seat of justice of said county at the said town of Upper Sandusky.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the seat of justice of said county of Wyandot be and hereby is permanently located and fixed at the town of Upper Sandusky.

Resolved, That the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Upper Sandusky be requested to advise the Board of Commissioners of Wyandot County what lot or lots in the town of Upper Sandusky embrace valuable improvements made by this Indian agency at Upper Sandusky.

(COPY.)

LAND OFFICE UPPER SANDUSKY, April 29, 1845.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF WYANDOT COUNTY:

GENTLEMEN: The following resolutions passed by your board have this day been duly placed in our hands, to wit: "*Resolved*, that the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Upper Sandusky be requested to advise the Board of Commissioners what lot or lots in the town of Upper Sandusky embrace valuable improvements made by the Indian Agency at Upper Sandusky." In reply to which we have to state that Outlot No. 49†, embraces all the valuable improvements made at Upper Sandusky for the use of the Indian Agency.

Very respectfully,

ALBUR ROOT, *Register*,
MOSES H. KIRBY, *Receiver*.

Thereupon the following communication was prepared by the Commissioners, and at once sent forward, by mail, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States:

UPPER SANDUSKY, April 29, 1845.

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: We herewith transmit to you official information of the permanent location of the seat of justice for Wyandot County at the town of Upper Sandusky; and we are advised by the accompanying communication from the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Upper Sandusky that Outlot No. 49 is the only one contained in the said town which embraces valuable improvements made by the Indian Agency at Upper Sandusky. And as it appears that this lot would not fall to the county by a selection of every third lot in alternate and progressive numbers in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress of the 26th of February, A. D. 1845, entitled "An act vesting in the County Commissioners of the county of Wyandot the right to certain town lots and outlots in the town of Upper Sandusky in the State of Ohio, no substitution will, therefore, have to be made.

We would respectfully request the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury to make the selection in pursuance to the said law as soon as practicable and transmit the same to us.

We remain very respectfully your obedient servants,

STEPHEN FOWLER,
WILLIAM GRIFFITH,
ETHAN TERRY,

Commissioners of Wyandot County.

Communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in reply to the foregoing:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, July 28, 1845.

I, James Shields,‡ Commissioner of the General Land Office, do hereby certify, that the annexed is a true and literal exemplification of the original on file in this office, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 12th day of July, 1845.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of this office to be affixed, at the city of Washington, on the day and year above written.

JAMES SHIELDS, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

lots be applied by said County Commissioners, or other proper authorities, to the erection of public buildings, and the improvement of public squares and public grounds in said town.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the town lots and outlots of said town of Upper Sandusky, so to be granted and applied, shall be selected by alternate and progressive numbers (every third town lot and every third outlot according to their numbers respectively, being granted and applied as aforesaid) under the direction and subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to grant to and vest in said County Commissioners any lot or lots heretofore appropriated to and used by the Indian agency at Upper Sandusky, and upon which there may remain any valuable buildings, orchard, or other valuable improvement belonging to the United States, and if any such town lot or outlot, so by its progressive number selected, should be found to comprise and include any such valuable building, orchard or other valuable improvement then the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to substitute some other lot or lots, of a fair and proportionate value.

Approved, February 26, 1845.

†The site of Fort Ferree.

‡Afterward known (during the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion) as Gen. Shields.

List of town lots and outlots in the town of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, selected under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act vesting in the Commissioners of the county of Wyandot the right to certain town lots and outlots in the town of Upper Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, approved 26th of February, 1845."

Town Lots numbered 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87, 90, 93, 96, 99, 102, 105, 108, 111, 114, 117, 120, 123, 126, 129, 132, 135, 138, 141, 144, 147, 150, 153, 156, 159, 162, 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183, 186, 189, 192, 195, 198, 201, 204, 207, 210, 213, 216, 219, 222, 225, 228, 231, 234, 237, 240, 243, 246, 249, 252, 255, 258, 261, 264, 267, 270, 273, 276, 279, 282, 285, 288, 291, 294, 297, 300, 303, 306, 309, 312, 315, 318, 321, 324, 327, 330, 333, 336, 339, 342, 345, 348, 351, 354, 357, 360, 363, 366, 369, 372, 375, 378.

Out Lots numbered 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72, 75, 78, 81, 84, 87, 90, 93, 96, 99, 102, 105, 108, 111, 114, 117, 120, 123, 126, 129, 132, 135, 138, 141, 144, 147, 150, 153, 156, 159, 162, 165, 168, 171, 174, 177, 180, 183, 186, 189, 192, 195, 198, 201, 204, 207, 210, 213, 216.

At a subsequent meeting of the County Commissioners, held on the 2d day of June, 1845, the boundaries of Pit, Crane and Antrim Townships were defined, and Eden, Ridge, Richland and Sycamore Townships were organized as separate townships. During the same session, it was further ordered that a tax of \$1 be assessed upon each lawyer and physician practicing in the county. That a tax of four and one half mills on a dollar be levied for county purposes, also a tax of one and one-half mills on a dollar be levied for road purposes, and that the Auditor "be authorized to serve a notice upon John Shrenk* to leave the council house forthwith."

The Commissioners again met for the transaction of business on Saturday, July 26, 1845, and as the result of their deliberations, the following orders, etc., were made a matter of record:

Ordered. That the lots vested in their hands by the act of Congress, approved February 26, 1845, be exposed at public sale on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of August, 1845.

Ordered. That 200 copies of sale bills be printed, and that the same be published in the *Ohio Statesman*, *Ohio State Journal* and *Wyandot Telegraph*.

Ordered. That the Auditor procure a sufficient number of blank title bonds for such sale.

Ordered. That the lots be sold for one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, one-fourth in one year, one-fourth in two years, and the remaining one-fourth in three years: the payments to be secured with notes bearing interest.

Ordered. That Inlot No. 147 be reserved from sale, and that Lots No. 145 and 146 be procured for the use of the county to erect public buildings upon.

Ordered. That Mr. Joseph McCutchen be authorized to engage the services of Mr. Bishop, of Seneca County, ascrier on the days of sale.

Ordered. That Peter B. Beidler be employed to copy from the records of the counties from which Wyandot County was taken, such records, surveys and field notes as may be strictly necessary to have in this county, also to make a plat of the county of Wyandot.

The following is a copy of the "sale bill" above mentioned:

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS AT UPPER SANDUSKY.

The Commissioners of Wyandot County will offer the following valuable town property for sale at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, upon the 20th, 21st and 22d days of August next, to wit: The in and out lots in the town of Upper Sandusky vested in the said Commissioners by act of Congress approved February 26, 1845, being every third of the in and out lots selected by alternate and progressive numbers, amounting to 126 inlots and seventy-two outlots.

Upper Sandusky, a town laid out by the General Government, is delightfully situated on the Sandusky River, near the center of the Wyandot Reserve, and the seat of justice of the new county of Wyandot has been permanently fixed at said town.

Terms of Sale: One-fourth of the purchase money required in hand, the balance in three equal annual installments, secured by notes bearing interest.

STEPHEN FOWLER,
WILLIAM GRIFFITH,
ETHAN TERRY,

[ATTEST]

SAMUEL M. NORTH, Auditor.

Commissioners of Wyandot County.

*Shrenk was the publisher of the *Wyandot Telegraph*, the first newspaper published in the county, and had occupied the council house as his printing house, from the middle of February, 1845.

The Commissioners then adjourned to the 11th of August following, for the purpose of appraising the lots. At the time designated, August 11, 1845, the members composing the Board of Commissioners met, and made an appraisal of the value of each lot, varying from \$25 for the lowest, to \$500 for the highest. They again met on the 19th day of August, 1845, and agreed upon the following terms of sale for the lots advertised to be sold:

One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the residue in three equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by promissory notes.

The terms of sale to be complied with on the day thereof. A title bond to be given, conditioned for the making of a deed to the purchaser upon the payment of the notes. Delinquent bidders to be held subject to the liabilities and restrictions usual in such cases.

Commissioners further order that Wyandot County orders and current bank papers of the Ohio banks be receivable in payment of the first installment.

That the crops growing upon the outlots be reserved to the occupants putting them in, who are required to remove them by the 10th day of October next.

Chester R. Mott, Esq., was employed as assistant clerk during the sales, and David Bishop, of Seneca County, as crier. The sale commenced at 10:30 o'clock A. M., on the 20th day of August, 1845, and continued three days. The following is a list of the lots sold, the names of purchasers, and the amount paid for each lot:

In Lot No. 3, Joseph McCutchen.....	\$ 26
In Lot No. 9, George Yenner.....	30
In Lot No. 12, Joseph Chaffee.....	37
In Lot No. 15, James McConnell.....	25
In Lot No. 21, Stephen H. Sherwood.....	32
In Lot No. 24, James McConnell.....	38
In Lot No. 30, Guy C. Worth.....	26
In Lot No. 33, Guy C. Worth.....	25
In Lot No. 36, John N. Reed.....	25
In Lot No. 39, Jacob Sell.....	55
In Lot No. 42, Lorin A. Pease.....	54
In Lot No. 48, Guy C. Worth.....	43
In Lot No. 51, Victor M. Griswold.....	34
In Lot No. 57, Samuel M. Worth.....	57
In Lot No. 60, Upton Flenner.....	141
In Lot No. 63, John Vandenburg.....	31
In Lot No. 66, Christian Huber.....	50
In Lot No. 69, James McConnell.....	48
In Lot No. 72, Abner Jury.....	30
In Lot No. 75, Sanders A. Reed.....	46
In Lot No. 78, David Little.....	185
In Lot No. 81, Upton Flenner.....	26
In Lot No. 84, Andrew Dumm.....	42
In Lot No. 87, Samuel Miller.....	100
In Lot No. 93, Jacob Ronk.....	60
In Lot No. 96, Purdy McElvain.....	202
In Lot No. 99, Isaac C. Drum.....	29
In Lot No. 105, Isaac Ayers.....	125
In Lot No. 108, Chester R. Mott.....	35
In Lot No. 111, John Mackey.....	115
In Lot No. 114, John Shreak.....	67
In Lot No. 120, John W. Senseny.....	262
In Lot No. 129, N. P. Robbins.....	550
In Lot No. 132, David Ayers.....	31
In Lot No. 138, Henry Houpt.....	48
In Lot No. 141, David Ayers.....	200
In Lot No. 144, David Ayers.....	650
In Lot No. 150, David Ayers.....	252
In Lot No. 153, Joseph McCutchen.....	154
In Lot No. 156, Joseph McCutchen.....	134
In Lot No. 159, Jeremiah Miner.....	418
In Lot No. 162, Jeremiah Miner.....	159

In Lot No. 165, David Watson and John D. Sears.....	230
In Lot No. 174, Joseph McCutchen.....	300
In Lot No. 180, David Epler.....	61
In Lot No. 186, James H. Drum.....	32
In Lot No. 189, Henry Mattocks.....	167
In Lot No. 192, Lemar Walton.....	64
In Lot No. 195, Robert Taggart.....	95
In Lot No. 198, Daniel Tuttle.....	46
In Lot No. 201, Samuel Roth.....	32
In Lot No. 204, Jerusha West.....	27
In Lot No. 207, Anthony Bowsher.....	84
In Lot No. 210, Archibald Allen.....	76
In Lot No. 216, Christian Huber.....	200
In Lot No. 219, William Corbin.....	113
In Lot No. 228, Jackson B. Detray.....	46
In Lot No. 131, Henry Mattocks.....	155
In Lot No. 234, Robert Taggart.....	39
In Lot No. 237, Christian Huber.....	120
In Lot No. 240, John Tripp.....	26
In Lot No. 243, Abner Jury.....	92
In Lot No. 246, Michael Barnhart.....	40
In Lot No. 249, John Owens.....	52
In Lot No. 252, Thomas Hughes.....	33
In Lot No. 255, John W. Mavis.....	31
In Lot No. 261, David Watson.....	27
In Lot No. 264, John Buckingham.....	21
In Lot No. 267, John S. Rappe.....	35
In Lot No. 270, John S. Rappe.....	28
In Lot No. 276, Robert Lambert.....	23
In Lot No. 285, James R. Remington.....	25
In Lot No. 288, William B. Stokely.....	44
In Lot No. 291, John S. Rappe.....	24
In Lot No. 294, John Stewart.....	20
In Lot No. 300, George Hayman.....	26
In Lot No. 303, Purdy and Andrew McElvain.....	32
In Lot No. 306, A. M. Anderson, J. B. Alden and G. C. Worth.....	57
In Lot No. 309, Robert Cuppals.....	22
In Lot No. 315, William Shaffer.....	61
In Lot No. 318, Purdy and Andrew McElvain.....	24
In Lot No. 330, William Hill.....	23
In Lot No. 333, Enoch B. Elkins.....	31
In Lot No. 336, John Tripp.....	25
In Lot No. 342, Daniel Wright.....	54
In Lot No. 345, Antoine Christian.....	30
In Lot No. 348, John Tripp.....	27
In Lot No. 351, Joseph B. Fraser.....	26
In Lot No. 357, Chester R. Mott.....	20
In Lot No. 360, Antoine Christian.....	26
In Lot No. 363, George Orth.....	43
In Lot No. 369, William Myers.....	21
In Lot No. 375, Robert Taggart.....	24
In Lot No. 378, William Ayers.....	20
Out Lot No. 3, Stephen H. Sherwood.....	57
Out Lot No. 6, James McConnell.....	79
Out Lot No. 9, James B. Alden.....	134
Out Lot No. 12, David Wilson.....	306
Out Lot No. 15, Eli P. Quaintance.....	200
Out Lot No. 27, George Robinson.....	53
Out Lot No. 30, Chester R. Mott.....	58
Out Lot No. 33, Jeremiah Miner.....	63
Out Lot No. 36, James McConnell.....	51
Out Lot No. 39, Anthony Bowsher.....	12
Out Lot No. 42, R. W. Kinkead.....	56
Out Lot No. 45, David Ayres.....	50
Out Lot No. 48, Christian Huber.....	115
Out Lot No. 51, John S. Rappe.....	53
Out Lot No. 54, James McConnell.....	56
Out Lot No. 69, Thomas B. Ferguson.....	52
Out Lot No. 84, David Ayers (forfeited)	

Out Lot No 87, Jacob Ronk.....	37
Out Lot No. 90, Joseph McCutchen.....	32
Out Lot No. 93, Chester R. Mott.....	35
Out Lot No. 96, Chester R. Mott.....	36
Out Lot No. 99, Joseph McCutchen.....	43
Out Lot No. 102, Joseph E. Fouke.....	35
Out Lot No. 105, William Bear.....	37
Out Lot No. 108, William Ayers (forfeited)	
Out Lot No. 111, Henry Kirby.....	36
Out Lot No. 114, James B. Alden.....	43
Out Lot No. 129, Amos Culver.....	33
Out Lot No. 156, David Epler.....	30
Out Lot No. 168, Hiram Flack.....	35
Out Lot No. 171, Purdy McElvain.....	105
Out Lot No. 174, John Kays.....	61
Out Lot No. 177, Anthony Bowsher.....	25
Out Lot No. 183, John Kays.....	65
Out Lot No. 186, Joseph Mason.....	116
Out Lot No. 189, Chester R. Mott.....	30
Out Lot No. 201, Joseph Chaffee.....	30
Out Lot No. 204, John W. Vandenburg.....	36
Out Lot No. 210, Prudy McElvain.....	75
Out Lot No. 213, Abraham Trego.....	45
Out Lot No. 216, Joseph Chaffee.....	40
Out Lot No. 207, Andrew Drum.....	30

The total value of the lots sold during the three days amounted to \$10,176.50, upon which cash or its equivalent was paid to the amount of \$2,626.87½.

On the 27th of August, 1845, the Commissioners again met, as per adjournment, when it was ordered, "That the lots remaining unsold shall be open for entry until the 23d day of September next, with 50 per cent added to the appraisement heretofore put upon them by the Commissioners.

Ordered, That Samuel M. Worth be authorized to receive applications and make sales of such lots.

The following bills were allowed, as expenses arising from the sales of the town lots, viz.:

John Shrenk, printing.....	\$6 31
David Bishop, crier of sale.....	43 00
Chester R. Mott, clerk during sales.....	12 00
Stephen Fowler, Commissioner.....	20 00
William Griffith, Commissioner.....	22 00
Ethan Terry, Commissioner.....	20 00
Samuel M. Worth, fees as Auditor.....	30 00
	\$153 31

* * * * *

On Tuesday, September 23, 1845 (as per order of the Commissioners), another public sale of town lots took place. The number of the lots, the names of purchasers, etc., being as follows:

In Lot No. 6, Amos Colver.....	\$51 00
In Lot No. 27, A. Montee.....	25 00
In Lot No. 45, Robert Bowsher.....	34 50
In Lot No. 54, Benjamin Chambers.....	30 00
In Lot No. 102, John S. Rappe.....	63 00
In Lot No. 168, Jesse Swan and Ezekiel Ervin.....	378 00
In Lot No. 177, William Axt.....	131 00
In Lot No. 183, Peter Ricker.....	33 00
In Lot No. 225, Angelina Tannehill.....	26 00
In Lot No. 258, George W. Cox.....	162 00
In Lot No. 297, Michael Vangundy.....	22 00
In Lot No. 324, A. Montee.....	24 00
In Lot No. 372, Samuel W. McDowell.....	37 50
Out Lot No. 21, John March.....	32 00
Out Lot No. 81, Michael Vangundy.....	51 00
Out Lot No. 84, David Ayers.....	31 00

Out Lot No. 108, Susannah Berry.....	33 00
Out Lot No. 117, Christian Widman.....	43 00
Out Lot No. 120, Hiram Pool.....	60 00
Out Lot No. 180, Henry Backenstose.....	32 00
Out Lot No. 192, Nathaniel C. Manley.....	21 50
Out Lot No. 198, William Henry McRuff.....	35 50

On the 2d of October, 1845, it was ordered by the Commissioners "that four hundred and ten dollars be appropriated out of the moneys received from the sale of lots to pay for In Lots numbered 145 and 146," which, with Lot No. 147, were set aside and designated as the site for the court house and county jail. The following day (October 3), additional lots were sold, as follows:

In Lot No. 18, A. Montee.....	\$25
In Lot No. 126, Daniel G. Weddle and A. Rice.....	105
In Lot No. 171, John Lupper.....	280
In Lot No. 222, William W. Bates.....	229
In Lot No. 273, Hugh Robertson.....	21
In Lot No. 282, A. Montee.....	20
In Lot No. 321, Alfred Randall.....	20
Out Lot No. 18, Joseph McCutchen.....	31
Out Lot No. 24, Chester R. Mott.....	40

A number of the lots first sold were declared forfeited to the purchasers and reverted back to the county by reason of the non-payment of purchase money according to the terms of sale, and were afterward resold to other parties as late as 1853.

To June 11, 1853, the officials of the county had received in cash, for lots sold in the town of Upper Sandusky, the sum of \$15,224.24, or in other words, the Government of the United States had donated to the county of *Wyandot an amount sufficient to purchase sites, and to construct the present court house and jail building.*

TOWNSHIPS.

Antrim—Was first organized as a township in Crawford County in 1822. It contains thirty-two sections, and was formed as it now exists June 2, 1845, when the first Board of Wyandot County Commissioners ordered that the fraction (eight sections) detached from Township 4 south, of Range 15 east, or Grand Prairie, in Marion County, be attached to it.

Crawford—Was organized as a township in Crawford County in the year 1821. Its nominal boundaries then included all, or at least nearly all, of that part of the former county now forming part of the county of Wyandot.

The organization of Crawford County took place we believe, in the year 1825, when Crawford Township was reduced to its present area—a full surveyed subdivision of thirty-six sections, known otherwise as Township No. 1 south, of Range No. 13 east.

Crane—We have not been able to ascertain when this township was so designated, though probably it was just prior to the formation of Wyandot County. On the 2d of June, 1845, the Wyandot County Commissioners ordered that "the progressive numbers from Section 1 to 9 inclusive in Pitt Township be attached to Crane Township," and on the same day they likewise ordered, that "Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 of the original surveyed Township No. 2 south, of Range 14 east [Crane Township] be attached to Township No. 2 south, of Range 15 east." The same boundary lines prevail to-day, and thus Crane (it should be Tarhe) Township contains thirty-nine sections.

Eden—The greater portion of this township was formerly part of Leith, a township which was formed by order of the Commissioners of

Crawford County, in March, 1838. On the 2d of June, 1845, Stephen Fowler, William Griffith and Ethan Terry, the first Commissioners of Wyandot County, ordered that Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, of the original surveyed Township No. 2 south, of Range 14 east, be attached to Township No. 2 south, of Range 15 east, and called *Eden Township*." The same boundaries have continued to the present time. It contains thirty sections.

Jackson—Was organized as a township in Hardin County prior to 1840. By the organization of Wyandot County in 1845, the major part of the township became a portion of the new county, and for that reason, perhaps, it retained its original name. At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Wyandot County, held April 28, 1845, it was ordered "that Sections 3, 4 and 9, in Township No. 4 south, of Range 12 east [*Goshen Township*] be attached to Jackson Township." The same boundary lines are still maintained, and the township contains twenty-seven sections.

Marseilles—At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Wyandot County, held on the 28th day of April, 1845, it was ordered "that Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in the aforesaid township and range [meaning Township No. 4 south, of Range 12 east], be attached to that portion of Township No. 4 south, of Range 13 east, taken from Grand Township, Marion County, and that the two fractional townships hereby attached shall constitute one township, and be called Marseilles." It will thus be observed that the present township consists of eighteen sections, or the northern half of the original township of Grand, Marion County, and six sections (1, 2, 10, 11, 12 and 13) taken from Goshen Township in Hardin County.

Mifflin—Although this township lay mostly within the Wyandot Reservation, it was so named and organized as a township in Crawford County prior to 1840. We have not been able to ascertain the precise date of its organization. It is a full surveyed township of thirty-six sections, and is designated in the United States surveys as Township No. 3 south, of Range No. 13 east.

Pitt—This township also lay mostly within the Wyandot Reservation, but it was known as a township in Crawford County before the beginning of the year 1840. Soon after the organization of Wyandot County, or on the 2d of June, 1845, the County Commissioners ordered "that the fractional part of Salt Rock Township [— Sections 1 to 12 inclusive, of Township No. 4 south, of Range 14 east, formerly part of Marion County] be attached to Pitt Township, and that the progressive numbers from Section 1 up to 9 inclusive, in Pitt Township, be attached to Crane Township. These boundaries are still maintained, and the township thus contains thirty-nine sections.

Richland—Now comprising thirty sections of surveyed Township No. 2 south, of Range No. 12 east, was organized as one of the divisions of Hancock County in 1835. Ten years later, the same township, with the exception of the western tier of sections, became part of the then new county of Wyandot. On the 2d of June, 1845, the Commissioners of the last-mentioned county directed "that Richland fraction be organized into a separate township and called Richland."

Ridge—A fractional township of only fifteen sections, was detached from Amanda Township in Hancock County by the erection of the county of Wyandot. On the 2d of June, 1845, the first Board of Wyandot County Commissioners, ordered that "Amanda fraction be organized as a separate township, and called Ridge."

Salem—This township comprises thirty-six sections, or the whole of surveyed Township No. 2 south, of Range 13 east. It was largely embraced by the Wyandot Reservation and probably, was not organized and so named until just prior to the erection of Wyandot County.

Sycamore—Containing twenty-four sections of surveyed Township No. 1 south, of Range No. 15 east, was organized as a township in Crawford County in 1825. On the 2d of June, 1845, the first Board of Wyandot County Commissioners ordered "that the fractional township of Sycamore be organized into a separate township."

Tymochtee—Embraces the whole of surveyed Township No. 1 south, of Range No. 14 east. Formerly attached to Crawford Township, it was organized as a township in Crawford County, 1825. It was settled at an early day by an enterprising set of pioneers, and for a number of years was the most populous district in either Crawford or Wyandot Counties.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

The present court house and jail of the county stand upon grounds designated in the original plat of the town of Upper Sandusky as lots No. 145, 146 and 147. How these lots were acquired has already been shown. For several years the Indian council house was utilized for holding courts, etc., while the small block-house, known as the Indian Jail, answered for the incarceration of malefactors awaiting trial for or convicted of minor infractions against law and order.

However, early in the autumn of 1845, it was determined to build a county jail. Thereupon, contractors and builders, through the public press, were invited to send in sealed proposals for the construction of the proposed building. On the 30th of October of that year, the Commissioners met, opened and examined the proposals sent in. It was then ascertained that eight proposals had been made as follows: Adam Bear, \$3,800; Speelman & Donnell, \$2,890; Vincent G. Bell, \$4,000; John McCurdy, \$2,740; Henry Ebersoll, \$4,475; Sylvester Alger, \$3,435; Kerr, Rambo & Osborn, \$4,250; Jacob Ronk, \$4,150. As McCurdy's bid was the lowest, the contract was awarded to him and he at once entered into an agreement, by which it was stipulated that he should complete the jail (the building still in use) on or before the 1st day of November, 1846. It appears that McCurdy's contract was not a very good one—for him; for on the 9th day of March, 1848, he was allowed, by the Commissioners, "\$500 over and above the contract price for building the jail." On the same day, too, that is, March 9, 1848, the following was made a matter of record: "Ordered, That the north bed-room in the back part of the jail, up-stairs, be appropriated for the use of the Recorder for an office. That the Auditor be authorized to purchase stove and pipe for the use of the same, and that he engage Judge McCurdy to finish the room in a suitable manner for said purpose."

On the 4th day of June, 1846, the first step was taken for the erection of the present court house. The County Commissioners then authorized the Auditor to cause a notice to be published in the *Democratic Pioneer*, *Ohio Statesman*, and *Ohio State Journal*, offering \$50 for the best draft and specifications for a court house building, to cost from \$6,000 to \$9,000. "The draft and specifications to be forwarded to the Commissioners by the first Monday of August next, and the contract for building to be awarded on the 10th day of September following." On the 11th day of September, 1846, an agreement was entered into between the County Commissioners and

William Young, by the terms of which the latter agreed to build and complete a court house, on or before October 1, 1848 (according to "a plan and specifications") for the sum of \$7,000. Young's sureties for the faithful performance of his contract were Andrew McElvain, David Ayres, John A. Morrison, Daniel Tuttle and T. Baird. However, in July, 1847, another agreement was made, relative to building a court house, between the County Commissioners and John W. Kennedy and John H. Junkins, which, after reciting that Young had assigned his contract to his sureties, who in turn had re-assigned it to Kennedy & Junkins, stipulated that Kennedy & Junkins should complete the structure according to the original contract, and for the original consideration of \$7,000, less the amount already paid Young. Notwithstanding two separate agreements had already been made for the completion of the court house, and that nearly three years had passed since the work was commenced, the spring of 1849 found the last-named contractors still struggling under a non-paying, disheartening contract. The Commissioners then entered into a third agreement, and therein agreed to pay John H. Junkins for the completion of the building the sum of \$9,800, less the amount already paid to Young, and Kennedy & Junkins. It is probable that the structure was finished during the last days of 1849, for on the 16th day of January, 1850, the Commissioners authorized the Auditor to sell the Council House (which to that time had served for holding courts, etc.), "for the sum of \$250, and that the same time be given on the payments as other county lots." In October, 1851, John H. Junkins was allowed an extra compensation of \$2,200 for work on the court house, thus making the total cost of the building, complete, \$12,000.

In October, 1870, A. H. Vanorsdall, to serve for three years; Tilman Balliet, to serve for two years, and George Harper, to serve for one year, were elected as the first Infirmary Directors of the county of Wyandot. Soon afterward, the present Wyandot County Infirmary was established on the Carey road, four miles north of Upper Sandusky. To that time the poor were "farmed out," a most wretched and heartless mode of procedure, which had been abandoned in many localities for at least half a century before. The farm consists of 200 acres, being in part the property once owned by Noah Eby. It occupies a beautiful and healthful location, and is amply supplied with water by a branch of the Tymochtee Creek. In the rear of the buildings are a few large apple trees, said to have been planted by the Wyandot Indians. The principal building is constructed of brick, with a length of eighty feet and a width of forty-five feet. It contains two large halls—one on the first and the other on the second floor—on each side of which are the dormitories occupied by the inmates. On the first floor are the large and well-arranged dining room and kitchen. Generally speaking, all of the rooms are spacious and well lighted, and during the winter are made comfortable by the use of steam. In summer, cozy porticos afford pleasant resting places for those who find here their only home on earth. Since its establishment, the infirmary has been well managed, and its farm and garden products, always of the best, largely supply the wants of its occupants.

A FEW NOTABLE PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS.

The first court held within the county of Wyandot was a special term of the Court of Common Pleas. Its members—Abel Renick, William Brown and George W. Leith, Associate Judges—convened at the office of Moses H. Kirby, Esq., in Upper Sandusky, on Tuesday, April 8, 1845, or the day fol-

lowing the first election for county officers, and after having appointed Guy C. Worth Clerk of Courts. *pro tempore*, adjourned without day.

The same Judges again met in special session on the 14th day of the same month and year, when a considerable and varied amount of business was transacted. Thus, the last will and testament of Adam Weininger was admitted to probate; Jacob Smith, Aaron Welch and Charles H. Dewitt were appointed appraisers of the estate of Tobias Kneagel, deceased; Moses H. Kirby, Esq., Dr. Joseph Mason and John D. Sears, Esq., were appointed School Examiners* within and for the county of Wyandot, to serve for the term of three years; the bonds of Lorin A. Pease, Sheriff-elect, to the amount of \$3,000, with William Griffith, Ransom Wilcox and Benjamin Knapp as his sureties, were approved; Chester R. Mott, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney elect, was sworn into office, and the bond of Albert Bixby, Coroner-elect, was also approved.

However, the first regular term of the Court of Common Pleas, beginning July 1, 1845, was held in the old Indian council house, which stood on the grounds now occupied by the old public school buildings, near the bluff, in the eastern part of Upper Sandusky. There was then present as officers of the court Hon. Ozias Bowen, Presiding Judge; Abel Renick, William Brown and George W. Leith, Associate Judges; Lorin A. Pease, Sheriff, and Guy C. Worth, Clerk, *pro tempore*. The court ordered that a "special venire be issued, commanding the Sheriff to summon forthwith fifteen good, true and lawful men, to serve the present term as grand jurors. Thereupon, the Sheriff returned into court the following panel:" Orrin Ferris, Enoch Thomas, Alvin J. Russell, Benjamin Knapp, Rodney Pool, John C. Dewitt, George W. Sampson, John Stokes, Hugh Welch, Andrew M. Anderson, H. Montee, Joseph E. Fouke, William J. Clugston, John Gormley and William Jones. Subsequently, Daniel Tuttle was granted a license as auctioneer by the payment of \$3.

The first case brought before this court was entitled "Peter B. Beidler vs. Azariah Root, contested election of Surveyor for Wyandot County." The court decided that Beidler was entitled to the office, and that the contestor should pay the costs. During the same term, the grand jury found true bills against some ten or twelve persons for keeping tavern without license, gaming houses, nine-pin alleys, assaults, etc. Before final adjournment, Samuel Kenan, William J. Clugston, Daniel Straw, Moses H. Kirby, John Houck, Reuben Savage and Andrew McElvain were granted permission to retail liquors, etc., by the payment of \$2 each.

Turning to the "Journal of the Supreme Court for the State of Ohio and County of Wyandot," we find the following as the first entries:

The undersigned Judges of the Supreme Court, of the State of Ohio, do by these presents constitute and appoint Guy C. Worth, † Esq., of Wyandot County, Ohio, Clerk of the Supreme Court, for said county, until the first day of the next term of said Supreme Court, and no longer. Before entering on the duties of his office under this appointment he is required to take the oath required by law, to give bonds in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned as the statute requires, to the satisfaction of the County Auditor, with two good and sufficient sureties, and deposit the same with the County Treasurer and record this appointment on the journal of said court.

Given under our hands in open court this 30th day of July, A. D. 1845, at Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio.

[Signed.]

REUBEN WOOD,
M. BIRCHARD.

It was proposed to hold a term of the Supreme Court at Upper Sandusky,

*The same gentlemen served as School Examiners through several terms.

†Worth was re-appointed Clerk of Courts from time to time, until July 22, 1847, when he was appointed Clerk for the full constitutional term of seven years.

commencing Monday, July 6, 1846, but when the time arrived it was ascertained that a quorum would not be present. Thereupon, the Clerk was directed by Hon. Matthew Birchard, one of the Judges present, to make an entry of the fact herein stated, and "that the said court stands adjourned without day."

During the July term in 1847, the first case was acted upon in this court. It is made a matter of record, as follows:

ELIZABETH WHALEY	} In Chancery—Petition for Divorce.
<i>vs.</i>	
THOMAS WHALEY.	

On motion of the petitioner by Mr. Mott, her solicitor, the petition herein is dismissed without prejudice."

A glance at the records on file in the office of the Clerk of courts clearly indicates that during the nearly forty years which have passed by since the county was organized, a vast amount of business has been performed; that Wyandot has possessed its full share of those who apparently delight to indulge in litigation; yet to their credit be it said, the percentage of violently vicious inhabitants seems to have been remarkably small. But a trivial number, comparatively speaking, have been placed upon trial charged with murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, and its residents have yet to witness the first public execution within the county limits.

Among those, however, whose trial for murder excited much public interest, we cite the cases of Henry Gammell, Mrs. Bowsher, and James Wilson. It appears that during the year 1849, Henry Gammell and another man named McMullen (both of whom lived in or near Crawfordsville), drank whisky and played cards together. Finally they quarreled, and in the hand to hand struggle between them which followed, McMullen received a knife wound from the effects of which he died. Gammell was at once arrested and confined in the county jail. His case was continued through several terms, but finally he was tried and acquitted on the plea of self-defense.

At the February term in 1868, Mary L. Bowsher, a resident of Upper Sandusky, was indicted for the murder of William, Olive and Frances Bowsher, her children. Upon being arraigned, she pleaded not guilty. Thereupon it was ordered by the court that Robert McKelly and John Berry, Esqs., be appointed to assist the Prosecuting Attorney in the prosecution of the case. During the May term, she was tried and acquitted on the first indictment—charging her with the murder of William Bowsher; but on the second indictment, charging her with the murder of Frances Bowsher, she was held to bail to the amount of \$4,000, and on the third indictment, charging her with the murder of Olive Bowsher, she was also held to bail in the sum of \$4,000. Finally, however, at the September term, 1868, a *nolle prosequi* was entered respecting the last indictments, and she was discharged "to go hence without day." It was supposed that she hastened the death of her children by administering poison. Her own death occurred recently.

The murder of George W. Hite on the night of August 28, 1879, and the arrest, trial, conviction, and suicide of his murderer—Thomas McNurty, alias Patsey King, alias James Wilson—are events yet vividly impressed upon the minds of all present residents of the county. According to his confession, McNurty (he was tried and convicted under the name of Wilson), was a fair representation of a class so largely produced in the chief cities of our country—a class, usually direct descendants of foreign-

born citizens, which takes to petty thieving, jockeying, gambling, drunkenness, prize-fighting, burglary and murder as naturally as a duck takes to water.

He was born in the city of New York in 1853. Ten years later, he was left to his own resources, and then began his career as a vender of newspapers, oranges, etc., in the city of his birth. His associations were of the vilest from the beginning, and it is probable that he could be termed a thief from the time he began to perambulate the streets of the great city. Next, he was known as a prize-package boy, on the lines of the Hudson River boats and railroad, then as a jockey rider at races, a brakesman on the New York Central Railroad, and a hack driver at Niagara Falls. From thence he moved westward. Failing to get such positions as he wished, yet always stealing and fighting, he passed up and down the Mississippi Valley; thence to Omaha, and in the winter of 1873 and 1874, to San Francisco, Cal. Returning from the last-named place to Cheyenne, not many days elapsed ere he was at the Black Hills, and from that time until the spring of 1879 his life was passed on the frontier, or at various points from the Missouri River westward to Pike's Peak, Leadville, etc. Meanwhile, he had continued his career of thieving and fighting, and had assisted in killing two or three men for their money, besides others out of mere revenge.

Early in 1879, he returned to Chicago, and at that place engaged to work as a laborer on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. With some others, he was sent to Upper Sandusky, but, after a few weeks, railroad work became irksome, and he abandoned it to engage in farm work for John Sell, who resided some distance to the eastward of Upper Sandusky. On the morning of August 28, Wilson and Sell effected a settlement. The farmer endeavored to "drive a close bargain" with his late assistant. The latter knew that Sell had money in his house, and out of revenge determined to return the same night and secure it, even if murder were committed. However, Wilson took the pittance due him, proceeded to the town of Upper Sandusky, and with other companions indulged in drinking whisky throughout the day. During that time, he met George W. Hite, a farmer, who resided about two miles south of the town of Nevada, and the two men partook of refreshments together. The result of Wilson's visit to town and his casual acquaintance with Hite are told in his confession, as follows:

"I did see Hite several times that afternoon, and ate some crackers and cheese with him, when he blowed about his wealth. I led him out to talk about his money, but made up my mind before we parted that it was all wind. I had no intention of injuring Hite or attempting to find any money about him. I had seen Sell put some money away in his house, and I thought that there was a pretty good roll of it, and in the absence of something better, I concluded to call on Mr. Sell that night. I got rid of Cawthorn in the evening, and this was as I desired. I then went west on the railroad to see whether my pistol would refuse. The first trial was a success, and that one satisfied me.

"At Julian's saloon I had talked trade, in the hope that it would enable me to test it then, but that failed. When I came in from trying my pistol on the railroad, I stopped at O'Donnell's saloon, and I think took a glass of beer and sat down, and while there Hite went west, but I don't recollect the talk related by the Agent Holdridge. My mind was engaged with John Sell, his family and his money. I thought that Sell and his family would

not refuse me shelter for the night, and when once peaceably in the house, I felt sure that I could secure the money quietly some time in the night, but if I failed in this I intended to crowd matters, and if necessary, get away with the whole Sell family in order to get the money.

"I wanted then to get to Sell about 9 o'clock, so as to avoid suspicion, for I wanted them to receive me. So I was about O'Donnell's and along the railroad until about dark, when I took a big drink of whisky and went down to Main street, and when I passed Hunt's stable Hite had his horse out ready to start, but I paid very little attention to this, and went straight ahead to the next street, on which I turned east. My object then in leaving Main street was to avoid Cawthorn, or any one else who would likely want to detain me. I got out of town without being noticed, and got somewhere near the river bridge when Hite overtook me, and at once drew up and commenced his gab. I was annoyed at this, and in view of what might take place at Sell's, I wanted no truck with anybody else on the road. I thought he was riding a livery horse, and told him so, and this seemed to nettle him, and he wanted me to understand that he had a lot of horses, and good ones, too. I inquired about the size of his farm and the quantity of his stock and of his business generally, and he gave me such good, square rich answers that I thought my first opinion of him was wrong. He volunteered to tell me about turning off stock, I think that day, and collecting bills that day, so that I made up my mind soon after we turned into the Nevada road to investigate the matter. I walked along by his side to keep him company, and tried to interest him, and gave him my coat to carry for me, because it was too warm to wear it with comfort, and I knew that he would not run away and leave me while he had it. We then talked no more about money matters, but confined our talk principally to fast walking, fast horses, etc., until we got down to the woods beyond Sell's, when I took his horse by the bit and stopped him. I presented my revolver and demanded his money. He had not dreamed of any trouble, and this sudden turn in affairs completely unstrung him.

"We were both pretty drunk at the time. He trembled so that he could hardly get out his pocket-book, but he made no resistance, but handed it out at once, and spoke not a word. His purse was small, and I could tell from the feel of it that there was little or nothing in it. I was disappointed and vexed. Still holding the horse, I opened the purse to assure myself of about the amount, and when I saw so small a sum to reward me for all this trouble, I was mad. Of course this work was all done in a hurry. The moment I looked into the pocket-book, I said to Hite: 'You son of a b—h, is this all the money you've got?' and he faintly said 'Yes.' Then I said: 'You son of a b—h, take that,' and fired.

"I held the horse by the bridle when I shot. I did not intend to kill him, and did not think of trying to avoid killing him. I fired without thinking of where I would hit him, and caring as little. I blame my drunken condition for this dreadful piece of foolishness. The instant I shot, it struck me that I had hit him too hard. He tried to speak after I fired, and could not or did not. I slapped the horse under the belly and started him myself, and then jumped over into the woods and walked several rods, when I recollected that I had forgot my coat. Hite was still on the horse, and I began to hope that his injuries were not serious, but I dare not then attempt to recover my coat. He was nearing a house, and I withdrew deeper into the dense woods, and laid down. I had got a half pint of whisky in the evening, I think at Julian's, and I had about half of this left, which I

drank, and threw the bottle away. I emptied the contents of the purse into my pocket and threw it away. I was not in sight of the house at this time, but I soon heard confusion over there, and I concluded that it was time to pull out. So I started I know not in what direction, but I reached an open field and came to the railroad, where I got the direction all right again, and started east at a five-mile gait. Before reaching the railroad, I heard a farm bell ringing back in the neighborhood of the trouble, and took it for the alarm."

It appears that Hite was shot through the heart, at a point on the Nevada road about two miles east of the Upper Sandusky. He kept his seat in the saddle until near the residence of Henry Keller, where, from appearances, he fell to the ground and at once expired. At 10 o'clock A. M. on the following day—Saturday, August 29—two suspicious-looking characters were arrested in Nevada, taken to the county seat and lodged in jail. One of them proved to be McNulty *alias* Wilson. At September term of that year, the grand jury found a true bill against him, charging him with the murder of George W. Hite. He pleaded not guilty, whereupon Hons. Chester R. Mott and Curtis Berry, Jr., were assigned as counsel for his defense. The trial came on at February term, 1880, before Judge Beer and a jury of twelve men, and at its conclusion Wilson was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The judge then delivered his sentence, and ordered that he be hanged by the neck until dead, on the 18th of June following. The death warrant was duly issued by the State Executive, and all preparations were completed for the execution of the decree of court. But the condemned prisoner cheated the gallows and saved the county a little additional expense by committing suicide on the night of June 2, 1880. Cyanide of pottassi was found to have been the poison used, and a small vial containing some of the drug was found on the stand in Wilson's cell. His body was buried in the southeast corner of the Old Mission Cemetery, but ghouls—those who delight in grave-robbery on the plea of science—carried it away before the dawn of the next day.

RESULT OF ELECTIONS.

Under this head will be found a *resume* of nearly all general elections which have taken place in the county since it was organized. When the county started out upon a separate state of existence, there were among its early inhabitants many who cherished fond anticipations that it would prove to be a Whig district. The first newspaper—Shrenk's—was an able exponent of Whig principles, and the times seemed quite propitious for an organization which could boast of such leaders as Webster, Clay, Corwin and a brilliant host of others; but, as it proved, too many of the "original" inhabitants had already been rallied under the lead of "Old Hickory;" they were fresh from Democratic victories under Polk and Dallas, a hickory cudgel was yet the symbol of true Democracy, and when the smoke from the first political battle-field in the county uplifted, young Wyandot was found in alignment with the Democratic counties of the State. She has ever remained a Democratic stronghold, although occasionally a popular candidate from the ranks of the Republican party manages to secure an election to a county office.

ELECTION APRIL 7, 1845.

Commissioner—Charles Merriman, Whig, 635; Jonathan Kear, Whig, 638; William Griffith, Whig, 643; Robert Stokely, Democrat, 567; Stephen Fowler, Democrat, 669; Ethan Terry, Democrat, 678. Griffith, Fowler and Terry were elected.

Treasurer—Abner Jurey, Whig, 662; David Ellis, Democrat, 588; Jurey's majority, 74.

Auditor—Andrew M. Anderson, Whig, 618; Samuel M. Worth, Democrat, 668; Worth's majority, 50.

Sheriff—Lorin A. Pease, Whig, 639; John Kiser, Democrat, 629; Anthony Bowsler, Whig, 9; Pease's majority, 10.

Recorder—Joseph Chaffee, Whig, 578; John A. Morrison, Democrat, 662; Samuel M. Worth, Democrat, 1; Morrison's majority, 84.

Coroner—Albert Bixby, Democrat, 657; William Bevington, Whig, 624; John Ragon, Whig, 1; Bixby's majority, 33.

Surveyor—Azariah Root, Whig, 638; Peter B. Beidler, Democrat, 616; Root's majority, 22.

Prosecuting Attorney—Chester R. Mott, Democrat, 656; John D. Sears, Whig, 630; Peter B. Beidler, Democrat, 1; Mott's majority, 26.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1845.

Commissioner—Silas Burson, Whig, 650; William Carey, Whig, 645; Jonathan Kear, Whig, 650; Stephen Fowler, Democrat, 678; Ethan Terry, Democrat, 693; William Bland, Democrat, 648. Terry, Fowler and Kear* were elected.

Auditor—Moses H. Kirby, Whig, 614; Samuel M. Worth, Democrat, 692; scattering, 14; Worth's majority, 78.

Treasurer—Abner Jurey, Whig, 660; George Harper, Democrat, 678; Harper's majority, 18.

Sheriff—Lorin A. Pease, Whig, 658; Thomas Baird, Democrat, 660; Baird's majority, 2.

Recorder—Joseph E. Fouke, Whig, 617; John A. Morrison, Democrat, 683; Joseph Fouke, 1; Morrison's majority, 66.

Surveyor—William Kiskadden, Whig, 640; Peter B. Beidler, Democrat, 695; Beidler's majority, 55.

Prosecuting Attorney—John D. Sears, Whig, 641; Chester R. Mott, Democrat, 680; Mott's majority, 39.

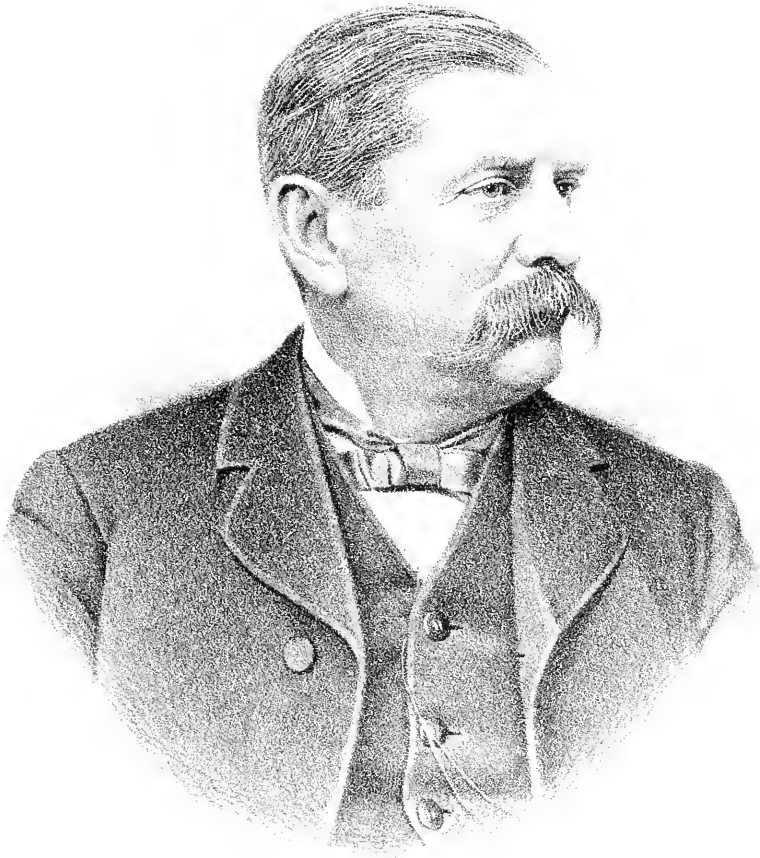
Coroner—Peter Houk, Whig, 633; Albert Bixby, Democrat, 693; Bixby's majority, 60.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1846, FOR GOVERNOR.

TOWNSHIP'S.	William Bebb.	David Tod.	Samuel Lewis.
Crane... †			
Marseilles	35	23	5
Mifflin	11	45	3
Pitt.	96	32	1
Antrim	54	14	
Eden	25	22	
Sycamore†			
Tymochtee	89	167	
Crawford	90	97	
Jackson		33	
Ridge	7	41	
Richland	18	38	
Salem	21	10	
Totals	446	522	9
Majority for Tod		76	

* Kear and Burson had the highest and an equal number of votes; it was decided by lot in favor of Kear.

†The vote in this township was not reported.



L. A. Bennett

Congressman—Ely Dresbach, Whig, 428; Rodolphus Dickinson, Democrat, 516; Joseph Jackson, 4; John K. Miller, 7; Dickinson's majority, 88.
 Senator—John L. Green, Whig, 238; Henry Cronise, Democrat, 343; Cronise's majority, 105.

Representative—James McCracken, Whig, 237; George Donenwirth, Democrat, 247; John M. Mahan, 37; Donenwirth's majority, 10.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1847.

Representative—Joseph E. Fouke, Whig, 696; Michael Brackley, Democrat, 741; Emery D. Potter, 20; Brackley's majority, 45.

Commissioner—Rodney Poole, Whig, 684; John Welch, Democrat, 757; Welch's majority, 73.

Auditor—Abner Jurey, Whig, 660; Samuel M. Worth, Democrat, 767; Worth's majority, 107.

Treasurer—John Ragon, Whig, 642; George Harper, Democrat, 778; Harper's majority, 136.

Sheriff—Simeon E. Tuttle, Whig, 661; Thomas Baird, Democrat, 762; Baird's majority, 101.

Prosecuting Attorney—Moses H. Kirby, Whig, 664; Aaron Lyle, Democrat, 767; scattering, 2; Lyle's majority, 103.

Coroner—Stephen Whinery, Democrat, 668; Albert Bixby, Whig, 760; Bixby's majority, 92.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1848.

Governor—Seabury Ford, Whig, 833; John B. Weller, Democrat, 939; Weller's majority, 106.

Congressman—Cooper K. Watson, Whig, 832; Rodolphus Dickinson, Democrat, 934; Dickinson's majority, 102.

Senator—Charles O'Neal, Whig, 835; Joel W. Wilson, Democrat, 933; Wilson's majority, 98.

Representative—William Griffith, Whig, 824; Machias C. Whitely, Democrat, 937; Whitely's majority, 113.

Commissioner—James M. Chamberlin, Whig, 818; Ethan Terry, Democrat, 951; Terry's majority, 133.

Recorder—Ernest M. Krakau, Whig, 819; John A. Morrison, Democrat, 943; Morrison's majority, 124.

Surveyor—Azariah Root, Whig, 812; Peter B. Beidler, Democrat, 951; Beidler's majority, 139.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1849.

Congressman—Amos E. Wood, Democrat, 847; Daniel B. White, Whig, 180; scattering, 43; Wood's majority, 667.

Representative—Silas Burson, Whig, 720; Machias C. Whitely, Democrat, 828; Whitely's majority, 108.

Commissioner—Rodney Poole, Whig, 776; Isaac Wohlgamuth, Democrat, 823; Wohlgamuth's majority, 47.

Auditor—George W. Beery, Whig, 712; Chester R. Mott, Democrat, 864; Mott's majority, 152.

Treasurer—John Ragon, Whig, 687; George Harper, Democrat, 904; Harper's majority, 217.

Sheriff—William H. Renick, Whig, 678; Curtis Berry, Jr., Democrat, 906; Berry's majority, 228.

Prosecuting Attorney—Moses H. Kirby, Whig, 792; S. R. McBane, Democrat, 783; Kirby's majority, 9.

Coroner--Saunders A. Reed, Whig, 677; John N. Reed, Democrat, 908; Reed's majority, 231.

Convention—For, 916; against, 190; majority for, 726.

ELECTION APRIL 1, 1850.

Senatorial Delegate to Convention—John Ewing, Democrat, 764.

Representative Delegate to Convention—John Carey, Whig, 809; Benjamin P. Smith, 689; Peter B. Beidler, 8; Carey's majority, 120.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1850.

Governor—William Johnston, Whig, 797; Reuben Wood, Democrat, 1,002; Edward Smith, 2; Wood's majority. —.

Congressman—John C. Spink, Whig, 566; Frederick W. Green, Democrat, 999; Green's majority, 233.

Senator—Abel Rawson, Whig, 553; Michael Brackley, Democrat, 991; Brackley's majority, 438.

Representative—Wilson Vance, Whig, 570; Henry Bishop, Democrat, 996; Bishop's majority, 426.

Commissioner—Rodney Poole, Whig, 576; John Welch, Democrat, 982; Welch's majority, 406.

ELECTION ADOPTING THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

June 17, 1851, the State adopted the new constitution by 125,564 votes against 102,976 in opposition, and at the same time gave 104,255 votes for license, and 113,239 against it. In this contest Wyandot County gave 836 for the constitution, 567 against it; and, 958 in favor of license, and 487 against it. The aggregate votes on the new constitution do not contain the vote of Sycamore Township, the poll books of that township having never been returned.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1851.

Governor—Samuel F. Vinton, Whig, 781; Reuben Wood, Democrat, 987; Samuel Lewis, Abolitionist, 1; Wood's majority, 206.

Supreme Judge—Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, 989; William B. Caldwell, Whig, 986.

Common Pleas Judge—Cooper K. Watson, Whig, 777; Lawrence W. Hall, Democrat, 959; Hall's majority, 182.

Senator—Abel Rawson, Whig, 781; Joel W. Wilson, Democrat, 968; Wilson's majority, 187.

Representative—Ushler P. Leighton, Whig, 790; David Snodgrass, Democrat, 979; Snodgrass's majority, 189.

Auditor—John Vanorsdall, Whig, 634; Chester R. Mott, Democrat, 873; Joseph E. Fouke, Whig, 209; Mott's majority, 239.

Commissioners—Jonathan Kear, Whig, 856; William Irvine, Democrat, 872; Irvine's majority, 16.

Probate Judge*—Joseph Kinney, Whig, 840; Robert McKelly, Democrat, 840.

Sheriff—William H. Renick, Whig, 791; Curtis Berry, Jr., Democrat, 949; Berry's majority, 158.

Treasurer—John Ragon, Whig, 566; George Harper, Democrat, 894; Joseph McCutchen, Democrat, 275; Harper's majority, 328.

*Each candidate having an equal number of votes, it was decided by lot in favor of Kinney.

Clerk of the Court—Guy C. Worth. Whig, 895; John A. Morrison, Democrat, 810; Worth's majority, 85.

Recorder—Clark Glenn, Whig, 659; William B. Hitchcock, Democrat, 1,088; Hitchcock's majority, 429.

Surveyor—Ernest M. Krakau, Whig, 797; James Williams, Democrat, 931; Williams' majority, 134.

Prosecuting Attorney—Moses H. Kirby, Whig, 893; Henry Maddux, Democrat, 796; Kirby's majority, 97.

Coroner—John W. Senseney, Whig, 726; John N. Reed, Democrat, 991; Reed's majority, 265.

ELECTION, OCTOBER 12, 1852.

Supreme Judge—Daniel A. Haynes, Whig, 784; William B. Caldwell, Democrat, 917; Caldwell's majority, 233.

Congressman—George W. Sampson, Whig, 768; Frederick W. Green, Democrat, 909; Green's majority, 141.

Probate Judge—Joseph Kinney, Whig, 940; Robert McKelly, Democrat, 753; Kinney's majority, 187.

Commissioner—Jonathan Kear, Whig, 979; David Miller, Whig, 988; John Myers, Democrat, 765; Clark R. Fowler, Democrat, 651; Henry Peters, Whig, 1; Kear and Miller were elected.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1853.

Governor—William Medill, Democrat, 1,218; Nelson Barrere, Whig, 774; Samuel Lewis, Free Soil, 58; Medill's majority, 444.

Supreme Judge—Thomas W. Bartley, Democrat, 1,207; Franklin T. Backus, Whig, 806; Reuben Hitchcock, Whig, 28; Bartley's majority, 401.

Senator—Robert Lee, Democrat, 1,219; George W. Leith Whig, 763; B. Kerr, ———, 1; J. W. Vance, ———, 2; Lee's majority, 456.

Representative—Peter A. Tyler, Democrat, 1,019; John Carey, Whig, 939; John Halstead, ———, 2; Tyler's majority, 80.

Auditor—James V. S. Hoyt, Democrat, 1,079; Joseph McCutchen, Democrat, 738; John Vanorsdall, Independent Democrat, 145; Hoyt's majority, 341.

Sheriff—George P. Nelson, Democrat, 1,175; Joel Bland, Whig, 659; Thomas Gatchell, Whig, 137; Nelson's majority, 516.

Clerk of Court—Curtis Berry, Jr., Democrat, 1,082; James McLane, Whig, 816; Robert Reed, Democrat, 116; Berry's majority, 266.

Treasurer—William W. Bates, Democrat, 1,099; Henry I. Flack, Whig, 805; David Watson, Whig, 133; Bates' majority, 294.

Commissioner—John Welch, Democrat, 1,086; Isaac Bryant, Whig, 772; John R. Lupton, Whig, 160; Welch's majority, 314.

Prosecuting Attorney—Nelson W. Dennison, Democrat, 1,078; Moses H. Kirby, Whig, 878; George W. Beery, Whig, 1; Harmon Bower, 1; Dennison's majority, 200.

Coroner—Thomas Baird, Democrat, 1,068; Jonathan Hare, Democrat, 751; Clark Glenn, Whig, 160; Baird's majority, 317.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1854.

Supreme Judge—Shepherd F. Norris, Whig, 724; Joseph R. Swann, Democrat, 1,101; Swann's majority, 377.

Congressman—Josiah S. Plants, Democrat, 694; Cooper K. Watson, Whig, 1,129; Watson's majority, 435.

Clerk of Court—Curtis Berry, Jr., Democrat, 767; Thomas E. Grisell, Whig, 1,065; Grissell's majority, 298.

Recorder—William B. Hitchcock, Democrat, 814; Henry J. Flack, Whig, 1,019; Flack's majority, 205.

Surveyor—James H. Williams, Democrat, 702; E. M. Krakau, Whig, 540; Andrew Reynolds, Democrat, 9; Williams' majority, 162.

Commissioner—Samuel Kenan, Whig, 633; Jonathan Kear, Democrat, 1,191; Kear's majority, 558.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1855.

Governor—Salmon P. Chase, Republican, 1,143; William Medill, Democrat, 1,045; Allen Trimble, Free Soil, 61; Chase's majority, 98.

Supreme Judge—(full term), Jacob Brinkerhoff, Republican, 1,202; William Kennon, Democrat, 1,048; Brinkerhoff's majority, 154.

Senator—James Lewis, Republican, 1,188; Warren P. Noble, Democrat, 1,047; Lewis' majority, 147.

Representative—Elias G. Spelman, Republican, 1,183; Samuel M. Worth, Democrat, 1,061; Spelman's majority, 122.

Auditor—Joseph McCutchen, Republican, 1,127; James V. S. Hoyt, Democrat, 1,064; McCutchen's majority, 63.

Treasurer—James C. Pease, Republican, 1,097; William W. Bates, Democrat, 1,137; Bates' majority, 40.

Probate Judge—Joseph Kinney, Republican, 1,199; Jonathan Maffett, Democrat, 1,045; Kinney's majority, 154.

Sheriff—Daniel Hoffman, Republican, 1,088; George P. Nelson, Democrat, 1,139; Nelson's majority, 51.

Commissioner—Hiram H. Holdredge, Republican, 1,180; Clark R. Fowler, Democrat, 1,056; Holdredge's majority, 124.

Prosecuting Attorney—Moses H. Kirby, Republican, 1,178; Nelson W. Dennison, Democrat, 1,042; Kirby's majority, 136.

Coroner—Albert Mears, Republican, 1,178; D. S. McAlmon, Democrat, 1,060; Mear's majority, 118.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1856.

Supreme Judge (long term)—Josiah Scott, Republican, 1,188; Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 1,174; Daniel Peck, American, 102; Scott's majority, 14.

Supreme Judge (short term)—Ozias Bowen, Republican, 1,167; C. W. Searle, Democrat, 1,175; Samuel Brush, American, 113; Searle's majority, 8.

Congressman—Cooper K. Watson, Republican, 1,164; Lawrence W. Hall, Democrat, 1,176; W. T. Wilson, American, 113; Hall's majority, 12.

Common Pleas Judge—Daniel W. Swigart, Republican, 1,195; Machias C. Whitely, Democrat, 1,213; scattering, 4; Whitely's majority, 18.

Commissioner—Milton Morral, Republican, 1,200; John Welch, Democrat, 1,136; Jacob Juvinal, American, 135; Morral's majority, 54.

Bank Charter—For, 1,114; against, 418; neutral, 70; majority for, 696.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1857.

Governor—Salmon P. Chase, Republican, 1,136; Henry B. Payne, Democrat, 1,257; P. Van Lump, 64; Payne's majority, 121.

Supreme Judge—Milton Sutliff, Republican, 1,127; Henry C. Whitman, Democrat, 1,264; John Davenport, 66; Whitman's majority, 137.

Common Pleas Judge—John C. Lee, Republican, 1,141; George E. Seney, Democrat, 1,288; Seney's majority, 147.

Senator—George W. Sampson, Republican, 48; Guy C. Worth, Republican, 1,140; Robert McKelly, Democrat, 1,241; McKelly's majority, 101.

Representative—David Ayres, Republican, 1,067; Chester R. Mott, Democrat, 1,305; P. C. Barlow, 41; A. C. Clemens, 2; Mott's majority, 238.

Probate Judge—William A. Knibloe, Republican, 1,152; Jonathan Maffett, Democrat, 1,281; Maffett's majority, 129.

Auditor—F. W. Martin, Republican, 1,179; James V. S. Hoyt, Democrat, 1,271; Hoyt's majority, 92.

Treasurer—John Ragon, Republican, 1,174; James H. Freet, Democrat, 1,264; Freet's majority, 90.

Sheriff—Joseph McCutchen, Republican, 1,170; Curtis Berry, Sr., Democrat, 1,212; Berry's majority, 42.

Clerk of Court—T. E. Grisell, Republican, 1,140; Curtis Berry, Jr., Democrat, 1,294; Berry's majority, 154.

Recorder—Henry J. Flack, Republican, 1,229; William B. Hitchcock, Democrat, 1,194; Flack's majority, 35.

Surveyor—Aaron Bradshaw, Republican, 1,103; Peter B. Beidler, Democrat, 1,346; Beidler's majority, 243.

Commissioner—Sheldon Beebe, Republican, 1,126; John Baker, Democrat, 1,310; Baker's majority, 184.

Prosecuting Attorney—Moses H. Kirby, Republican, 1,211; George Crawford, Democrat, 1,229; Crawford's majority, 18.

Coroner—Albert Mears, Republican, 1,178; Benjamin Williams, Democrat, 1,252; Williams' majority, 74.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1858.

Supreme Judge—W. V. Peck, Republican, 1,288; T. W. Bartley, Democrat, 1,141; Peck's majority, 147.

Congressman—John Carey, Republican, 1,414; L. W. Hall, Democrat, 962.

Common Pleas Judge—J. D. Sears, Republican, 1,342; J. S. Plants, Democrat, 1,080; Sears' majority, 262.

Probate Judge—Moses H. Kirby, Republican, 1,369; Jonathan Maffett, Democrat, 1,044; Kirby's majority, 325.

Commissioner—H. H. Holdridge, Republican, 1,250; D. H. Curlis, Democrat, 1,110; Holdridge's majority, 140.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1859.

Governor—Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 1,390; William Dennison, Republican, 1,295; Ranney's majority, 95.

Supreme Judge—Whitman, Democrat, 1,386; Gholson, Republican, 1,281; Whitman's majority, 105.

Senator—Thomas J. Orr, Democrat, 1,368; J. M. Stevens, Republican, 1,296; Orr's majority, 72.

Representative—J. M. White, Democrat, 1,396; J. F. Henkle, Republican, 1,287; White's majority, 109.

Auditor—Peter B. Beidler, Democrat, 1,344; Samuel Kirby, Republican, 1,308; Beidler's majority, 36.

Treasurer—James H. Freet, Democrat, 1,463; Charles Norton, Republican, 1,204; Freet's majority, 259.

Sheriff—James Culbertson, Jr., Independent, 1,401; Alex Watson, Democrat, 1,243; Culbertson's majority, 158.

Prosecuting Attorney—Henry Maddux, Republican, 1,384; George Crawford, Democrat, 1,279; Maddux's majority, 105.

Commissioner—Milton Morral, Republican, 1,394; John Kisor, Democrat, 1,284; Morral's majority, 112.

Coroner—Benjamin Williams, Democrat, 1,381; Alex Shoemaker, Republican, 1,283; Williams' majority, 98.

ELECTION OCTOBER, 9, 1860.

Supreme Judge—Thomas J. S. Smith, Democrat, 1,624; Jacob Brinkerhoff, Republican, 1,569; Smith's majority, 55.

Congressman—Warren P. Noble, Democrat, 1,461; John Carey, Republican, 1,738; Carey's majority, 277.

Clerk of Court—Curtis Berry, Jr., Democrat, 1,642; Joseph A. Maxwell, Republican, 1,544; Berry's majority, 98.

Recorder—Henry Miller, Democrat, 1,681; C. D. V. Worley, Republican, 1,504; Miller's majority, 177.

Commissioner—John Baker, Democrat, 1,616; Isaac Lundy, Republican, 1,570; Baker's majority, 46.

Surveyor—Andrew Reynolds, Democrat, 1,635; Aaron Bradshaw, Republican, 1,550; Reynolds' majority, 85.

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 6, 1860.

President—A. Lincoln, Republican, 1,531; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 1,617; Douglas' majority, 86.

ELECTION OCTOBER, 8, 1861.

Governor—David Tod, Republican, 1,384; Hugh J. Jewett, Democrat, 1,562; Jewett's majority, 178.

Supreme Judge—Josiah Scott, Republican, 1,379; T. J. S. Smith, Democrat, 1,568; Smith's majority, 189.

Senator—W. C. Parsons, Republican, 1,364; William Lang, Democrat, 1,545; Lang's majority, 181.

Representative—F. F. Fowler, Republican, 1,354; Jonathan Maffett, Democrat, 1,549; Maffett's majority, 195.

Auditor—George Crawford, Republican, 1,330; Peter B. Beidler, Democrat, 1,607; Beidler's majority, 277.

Treasurer—J. L. Cooke, Republican, 1,333; D. C. Murray, Democrat, 1,588; Murray's majority, 255.

Sheriff—C. P. Shurr, Republican, 1,327; William Marlow, Democrat, 1,609; Marlow's majority, 282.

Probate Judge—M. H. Kirby, Republican, 1,550; John A. Morrison, Democrat, 1,345; Kirby's majority, 205.

Prosecuting Attorney—Harrison, Republican, 1,349; John Berry, Democrat, 1,585; Berry's majority, 236.

Commissioner—J. Edgington, Republican, 1,361; C. R. Fowler, Democrat, 1,586; Fowler's majority, 225.

Coroner—William Irvine, Republican, 1,369; Benjamin Williams, Democrat, 1,559; William's majority, 190.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Governor—John Brough, Republican, 1,666; C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, 1,679; Vallandigham's majority, 13.

Representative—Jonathan Maffett, Democrat, 1,719; Samuel H. White, Republican, 1,651; Maffett's majority, 68.

Auditor—J. V. S. Hoyt, Democrat, 1,724; Frank W. Martin, Republican, 1,647; Hoyt's majority, 77.

Sheriff—Andrew W. Ingerson, Republican, 1,617; William Marlow, Democrat, 1,742; Marlow's majority, 125.

Commissioner—John Kisor, Democrat, 1,730; Jesse Edgington, Republican, 1,642; Kisor's majority, 88.

Surveyor—Andrew Reynolds, Democrat, 1,725; James L. Cook, Republican, 1,646; Reynolds' majority, 79.

Treasurer—D. C. Murray, Democrat, 1,741; Addison E. Gibbs, Republican, 1,641; Murray's majority, 100.

Clerk of Court—Frederick Agerter, Democrat, 1,730; Henry Miller, Republican, 1,644; Agerter's majority, 86.

Prosecuting Attorney—John Berry, Democrat, 1,726; Thomas E. Grisell, Republican, 1,641; Berry's majority, 85.

Recorder—Simeon Inman, Democrat, 1,730; James K. Agnew, Republican, 1,636; Inman's majority, 94.

Coroner—Benjamin Williams, Democrat, 1,718; John Holloway, Republican, 1,646; Williams' majority, 72.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1866.

Congressman—William Mungen, Democrat, 1,925; — Walker, Republican, 1,734; Mungen's majority, 191.

Common Pleas Judge—C. R. Mott, Democrat, 1,915; Cooper K. Watson, Republican, 1,722; Mott's majority, 193.

Clerk of Court—Fred Agerter, Democrat, 1,932; S. S. Pettit, Republican, 1,720; Agerter's majority, 212.

Commissioner—John Kisor, Democrat, 1,927; Roderick McKenzie, Republican, 1,731; Kisor's majority, 196.

Recorder—Simeon Inman, Democrat, 1,943; — Thompson, Republican, 1,718; Inman's majority, 225.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1867.

Governor—A. G. Thurman, Democrat, 2,183; R. B. Hayes, Republican, 1,609; Thurman's majority, 574.

Senator—C. Berry, Jr., Democrat, 2,188; John C. Leith, Republican, 1,590; Berry's majority, 598.

Representative—Samuel M. Worth, Democrat, 2,190; M. C. Gibson, Republican, 1,598; Worth's majority, 592.

Auditor—Jonathan Maffett, Democrat, 2,198; J. K. Agnew, Republican, 1,590; Maffett's majority, 608.

Treasurer—W. F. Goodbread, Democrat, 2,187; L. R. Seaman, Republican, 1,596; Goodbread's majority, 591.

Sheriff—William Michaels, Democrat, 2,192; D. Fishel, Republican, 1,600; Michaels' majority, 592.

Probate Judge—Peter B. Beidler, Democrat, 2,175; J. L. Cook, Republican, 1,617; Beidler's majority, 558.

Commissioner—J. Hollenshead, Democrat, 2,185; Isaac Mann, Republican, 1,604; Hollenshead's majority, 581.

Prosecuting Attorney—M. H. Kirby, Democrat, 2,170; Thomas E. Grisell, Republican, 1,597; Kirby's majority, 573.

Coroner—L. Gipson, Democrat, 2,192; J. Holloway, Republican, 1,597; Gipson's majority, 595.

Convention to Amend the Constitution—For, 1,487; against, 2,258; Majority against, 771.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1868.

Congressman—William Mungen, Democrat, 2,138; Thomas E. Grisell, Republican, 1,620; Mungen's majority, 518.

Commissioner—D. C. Murray, Democrat, 2,157; Isaac Walton, Republican, 1,609; Murray's majority, 548.

Surveyor—John Agerter, Democrat, 2,131. (No opposition.)

Coroner—Levi Shultz, Democrat, 2,138; D. Fishel, Republican, 1,630; Shultz's majority, 508.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1869.

George H. Pendleton, Democrat, 2,069; R. B. Hayes, Republican, 1,561; Pendleton's majority, 508.

Senator—A. S. Jenner, Democrat, 2,060; S. R. Harris, Republican, 1,572; Jenner's majority, 488.

Representative—John Kisor, Democrat, 2,002; R. A. Henderson, Republican, 1,604; Kisor's majority, 398.

Clerk of Court—William B. Hitchcock, Democrat, 2,060; — Brown, Republican, 1,515; Hitchcock's majority, 545.

Prosecuting Attorney—M. H. Kirby, Democrat, 2,047; Adam Kail, Republican, 1,563; Kirby's majority, 484.

Sheriff—Henry Myers, Democrat, 2,005; — Rieser, Republican, 1,518; Myers' majority, 487.

Auditor—Jonathan Maffett, Democrat, 2,031; J. L. Cook, Republican, 1,583; Maffett's majority, 448.

Treasurer—J. S. Hare, Democrat, 2,059; John Greer, Republican, 1,479; Hare's majority, 580.

Recorder—Adam Stutz, Democrat, 1,905; — Pool, Republican, 1,626; Stutz's majority, 279.

Commissioner—William Beam, Democrat, 1,983; S. Watson, Republican, 1,594; Beam's majority, 389.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Supreme Judge—Richard A. Harrison, Democrat, 1,649; George W. McElvaine, Republican, 1,211; Harrison's majority, 438.

Congressman—Charles N. Lamison; Democrat, 1,650; I. D. Clark, Republican, 1,214; Lamison's majority, 436.

Probate Judge—Peter B. Beidler, Democrat, 1,373; Michael Brackley, Independent, 1,253; Beidler's majority, 120.

Commissioner—Thomas McClain, Independent, 1,639; Jacob Hollenshead, Democrat, 1,180; McClain's majority, 459.

Infirmary Directors—A. H. Vanorsdall (3 years), 1,638; Tilman Balliet (2 years), 1,636; George Harper (1 year), 1,637.

Coroner—Levi Shultz, Democrat, 1,628; Daniel Fishel, Independent, 27.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor—George W. McCook, Democrat, 1,915; Edward F. Noyes, Republican, 1,580; McCook's majority, 335.

Senator—A. S. Jenner, Democrat, 1,912, U. F. Cramer, Republican, 1,576.

Representative—John Kisor, Democrat, 1,893 : no opposition.

Common Pleas Judge—C. R. Mott, Democrat, 2,634 ; A. M. Jackson, Republican, 762 ; Mott's majority, 1,872.

Sheriff—Henry Myers, Democrat, 1,917 ; John F. Rieser, Republican, 1,573 ; Myers' majority, 344.

Commissioner—Henry Parker, Republican, 1,671 ; Milton Morral, Democrat, 1,811 ; Morral's majority, 140.

Surveyor—John Agerter, Democrat, 1,800 ; James K. Agnew, Republican, 1,659 ; Agerter's majority, 141.

Infirmary Director—Michael Depler, Democrat, 1,897 ; Henry Davis, Sr., Republican, 1,562 ; Depler's majority, 335.

Constitutional Convention*—For, 2,009 ; against, 1,346 ; majority for, 663.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1872.

Supreme Judge—Isaac B. Riley, Democrat, 2,105 ; Richard R. Porter, Republican, 1,776 ; Riley's majority, 329.

Common Pleas Judge—James Pillars, Democrat, 2,101. No opposition.

Auditor—Robert A. McKelly, Democrat, 2,034 ; Henry Miller, Republican, 1,841 ; McKelly's majority, 193.

Clerk of Court—William B. Hitchcock, Democrat, 2,130 ; Samuel Lutz, Republican, 1,755 ; Hitchcock's majority, 375.

Recorder—Adam Stutz, Democrat, 2,095 ; Daniel Hartsough, Republican, 1,771 ; Stutz's majority, 324.

Commissioner—William Beam, Democrat, 2,096.

Coroner—Edward Christen, Democrat, 2,104 ; Moses Waggoner, Republican, 1,779 ; Christen's majority, 325.

Infirmary Director—Tilman Balliet, Democrat, 2,099 ; John McBeth, Republican, 1,789 ; Balliet's majority, 310.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1873.

Governor—William Allen, Democrat, 2,039 ; Edward F. Noyes, Republican, 1,364 ; Allen's majority, 675.

Senator—John Seitz, Democrat, 2,052 ; David Harpster, Republican, 1,345 ; Seitz's majority, 707.

Representative—L. A. Brunner, Democrat, 1,934 ; John Markley, Republican, 1,250 ; Brunner's majority, 684.

Probate Judge—Joel W. Gibson, Democrat, 1,985 ; William R. De Jean, Republican, 1,404 ; Gibson's majority, 581.

Prosecuting Attorney—M. H. Kirby, Democrat, 2,071 ; Henry Maddux, Republican, 1,347 ; Kirby's majority, 724.

Sheriff—Jacob Schaefer, Democrat, 1,934 ; H. P. Marshall, Republican, 1,462 ; Schaefer's majority, 472.

Treasurer—William Smalley, Democrat, 3,261.

Commissioners—Thomas McClain, 1,949 ; Samuel M. Worth, 1,864 ; Benjamin F. Kennedy, 1,470 ; Michael Bretz, 1,456 ; McClain's majority over Kennedy, 479 ; Worth's majority over Bretz, 408.

Infirmary Director—Abram H. Vanorsdall, Democrat, 2,052 ; Moses Kirby, Republican, 1,362 ; Vanorsdall's majority ; 690.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Congressman—J. P. Cowan, Democrat, 1,687 ; W. Armstrong, Republican, 1,173 ; Cowan's majority, 514.

* For a full reconstruction of the Constitution of the State.

Common Pleas Judge—Thomas Beer, Democrat, 1,703; Josiah Scott, Republican, 1,164; Beer's majority, 539.

Auditor—R. A. McKelly, Democrat, 1,732; J. D. Foucht, Temperance, 930; McKelly's majority, 802.

Commissioner—J. Yentzer, Democrat, 1,359; R. Bennett, Temperance, 438; M. Morral, Independent, 1,055; Yentzer's majority, 304.

Surveyor—J. Greek, Democrat, 1,705; James L. Cook, Temperance, 959; Greek's majority, 746.

Coroner—Edward Christian, Democrat, 1,704; D. L. Kentfield, Temperance, 956; Christian's majority, 748.

Infirmary Director—R. McBeth, Democrat, 1,764; H. Peters, Temperance, 934; McBeth's majority, 830.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1875.

Governor—William Allen, Democrat, 2,305; R. B. Hayes, Republican, 1,735; Allen's majority, 570.

“For the Commission”—For, 1,998; against, 444; Majority for, 554.

Senator—E. T. Stickney, Democrat, 2,287; William Monnett, Republican, 1,734; Stickney's majority, 553.

Representative—L. A. Brunner, Democrat, 2,256; Moses Gibson, Republican, 1,724; Brunner's majority, 532.

Clerk of Court—R. D. Dumm, Democrat, 2,238; R. M. Stewart, Republican, 1,766; Dumm's majority, 473.

Prosecuting Attorney—M. H. Kirby, Democrat, 2,279; Adam Kail, Republican, 1,715; Kirby's majority, 564.

Sheriff—Jacob Schaefer, Democrat, 2,187; ——— Lime, Republican, 1,778; Schaefer's majority, 409.

Treasurer—William Smalley, Democrat, 2,306; J. R. Swann, Republican, 1,704; Smalley's majority, 602.

Recorder—Simeon Inman, Democrat, 2,236; John E. Goodrich, Republican, 1,727; Inman's majority, 509.

Commissioner—William Ayres, Democrat, 2,192; O. K. Brown, Republican, 1,802; Ayres' majority, 390.

Infirmary Director—Michael Depler, Democrat, 2,301; D. L. Kentfield, Republican, 1,743; Depler's majority, 558.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1876.

Secretary of State—William Bell, Jr., Democrat, 2,483; Milton Barnes, Republican, 1,902; Bell's majority, 581.

Supreme Judge—William E. Finck, Democrat, 2,489; Washington W. Boynton, Republican, 1,900; Finck's majority, 589.

Congressman—Ebenezer B. Finley, Democrat, 2,490; Peter S. Grosscup, Republican, 1,897; Finley's majority, 593.

Common Pleas Judge—Thomas Beer, Democrat, 2,491; no opposition.

Probate Judge—Joel W. Gibson, Democrat, 2,475; David Harpster, Jr., Republican, 1,872; Gibson's majority, 603.

Auditor—John Agerter, Democrat, 2,332; Henry Miller, Republican, 2,019; Agerter's majority, 313.

Treasurer—George W. Biles, Democrat, 2,515; Edwin A. Gordon, Republican, 1,869; Biles' majority, 646.

Commissioner—Peter Beam, Democrat, 2,519; Quincy A. Rowse, Republican, 1,841; Beam's majority, 678.

Infirmary Director—Jacob Swartz, Democrat, 2,492; James C. Andrews, Republican, 1,907; Swartz's majority, 585.

Coroner—Jacob Tribolet, Democrat, 2,459; Samuel Shepard, Republican, 1,875; Tribolet's majority, 584.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Governor—William H. West, Republican, 1,722; Richard M. Bishop, Democrat, 2,405; Bishop's majority, 879.

Supreme Judge—William W. Johnson, Republican, 1,734; John W. Okey, Democrat, 2,391; Okey's majority, 657.

Senator—Lovell B. Harris, Republican, 1,711; John Seitz, Democrat, 2,391; Seitz's majority, 680.

Representative—Isaac M. Kirby, Republican, 1,775; Willard D. Tyler, Democrat, 2,350; Tyler's majority, 575.

Common Pleas Judge—Jacob F. ———, Republican, 1,735; Henry H. Dodge, Democrat 2,395; Dodge's majority, 660.

Prosecuting Attorney—Miller B. Smith, Republican, 1,736; Moses H. Kirby, Democrat, 2,373; Kirby's majority, 637.

Sheriff—John M. Houston, Democrat, 2,125; Joseph Hutter, Republican, 1,819; Houston's majority, 306.

Commissioner—Hiram J. Starr, Republican, 1,794; Jacob Yentzer, Democrat, 2,228; Yentzer's majority, 494.

Surveyor—William McDowell, Republican, 1,745; Jacob Greek, Democrat, 2,383; Greek's majority, 638.

Infirmary Director—James H. Lindsey, Republican, 1,738; Robert McBeth, Democrat, 2,396; McBeth's majority, 658.

Free Banking Act—For, 605; against, 1,826; majority against, 1,221.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Secretary of State—Milton Barnes, Republican, 1,907; David R. Paige, Democrat, 2,448; Paige's majority, 541.

Supreme Judge—William White, Republican, 1,903; Alexander F. Hume, Democrat, 2,452; Hume's majority, 549.

Congressman—E. B. Finley, Democrat, 2,354; Charles Foster, Republican, 1,944; Finley's majority, 410.

Clerk of Court—Robert D. Dumm, Democrat, 2,565; W. E. Benton, Republican, 1,787; Dumm's majority, 778.

Auditor—John Agerter, Democrat, 2,119; Landline Smith, Republican, 2,201; Smith's majority, 82.

Treasurer—George W. Bates, Democrat, 2,525; Robert W. Pool, Republican, 1,831; Bate's majority, 694.

Recorder—Simeon Inman, Democrat, 2,581; John E. Goodrich, Republican, 1,766; Inman's majority, 815.

Commissioner—William Ayres, Democrat, 2,042; Benjamin F. Kennedy, Republican, 1,992; N. Willoughby, Independent, 200; Ayres' majority, 50.

Infirmary Director—Elias Streby, Democrat, 2,450; James H. Lindsay, Republican, 1,899; Streby's majority, 551.

Coroner—Jacob Tribolet, Democrat, 2,408; George W. Kenan, Republican, 1,899; Tribolet's majority, 509.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1879.

Governor—Charles Foster, Republican, 2,282; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 2,812; Ewing's majority, 530.

Supreme Judge—William W. Johnson, Republican, 2,261; William J. Gilmore, Democrat, 2,830; Gilmore's majority, 569.

Senator—Stephen R. Harris, Republican, 2,240; Moses H. Kirby, Democrat, 2,825; Kirby's majority, 585.

Probate Judge—William R. De Jean, Republican, 2,206; Joel W. Gibson, Democrat, 2,849; Gibson's majority, 643.

Prosecuting Attorney—William F. Pool, Republican, 2,213; George G. White, Democrat, 2,860; White's majority, 647.

Sheriff—John M. Houston, Democrat, 2,820; Henry Myers, Republican, 2,156; Myers' majority, 664.

Commissioner—Benjamin F. Kennedy, Republican, 2,446; William M. Baldwin, Democrat, 2,604; Baldwin's majority, 158.

Infirmary Director—John Greer, Republican, 2,260; John Swartz, Democrat, 2,822; Swartz's majority, 562.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1880.

Secretary of State—Charles Townsend, Republican, 2,316; William Lang, Democrat, 2,920; Lang's majority, 604.

Supreme Judge—George W. McIlvaine, Republican, 2,316; Martin D. Follett, Democrat, 2,921; Follett's majority, 605.

Congressman—S. E. Fink, Republican, 2,315; George W. Geddes, Democrat, 2,925.

Commissioner—John Greer, Republican, 2,412; Abraham Bope, Republican, 2,125; Henry Herring, Democrat, 2,791; George Harper, Democrat, 3,012.

Treasurer—John L. Lewis, Republican, 2,314; George W. Freet, Democrat, 2,913; Freet's majority, 599.

Surveyor—Isaac M. Kirby, Republican, 2,568; Jacob Greek, Democrat, 2,596; Greek's majority, 28.

Infirmary Director—David S. Bretz, Republican, 2,306; Reuben Lowmaster, Democrat, 2,865.

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1880.

President—James A. Garfield, Republican, 2,398; Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 2,983; Hancock's majority, 585.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1881.

Governor—Charles Foster, Republican, 1,963; John W. Bookwalter, Democrat, 2,644; Abraham R. Ludlow, 184; John Seitz, 1; Bookwalter's majority, 681.

Supreme Judge—Nicholas Longworth, Republican, 1,979; Edward F. Bingham, Democrat, 264; Gideon T. Stewart, 174; Longworth's majority, 1,715.

Senator—Moses H. Kirby, Democrat, 2,628; Martin Deal, 9; Kirby's majority, 2,619.

Representative—L. A. Brunner, Democrat, 2,574; Samuel Lutz, Republican, 2,144; Brunner's majority, 430.

Common Pleas Judge—Thomas Beer, Democrat, 2,631. No opponent.

Clerk of Court—Hiram H. Hitchcock, Democrat, 2,140; Avery Henderson, Republican, 2,540; Henderson's majority, 400.

Prosecuting Attorney—Robert McKelly, Democrat, 2,516; Robert Carey, Republican, 2,149; McKelly's majority, 367.

Sheriff—Charles F. Schuler, Democrat, 2,545; V. O. Tuttle, Republican, 2,521; Schuler's majority, 24.

Auditor—John Agerter, Democrat, 2,175; Landline Smith, Republican, 2,521; Smith's majority, 346.

Recorder—Simeon Inman, Democrat, 2,854; Hazard P. Tracy, Republican 1,893; Inman's majority, 961.

Commissioner—John K. Hare, Democrat, 2,623; Cyrus Griffith, Republican, 2,096; Hare's majority, 527.

Infirmary Director—Elias Streby, Democrat, 2,627; David L. Kentfield, Republican, 2,108; Streby's majority, 519.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1882.

Secretary of State—Charles Townsend, Republican, 1,850; James W. Newman, Democrat, 2,347; Fred Schumaker, ———, 20; George L. Hafer, ———, 1; Newman's majority, 497.

Supreme Judge—John H. Doyle, Republican, 1,844; John W. Okey, Democrat, 2,356; John W. Roseborough, 21; Lloyd G. Tuttle, 1; Okey's majority, 512.

Congressman—Lovell B. Harris, Republican, 1,844; George E. Seney, Democrat, 2,336; scattering, 13; Seney's majority, 492.

Probate Judge—John L. Lewis, Republican, 1,826; Darius D. Clayton, Democrat, 2,356; Clayton's majority, 530.

Treasurer—Henry Kear, Republican, 1,821; George W. Freet, Democrat, 2,393; Freet's majority, 572.

Commissioner—Isaac Norton, Republican, 1,811; A. H. Vanorsdall, Democrat, 2,386; Vanorsdall's majority, 575.

Infirmary Director—Joseph Ellis, Republican, 1,849; Jacob C. Wentz, Democrat, 2,352; Wentz's majority, 503.

Coroner—I. B. Gibbs, Republican, 1,844; James N. Nelson, Democrat, 2,370; Nelson's majority, 526.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1883.

Governor—Joseph B. Foraker, Republican, 2,241; George Hoadley, Democrat, 3,056; Ferdinand Shumacher, ———, 21; Hoadley's majority, 815.

Supreme Judge (short term)—William H. Upson, Republican, 2,233; Martin D. Follett, Democrat, 3,068; Follett's majority, 835.

Supreme Judge (long and unexpired term)—John H. Doyle, Republican, 2,234; Selwyn N. Owen, Democrat, 3,068; Owen's majority, 834.

Senator—John H. Williston, Democrat, 3,062. No opposition.

Representative—L. A. Brunner, Democrat, 2,984; Joseph A. Maxwell, Republican, 2,290; Brunner's majority, 694.

Sheriff—Charles F. Schuler, Democrat, 3,137; Irvin Bacon, Republican, 2,139; Schuler's majority, 998.

Commissioner—George Harper, Democrat, 2,849; Benjamin Morris, Republican, 2,416; Harper's majority, 433.

Surveyor—William C. Gear, Democrat, 3,130; O. E. Reynolds, Republican, 2,158; Gear's majority, 972.

Infirmary Director—Reuben Lowmaster, Democrat, 2,992; Milton Kear, ———, 2,262; Lowmaster's majority, 730.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Judicial Amendment—For, 2,064; against, 1,357; majority for, 707.

Regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic—For, 771; against, 2,351; majority against, 1,580.

Prohibition of intoxicating liquors—For, 2,674; against, 1802; majority for, 872.

The following table shows the total vote in each township as cast at the October election of 1883:

Antrim.....	135	Pitt.....	313
Nevada Village.....	432	Richland.....	361
Crane.....	351	Ridge.....	127
Upper Sandusky.....	870	Salem.....	278
Crawford.....	581	Sycamore.....	325
Elen.....	251	Tymochtee.....	386
Jackson.....	469		
Marseilles.....	201	Total.....	5,386
Mifflin.....	26		

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following is a summary of those who have represented Wyandot County as United States, State and County officers.

CONGRESSMEN.

John Carey, 1859-61; John Berry, 1873-1875.

STATE SENATORS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Amos E. Wood.....	1845-46	William Lang.....	1862-64
Henry Cronise.....	1846-48	Thomas J. Orr.....	1864-66
Joel W. Wilson.....	1848-50	Curtis Berry, Jr.....	1866-70
Michael Brackley.....	1850-51	Alexander E. Jenner.....	1870-74
Joel W. Wilson.....	1852-54	John Seitz.....	1874-76
Robert Lee.....	1854-56	E. T. Stickney.....	1876-78
James Lewis.....	1856-58	John Seitz.....	1878-80
Robert McKelly.....	1858-60	Moses H. Kirby.....	1880-84
Thomas J. Orr.....	1860-62	John H. Williston.....	1884-86

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Michael Brackley.....	1845-46	James M. White.....	1860-62
George Donnennworth.....	1846-47	Jonathan Maffett*.....	1862-64
Michael Brackley.....	1847-48	Parlee Carlin.....	1864-66
M. C. Whitely.....	1848-50	Samuel M. Worth.....	1866-70
Henry Bishop.....	1850-51	John Kisor.....	1870-74
David Snodgrass.....	1852-54	L. A. Brunner.....	1874-78
Peter A. Tyler.....	1854-56	Willard D. Tyler.....	1878-82
Elias G. Spelman.....	1856-58	L. A. Brunner.....	1882-86
Chester R. Mott.....	1858-60		

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
William Griffith.....	Spring, 1845	Jonathan Kear.....	1852
Stephen Fowler.....	Spring, 1845	John Welch.....	1853
Ethan Terry.....	Spring, 1845	Jonathan Kear.....	1854
Jonathan Kear.....	Fall, 1845	Hiram H. Holdridge.....	1855
Ethan Terry.....	Fall, 1845	Milton Morral.....	1856
Stephen Fowler.....	Fall, 1845	John Baker.....	1857
Isaac Wohlgamuth.....	1846	H. H. Holdridge.....	1858
John Welch.....	1847	Milton Morral.....	1859
Ethan Terry.....	1848	John Baker.....	1860
Isaac Wohlgamuth.....	1849	C. R. Fowler.....	1861
John Welch.....	1850	John Kisor.....	1863
William Irvine.....	1851	John Kisor.....	1866
David Miller.....	1852	J. Hollenshead.....	1867

*Re-elected in 1864, but was contested and his seat given to Parlee Carlin.

NAMES.		YEARS.		NAMES.		YEARS.	
D. C. Murray	1868	Peter Beam	1876	Jacob Yentzer	1877	William Ayers	1878
William Beam	1869	William M. Baldwin	1879	Henry Herring	1880	George Harper	1880
Thomas McClain	1870	John K. Hare	1881	A. H. Vauorsdall	1882	George Harper	1883
Milton Morral	1871						
William Beam	1872						
Thomas McClain	1873						
Samuel M. Worth	1873						
J. Yentzer	1874						
William Ayers	1875						

AUDITORS.

NAMES.		YEARS.		NAMES.		YEARS.	
Samuel M. Worth	1845-49	J. V. S. Hoyt	1863-65	Jonathan Maffett	1867-72	Robert A. McKelly	1872-76
Chester R. Mott	1849-53	John Agerter	1876-78	Landline Smith	1878-84		
James V. S. Hoyt	1853-55						
Joseph McCutchen	1855-57						
James V. S. Hoyt	1857-59						
Peter B. Beidler	1859-63						

TREASURERS.

NAMES.		YEARS.		NAMES.		YEARS.	
Abner Jurey	1845—	J. S. Hare	1869-74	William Smalley*	1874-76	George W. Biles	1876-78
George Harper	1845-53	George W. Bates	1878-80	George W. Bates	1880-84		
William W. Bates	1853-57						
James H. Freet	1857-61						
D. C. Murray	1861-66						
W. F. Goodbread	1866-69						

RECORDERS.

NAMES.		YEARS.		NAMES.		YEARS.	
John A. Morrison	1845-51	Simeon Inman	1864-70	Adam Stutz	1870-76	Simeon Inman	1876-85
William B. Hitchcock	1851-55						
Henry J. Flaek	1855-61						
Henry Miller	1861-64						

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

NAMES.		YEARS.		NAMES.		YEARS.	
Guy C. Worth	1845-54	Fred Agerter	1864-70	William B. Hitchcock	1870-76	R. D. Dumm	1876-82
Curtis Berry, Jr.	1854-55	Avery Henderson	1882-85				
Thomas E. Grisell	1855-58						
Curtis Berry, Jr.	1858-64						

PROBATE JUDGES.

NAMES.		YEARS.		NAMES.		YEARS.	
Joseph Kinney	1852-58	Peter B. Beidler	1868-74	Joel W. Gibson	1874-82	Darius D. Clayton	1882-86
Jonathan Maffett	1857-58						
Moses H. Kirby	1858-68						

SURVEYORS.

NAMES.		YEARS.		NAMES.		YEARS.	
Azariah Root	1845-46	J. H. Williams	1867-69	John Agerter	1869-75	Jacob Greek	1875-83
Peter B. Beidler	1846-52	William C. Gear	1883-86				
James Williams	1852-58						
Peter B. Beidler	1858-61						
Andrew Reynolds	1861-67						

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

NAMES.		YEARS.		NAMES.		YEARS.	
Chester R. Mott†	1845-47	Henry Maddux	1860-62	John Berry	1862-68	Moses H. Kirby	1868-80
Aaron Lyle	1848-50	George G. White	1880-82	Robert McKelly	1882-84		
Moses H. Kirby	1850-54						
Nelson W. Dennison	1854-58						
George Crawford	1858-60						

*Died and was succeeded in office by J. S. Hale.
 †Moses H. Kirby was appointed May 22, 1847, vice Mott, resigned.

SHERIFFS.

NAMES,	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Lorin A. Pease.....	1845-46	William Marlow	1862-66
Thomas Baird.....	1846-50	William Michaels.....	1866-70
Curtis Berry Sr.....	1850-54	Henry Myers.....	1870-74
George P. Nelson.....	1854-58	Jacob Schaefer.....	1874-78
Curtis Berry	1858-60	John M. Houston	1878-82
James Culbertson, Jr.....	1860-62	Charles F. Schuler.....	1882-86

CORONERS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Albert Bixby.....	1845-50	Levi Shultz.....	1868-72
John N. Reed.....	1850-54	Edward Christen	1872-76
Thomas Baird.....	1854-56	Jacob Tribolet.....	1876-80
Albert Mears.....	1856-58	— Heym.....	1880-82
Benjamin Williams	1858-68	James N. Nelson.....	1882-84
L. Gipson.....	1868-72		





J. W. D. Evans

CHAPTER VII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

INTRODUCTORY—EARLY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE TERRITORY—THE FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE IV, CONSTITUTION OF 1851—SUPREME COURTS—DISTRICT COURTS—COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS—THE JUDGES OF THE SAME—LENGTH OF THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—RESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR—BRIEF MENTION OF MANY OF THEM.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE part played by law in the organization of human society is that of an everacting force, a force essential to its very existence, and upon which human happiness and well-being are unceasingly dependent. Without law, mankind would long ere this have perished, as no organization is possible without it. Upon the wise interpretation as well as the judicious framing of the laws, the well-being of a community is established as upon a rock-like foundation, whence it naturally flows as a consequence that the history of those upon whom this duty devolves must form no unimportant portion of a work of this character. The whole superstructure of law is founded upon a few principles of natural justice, and, therefore, at its base, in its essential principles, "in its inmost bosom's core," law is the exponent of right and truth and justice; and, notwithstanding the efforts of the cunning and unscrupulous, it will still be found that on the whole law is on the side of right, and the popular prejudice against lawyers has its basis chiefly in ignorance of the true nature of a lawyer's functions, which are, to see that every one has the benefit of the privileges accorded him by the laws of the land, and that the forms of law are rigidly preserved, as upon their strict enforcement of these the stability of society depends.

As the business of the lawyer is to deal with the daily affairs of men, and as these are becoming more and more complex and artificial, it is clear that where so many complex interests and counter-interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the Judge and the advocate are presented problems that require the deepest research and the most trained intellects. As change follows change in modern society, without intermission. It is also evident that the laws and institutions of the past will not answer the requirements of the present. The blue laws of Connecticut would burst from the limbs of the modern Samson like the cords from the hero of old, and the gigantic Afrites that Aladdin saw from his lamp could not be returned to their narrow prison house. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of new labor-saving contrivances, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, the unprecedented development of commerce, the founding of new communities into cities and States, require that the science of law should advance *pari passu*, in order to subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of these new conditions. The true lawyer is the man of the hour, and upon his ability and integrity society is largely dependent. One of the profession has wisely said:

"In the American State the great and good lawyer must always be promi-

ment, for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In times of danger, it has stood like a rock and beaten the mad passions of the hour and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place can add to the power or increase the honor which belongs to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield and Marshall and Story can never die. 'Time's iron feet can print no ruin trace' upon their character. Their learning and luminous expositions of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. * * * Lord Bacon has said, 'Every man is a debtor to his profession;' and assuredly this is true of every lawyer. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and high position. The lawyer should prize and honor his profession. He should value its past renown and cherish the memory of great men, whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate glory of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

The paucity of material at the service of the historian as to those who have exerted so important an influence upon the county's welfare and progress, is indeed a matter of surprise. We, however, present our readers with that which the corroding hand of time has left untouched. The greater portion of the story might, however, be unlocked to him who would patiently study the strata of society, as the geologist studies the stony records of the earth's past history.

Before entering upon the specific portion of our story, we can truthfully premise that the bench and bar of Wyandot County has ever been distinguished, and has ever stood prominently forward in comparison with the profession in the sister counties of the grand commonwealth of Ohio. Wyandot has had names connected with her bar which have adorned the pages of our country's history; names of soldiers who did not shrink from taking up the sword in defense of their country; names that have adorned the halls of Legislation of the State; names that have adorned men not merely of learning and culture, superadded to native ability, but which also have united with these gifts and graces the proud title of honest men, the noblest work of God.

THE BENCH.

The earliest judicial government for the territory now constituting Ohio was vested in a general court composed of three Judges, provided by the ordinance of 1787. The first Judges were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, the latter being appointed in place of John Armstrong, who declined to serve. They were to adopt only such portions of the laws of the original States as were deemed suitable to the condition and wants of the people, and were not empowered to enact new laws. In the autumn of 1787, the Governor and Judges Varnum and Parsons met at Marietta and began the duty of legislating for the Territory, continuing in session until December. Contrary to the provisions of the ordinance, they enacted a number of laws on different subjects and submitted them to Congress, as required. That body, however, did not approve them from their manifest illegality under the terms of the ordinance. After the assembling of Congress in 1789, under the new constitution, the appointments made under the articles of confederation being deemed to have expired, the following new Judges were appointed for the Northwest Territory. Samuel Holden Parsons, John Cleves Symmes and William Barton. The

latter declined to serve and George Turner was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Parsons soon afterward died, and in March, 1790, Rufus Putnam was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his death. Putnam resigned in 1796, to enable him to accept the office of Surveyor General, and Joseph Gilman, of Point Harmar, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Judge Turner left the Territory in the spring of 1796, and during his absence resigned his seat on the bench, which was filled by the appointment of Return Jonathan Meigs, in February, 1798. The Judges then in commission continued to hold their seats until the adoption of a State Constitution.

Between 1790 and 1795, numerous acts were passed which did not receive the sanction of Congress, as they were enacted rather than adopted, and finally in the summer of 1795, at a legislative session held at Cincinnati, a code of laws was adopted from the statutes of the original States, which superseded the chief part of those previously enacted, that had remained in force in the Territory, regardless of their doubtful constitutionality. This code of laws as adopted was printed at Cincinnati in 1795, by William Maxwell, and became known as the Maxwell Code; that was the first job of printing executed in the Northwestern Territory. But very little change was made therefrom until the first session of the General Assembly, held under the second grade of government, September 16, 1799.

“The ordinance and the compact,” says Judge Burnet, “which was the constitution of the Territory, contained but little specific legislation. It prescribed the rule of descents; the mode of transferring real estate, by deed of lease and release, and of devising or bequeathing it by will. It regulated the right of dower and authorized the transfer of personal property by delivery; saving always to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers who had before professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs then in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property. In addition to these provisions, the compact ordained that no person demeaning himself in a peaceable manner should be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious opinions. It also secured to the inhabitants forever the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, of trial by jury, of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings, according to the course of the Common Law.”

The courts of Common Law in the Territory assumed chancery powers as a necessity, as there was no tribunal in said Territory vested with such powers. Several necessary laws were passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature at Cincinnati, but matters regarding courts and their powers were not satisfactorily settled until the adoption of the first State Constitution in 1802. The General Court provided for by the ordinance of 1787 consisted, as before stated, of three Judges, “appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, each of whom received a salary of \$800 from the Treasury of the United States. It was the highest judicial tribunal in the Territory, and was vested with original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases, and of capital cases; and on questions of divorce and alimony its jurisdiction was exclusive. It was, however, a common law court, merely without chancery powers, and it was the court of *dernier ressort*. It had power to revise and reverse the decisions of all other tribunals in the Territory, yet its own proceedings could not be reversed or set aside, even by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was held at Cincinnati in March, at Marietta in October, at Detroit and in the western counties at such time in each year as the Judges saw proper to designate.”

The travels of the Judges and members of the bar in those early years, to and from the places of holding courts—Cincinnati, Marietta and Detroit—were attended with difficulties of the most serious nature. The distances were always great, settlements were scarce and the way was rough. Their journeys were made on horseback, and it was exceedingly necessary that the horses they rode should be good swimmers, for it was in the days before bridges had been thought of, and only the best fording places along the numerous streams were sought out by the tired travelers. Judge Burnet, who knew from experience all the trials of the times, wrote of them as follows:

“The journeys of the court and bar to those remote places through a country in its primitive state, were unavoidably attended with fatigue and exposure. They generally traveled with five or six in company, and with a pack-horse to transport such necessaries as their own horses could not conveniently carry, because no dependence could be placed on obtaining supplies on the route; although they frequently passed through Indian camps and villages, it was not safe to rely on them for assistance. Occasionally small quantities of corn could be purchased for horse feed; but even that relief was precarious and not to be relied on. In consequence of the unimproved condition of the country, the routes followed by travelers were necessarily circuitous and their progress slow. In passing from one county seat to another, they were generally from six to eight, and sometimes ten days in the wilderness, and, at all seasons of the year, were compelled to swim every water-course in their way which was too deep to be forded; the country being wholly destitute of bridges and ferries, travelers had, therefore, to rely on their horses as the only substitute for those conveniences. That fact made it common, when purchasing a horse, to ask if he were a good swimmer, which was considered one of the most valuable qualities of a saddle horse.”

Lynch law was liable to be adopted by the men of the border settlements, and one or two instances of its execution in the form of public whippings are known to have occurred; but in August, 1788, a law was published in Marietta, establishing a “General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and County Courts of Common Pleas,” and these superseded the Lynch code before it had been in operation a year. Mr. McMillan was appointed the Presiding Judge of those courts in the county of Hamilton.

The first Constitution of the State of Ohio, adopted November 29, 1802, contained in its third article the following provisions for the judicial government of the State:

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. They shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery in such cases as shall be directed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Assembly from adding another Judge to the Supreme Court after the term of five years, in which case the Judges may divide the State into two circuits, within which any two of the Judges may hold a court.

SEC. 3. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall consist of a President and Associate Judges. The State shall be divided by law into three circuits; there shall be appointed in each circuit a President of the Courts, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two Associate Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The President and Associate Judges in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Common Pleas, which

court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from increasing the number of circuits and Presidents after the term of five years.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas shall have complete criminal jurisdiction in such cases and in such manner as may be pointed out by law.

SEC. 5. The Court of Common Pleas in each county shall have jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians, and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of certiorari to the Justices of the Peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

SEC. 7. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The Presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits; and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

SEC. 8. The Judges of the Supreme Courts, the Presidents and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they behave well. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this State or the United States.

SEC. 9. Each court shall appoint its own Clerk for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed Clerk, except *pro tempore*, who shall not produce to the court appointing him a certificate from the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of Clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior at any time by the Judges of the respective courts.

SEC. 10. The Supreme Court shall be held once a year in each county, and the Courts of Common Pleas shall be holden in each county at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in office three years, whose powers and duties shall, from time to time, be regulated and defined by law.

SEC. 12. The style of all processes shall be "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

The new constitution of Ohio, adopted June 17, 1851, made various changes in the courts, and Article 4, providing for judicial matters in the State, is as follows:

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of five Judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms at the seat of government or elsewhere as may be provided by law. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large.

SEC. 3. The State shall be divided into nine Common Pleas districts, of which the county of Hamilton shall constitute one, of compact territory and bounded by county lines; and each of said districts, consisting of three or more counties, shall be subdivided into three parts of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable, in each of which one Judge of Common Pleas for said district, and residing therein, shall be elected by the electors of said subdivision. Courts of Common Pleas shall be held by one or more of these Judges in every county in the district as often as may be provided by law; and more than one court or sitting thereof may be held at the same time in each district.

SEC. 4. The jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas and of the Judges thereof shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 5. District Courts shall be composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the respective districts, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, any three of whom shall be a quorum, and shall be held in each county therein at least once in each year; but if it shall be found inexpedient to hold such court annually in each county of any district, the General Assembly may, for such district, provide that said court shall be holden at three annual sessions therein, in not less than three places; *Provided*, that the General Assembly may, by law, authorize the Judges of each district to fix the times of holding the courts therein.

SEC. 6. The District Court shall have like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. There shall be established in each county a Probate Court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one Judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 8. The Probate Court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in *habeas corpus*, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction in any county or counties as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the electors in each township in the several counties. Their term of office shall be three years, and their powers and duties shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 10. All Judges other than those provided for in the constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term of office than five years.

SEC. 11. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold for the term of one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years; and at all subsequent elections, the term of each of said Judges shall be for five years.

SEC. 12. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, while in office, reside in the district for which they are elected; and their term of office shall be for five years.

SEC. 13. In case the office of any Judge shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

SEC. 14. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished or increased during their term of office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this State or the United States. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this State, given by the General Assembly, or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly may increase or diminish the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the number of the districts of the Court of Common Pleas, the number of Judges in any district, change the districts or the subdivisions thereof, or establish other courts, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each House shall concur therein; but no change, addition or diminution shall vacate the office of any Judge.

SEC. 16. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of all other courts of record held therein; but the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of a Clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, and may authorize the Judge of the Probate Court to perform the duties of Clerk for his court, under such regulations as may be directed by law. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. Judges may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members elected to each House concur therein; but no such removal shall be made except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered upon the journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice thereof, and an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 18. The several Judges of the Supreme Court of the Common Pleas and of

such other courts as may be created, shall respectively have and exercise such power and jurisdiction, at chambers or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may establish Courts of Conciliation, and prescribe their powers and duties; but such courts shall not render final judgment in any case, except upon submission by the parties, of the matter in dispute, and their agreement to abide such judgment.

SEC. 20. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio."

SUPREME COURTS.

From 1845, until the close of June term, 1851, the higher courts held at Upper Sandusky were designated the Supreme Courts of the State of Ohio, and Judges Reuben Wood, Matthew Birchard, Edward Avery, Nathaniel C. Reed, Peter Hitchcock, William B. Caldwell and Rufus P. Spalding, officiated here at various times in the order named. Then, by a change of the organic law—the adoption of the State Constitution of 1851—district courts were established, and the phrase first mentioned (as applied in Sec. X. Art. 3. of the Constitution of 1802) was abandoned.

DISTRICT COURTS.

The first District Court (a special term) held in Wyandot County, convened for the first time at Upper Sandusky, October 5, 1852. There were present Hon. John A. Corwin, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Lawrence W. Hall and John M. Palmer, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The district was then denominated the Third Common Pleas District. Subsequent terms of this court have been held at Upper Sandusky, as follows:

1853—August term, Allen G. Thurman, Supreme Judge; Lawrence W. Hall and Benjamin Metcalf, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1854—September term, John A. Corwin, Supreme Judge; Lawrence W. Hall and Benjamin Metcalf, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1855—September term, Lawrence W. Hall, John M. Palmer and Benjamin Metcalf, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1856—September term, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Supreme Judge; Benjamin Metcalf and Lawrence W. Hall, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1857—September term, A. Sankey Latta, Machias C. Whitely and William Lawrence, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1858—September term, T. W. Bartley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; A. S. Latta and William Lawrence, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1859—Third Subdivision of Tenth Judicial District, August term, Milton Sutliff, Supreme Judge; Machias C. Whitely, George E. Seney and Josiah S. Plants, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1860—Same division and district, June term, William Y. Gholson, Supreme Judge; Machias C. Whitely, George E. Seney and Josiah S. Plants, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1861—Same division and district, June term, Josiah S. Plants, Machias C. Whitely and George E. Seney, Judges Court Common Pleas.

1862—Same division and district, July term, Josiah Scott, Supreme Judge; Machias C. Whitely and Josiah S. Plants, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1863—Third Judicial District, June term, Josiah S. Plants, Benjamin Metcalf and Machias C. Whitely, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1864—Same district, August term, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Judge Supreme Court; William Lawrence, A. S. Latta and Machias C. Whitely, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1865—Same district, August term, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Judge Supreme Court; A. S. Latta and O. W. Rose, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1866—Same district, August term, Jacob S. Conklin, A. S. Latta and James McKenzie, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1867—Same district, August term, Josiah Scott, Judge Supreme Court; Jacob S. Conklin, A. S. Latta, James McKenzie and Chester R. Mott, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1868—Same district, September term, John Welch, Judge Supreme Court; Jacob S. Conklin, James Pillars and Chester R. Mott, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1869—Same district, September term, William White, Judge Supreme Court; Jacob S. Conklin, James Pillars and Chester R. Mott, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1870—No term.

1871—Third Judicial District, April term, A. S. Latta, James Pillars and Chester R. Mott, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1872—No term.

1873—Third Judicial District, March term, James Pillars, A. S. Latta and Abner M. Jackson, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1874—Same district, April term, James Pillars, A. S. Latta and Abner M. Jackson, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1875—Same district, March term, A. S. Latta, James Pillars and Thomas Beer, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1876—Same district, April term, same Judges as above.

1877—Same district, April term, Thomas Beer, James Pillars and Selwyn N. Owen, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1878—Same district, March term, same Judges as above.

1879—Same district, March term, same Judges.

1880—Tenth Judicial District, April term, John McCauley, John L. Porter and Henry H. Dodge, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1881—Same district, March term, Henry H. Dodge, John McCauley and John L. Porter, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1882—Same district, March term, Henry H. Dodge, John L. Porter and John McCauley, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1883—Same district, April term, Thomas Beer, Henry H. Dodge and John McCauley, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

1884—Same district, March term, Thomas Beer, Henry H. Dodge and George F. Pendleton, Judges Court of Common Pleas.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Judge Ozias Bowens, of Marion, presided over the Common Pleas Courts of Wyandot County from July 1, 1845 (the date the first term of court began), until the close of November, 1851, when, by a change of the organic law of the State, his services as the presiding officer of the circuit, as then formed, were brought to a close. On the 28th of November, 1851, the following proceedings took place at Upper Sandusky at a meeting of the members of the bar of the old Second Judicial Circuit of the State of Ohio:

“This day Moses H. Kirby, Esq., on behalf of the members of the bar, appeared in open court and read the following proceedings of a meeting held by said members, which, on motion, is ordered to be entered upon the journal of the court, to wit:

“At a meeting of the members of the bar of the Second Judicial Circuit of the State of Ohio, in attendance upon the court of Common Pleas

of the November term 1851, sitting in Wyandot County. On motion, Moses H. Kirby was chosen Chairman, and R. G. Pennington, Secretary. On motion of C. K. Watson, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to draft and submit to the meeting resolutions expressive of the esteem in which the members of the bar of the circuit hold the judicial services and character of the Hon. Ozias Bowen, Presiding Judge of said circuit, upon his retirement from the bench which he has occupied for the term of fourteen years, and also an expression toward the services of the associates who with him occupy the bench. C. K. Watson, J. P. Pillars, J. Plants, J. D. Sears and R. McKelly were appointed such committee, and who reported to the meeting, and which were unanimously adopted, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, By a change of the organic law of this State, the official services and duties of the Hon. Ozias Bowen, as President Judge of this judicial circuit are about to close. Therefore, for the purpose of perpetuating the estimation which his judicial services have justly merited and received for a period of fourteen years from the members of the bar of his circuit.

Resolved, That in the discharge of all his official duties, we recognize the character of an able, upright and impartial Judge.

Resolved, That upon a survey of his judicial career, we find nothing to condemn, and in reluctantly parting with him, we indulge the hope that those who succeed him may successfully emulate so fair an example of judicial integrity and ability.

Resolved, That the Hons. Abel Renick, George W. Leith and Hugh Welch, Associate Judges of this county, have conscientiously and faithfully discharged the duties of an honorable office, and will in their retirement bear with them the assurance of the respect and esteem of the community which has enjoyed the benefit of their services.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the court with the request that the same be entered upon the journal, and also, that they be published in the several papers in this judicial circuit.

ROBERT G. PENNINGTON, *Secretary*.

MOSES H. KIRBY,
Chairman.

Judge Lawrence W. Hall, the successor of Judge Bowen, began his first term of court in Wyandot County March 15, 1852, and continuing through a full constitutional term of five years, terminated his labors here as a Judge at the close of November term, 1856. Hon. William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, held the next Court of Common Pleas, beginning April 21, 1857. Then came Hon. Machias C. Whitely, of Findlay, who, elected for a term of five years, in October, 1856, presided over the July session, in 1857, and thereafter until the close of April term, 1858. Subsequently, during the remainder of Judge Whitely's term, Judges George E. Seney (the present member of Congress from this district) and Josiah S. Plants, of Bucyrus, alternately presided over courts held at Upper Sandusky. Judge Plants, however, appears to have performed more work here than either Whitely or Seney, and occupied the bench almost uninterruptedly from the latter part of 1858, until his death in August, 1863, when Judge Whitely again appeared as the presiding officer, and continued until the close of 1864. Then came Hon. Jacob S. Conklin, of Sidney, in May, 1865, succeeded by Judge Whitely, who presided for one year, beginning with October term, 1865.

Judge Chester R. Mott, of Upper Sandusky, was elected in October, 1866, and served a term of five years. Meanwhile, during the same term, Judges James McKenzie, James Pillars and E. M. Phelps, also presided at various Courts of Common Pleas held at Upper Sandusky. Judge Mott's successor, Hon. Abner M. Jackson, of Bucyrus, was elected in October, 1871. He served until the summer of 1874, when he resigned and removed to Cleveland, and afterward to Colorado. To fill out his unexpired term, the Governor appointed the present incumbent, Hon. Thomas Beer, also a resident of Bucyrus.

Of some of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, we append the following biographical sketches.

Hon. Ozias Bowen, who died September 26, 1871, was one of the giants of the Marion County bar. Born July 23, 1805, in Oneida County, N. Y.; not much is known of his early career, but sufficient has been preserved to establish the fact that he was reared amid a community of outspoken, heroic, high-principled people, and these early surroundings gave a permanent basis for his moral character. When a youth of eighteen, he appeared in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and where he also published a weekly newspaper. In 1828, he became a resident of Marion, Ohio, and after engaging in teaching and merchandizing for a brief period, he resumed the practice of his profession, rising to the positions of Prosecuting Attorney, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which last-named position he held with credit to himself and benefit to the community for fourteen years, his circuit extending at one time as far northward as Lake Erie. A seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio was also awarded to him. In whatever tended to advance the welfare of the people, he took a deep interest; education found in him its warm advocate; all churches alike shared his bounty, although the Presbyterian community claimed him as its especial member. The cause of the slave found in Judge Bowen an ardent advocate, and his associations were ever with the Republican party. He was the friend and coadjutor of such men as Salmon P. Chase, Columbus Delano and the like. His fine residence in the southern part of the town of Marion attested that his labors had met with their due pecuniary reward. In physique, he was five feet and eleven inches in height, while his weight was nearly two hundred pounds, thus attesting that a vigorous body is ever the basis of a vigorous mind.

Judge Bowen's profession and the practice of it made him a prominent and noticeable character, not only in the town and county where he lived, but throughout the State, and to him, as a lawyer, more attention should be given than to any other phase of his character. He was a leading lawyer, eminent and successful, the peer of any with whom he came in contact professionally. He was not a fluent or eloquent speaker, and brought to his aid none of the graces or tricks of voice or action of the trained elocutionist. As an advocate he was reasonable, logical, plain, fair, direct and powerful, and although he could not sway or control a court or jury by bursts of eloquence, yet he had immense influence as a shrewd, argumentative reasoner. He was a good judge of men and character, and had what has always been the element or secret of success in every department of man's work—a vast amount of good, solid common sense.

In his practice, he was fair, bold, fearless and dignified, always commanding and securing the attention and respect of the court.

He was exceedingly careful in giving advice and counseling in litigation, always desiring to avoid and keep out of bad cases; but when he had determined to go on he entered upon the work of the preparation and trial of his cases with the determination to succeed, and no client could ever charge him with neglect or want of zeal. His many years of practice and his long experience as a judge made him exceedingly familiar with the law and especially rules of court and of practice. Yet even in his later years, he never went into court, in even the smallest of cases, without a brief, both of facts and of law. With good natural qualifications and long experience, he put no especial dependence in either, but did depend on the results of special preparation and labor in every case. His secret of success

was indomitable energy and unremitting labor. He kept a common-place book, in which were noted the results of his investigations, and always ready and at hand; he had a brief when any subject came before him a second time. Every trial in which he was engaged found him with a full and especially prepared brief, and every one was tried with a view of taking it to a higher court if he did not secure on the first trial what he thought he ought to have, and his cases will show that even where he was beaten below, he was most likely to be successful in the end. He was a bold, hard fighter, and like every strong, uncompromising character, made some enemies, but the profession will always recognize him as one of the strongest men at the bar in Northern Ohio in his day. His thoroughness was remarkable and his attention to details equally so. His students will always remember one direction which he gave as to the conduct of trials, viz., "Never omit to make *every* point in your case, no matter how trifling or small it may seem to you, for although it may look trifling, yet it may be the decisive point in the mind of the court or jury to which you are trying the case." This notice of Judge Bowen's professional character and career would not be complete if we failed to note one beautiful trait in that character, and that is his uniform kindness and courtesy to the young men of his profession. All who were so fortunate as to practice with him will remember this. No young man ever appealed to him for professional assistance in vain, when he was free and could give it. He gave the benefit of his experience and counsel willingly and joyfully, and always had a kind and encouraging word to those who felt the embarrassment of inexperience. The young lawyers who were about him remember him gratefully. To do the life and professional character of Judge Bowen justice, we cannot, probably, better sum up the whole matter than by saying, "He was a great lawyer." *

Hon. William Lawrence resided at Bellefontaine, Logan County. He was a well-read lawyer, possessed remarkable industry and energy, and was a satisfactory Judge. Morally, he was religious and without blemish. He was always pleasant and affable, and was popular both with the people and the bar. He was a former resident of Morgan County, this State. At the opening of the court in May, 1861, when the people were excited about the war, he ordered the Sheriff to raise the national flag over the cupola of the court house in Marion, which order the Sheriff refused to obey. The latter was therefore brought into court and fined for contempt. He then hoisted the flag according to the original order. In 1862, Judge Lawrence went to the front as Colonel in command of a regiment of volunteers. While in the service his salary as Judge continued, which he drew and distributed to the school districts throughout his circuit. In the fall of 1864, he was elected to a seat in Congress, and resigned his position upon the bench to enter upon his new round of duties. Near the close of the term of President Hayes he was appointed First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, which position he now occupies.

Hon. Josiah S. Plants, of Bucyrus, was a gentleman of sterling worth and popular with all classes. In August, 1863, while hunting in Indiana, he was accidentally wounded by his own piece from the effects of which he died. He was then serving a second term as Judge of the Common Pleas Court of his district.

Hon. Chester R. Mott, of Upper Sandusky, is mentioned in the article entitled "The Bar" of this volume, also in the history of the town of Upper Sandusky, to which readers are referred.

* From an article prepared by J. F. McNeal, Esq.

Hon. Thomas Beer, of Bucyrus, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 7, 1832. His literary course of studies was completed at the Vermilion Institute, Hayesville, Ashland County, Ohio, and in 1848 he began teaching school. Having chosen law as a profession, he commenced its study with John C. Tidball, Esq., of Coshocton, in 1851, teaching school meanwhile to defray expenses, and remained with him until 1853. From 1854 to 1858, he served as postmaster at Alliance, Ohio. In the latter year he became editor of the *Stark County Democrat* at Canton, Ohio, and in 1862, editor of the *Crawford County Forum*. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and began to practice at Bucyrus, Ohio. In 1863, he was elected to represent Crawford County in the State Legislature, and was re-elected, thus serving through the sessions of 1864-66, 1866-68. He also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention held at Columbus and Cincinnati in 1873-4. On the 15th of August, 1874, he was appointed by the Governor, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, for the Fourth Subdivision of the Third Judicial District of Ohio, then comprising the counties of Wood, Hancock, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford and Marion. In October, 1874, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Jackson, who had resigned. In 1876, he was re-elected for the full term of five years, and in 1881, was again re-elected to serve until February 9, 1887. As a practitioner Judge Beer was fair and honorable. On the bench he is not rapid in his decisions, but takes time to fortify himself with precedents, which practice leads the people to regard him as a careful, impartial and upright Judge.

Wyandot County is now, with Crawford and Marion, in the Second Subdivision of the Tenth Judicial District of the State.

Prior to the adoption of the State Constitution of 1851, those who, as residents of Wyandot County, sat on the bench as Associate Judges, were Abel Renick, William Brown, George W. Leith, Joseph Chaffee, A. M. Anderson and Hugh Welch, all of whom were Whigs.

THE BAR.

Respecting those who, as resident attorneys, have practiced at the Wyandot County bar during the past forty years, the results of many hours of labor, passed in patient, diligent research, are placed before the reader as follows: It is first explained, however, that the names of those now practicing in the county, are marked by an asterisk, and that more extended sketches concerning many will be found in the biographical notes attached to the history of the town of Upper Sandusky.

Jude Hall, Esq., who is mentioned as the first resident attorney at Upper Sandusky, established an office here for the transaction of legal business as early as the year 1843, and remained some three or four years thereafter. He is remembered and spoken of by the oldest inhabitants as a rather eccentric character, a hard worker in the cause of his clients, a ready debater, and could, when he deemed the occasion fitting, pour forth into the ears of lenient Judges, and wondering, almost awe-stricken jurors, stilted, grandiloquent rhetoric without stint. The following amusing reminiscences respecting Mr. Hall have been furnished us by his early cotemporary, John D. Sears, Esq.

"The reminiscent first saw Jude Hall in 1844, during a term of the Common Pleas of Crawford County, where he defended a client, from the western part of the county who had been indicted for perjury in swearing to an answer in chancery. His principal ground of de-

fense, and which was urged with great vehemence and much iteration, was, that there had been no intentional perjury, but that the unlucky falsehood was "a mere discrepancy of the pen." The defendant was acquitted. At another term of the same court, held in the same year, our learned advocate was trying an action of trespass for hog-stealing, brought into court by appeal from Crawford Township. Among the adverse witnesses was the pettifogger who had been pitted against Jude before the Justice, and whom, in his argument to the jury, he demolished in the words and figures of speech following: "Gentlemen of the jury, you may put one foot upon Hercules, and the other upon Jupiter, and lay your telescope, astraddle of the sun, and gaze over this wide creation, and you can't find as mean a man as John Smith." At another time, when trying a case in a Justice's court at Bucyrus, he attacked and overwhelmed the opposing counsel, with this pondrous climax: "Why, your honor! He's a mere circumstance, a fabric, a ruta бага." The writer was present at a trial in the high court of Osceola, then presided over by Bishop Tuttle, when Hall was counsel for the defendant, and Col., afterward, Judge Scott, represented the plaintiff. At the close of the plaintiff's testimony, the usual motion for a non-suit was made and argued, and Jude began his closing speech, in this crushing and magniloquent style: "The gentleman may roar like a salamander, but my positions are adamantine, and must prevail." With these few specimen bricks, we dismiss this erratic genius, whose stay with us was as brief as it was brilliant. We never shall see his like again, nor know we whence he came or whither went. Peace to his metaphors, his climaxes and his allegories."

Hon. Chester R. Mott* was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., July 15, 1813. Having obtained an excellent common school and academic education, he engaged for a brief period in teaching at Erie, Penn. Subsequently he studied law under the instructions of J. W. Riddle and William Lyon, of Erie, and in 1837 was admitted to practice. He continued at Erie until the spring of 1844, when he removed to the town of Upper Sandusky. He assisted in the organization of Wyandot County, and in the spring of 1845, was elected its first Prosecuting Attorney. He was elected County Auditor in 1849, and re-elected to the same position in 1851. In 1857, he was chosen to represent the counties of Hardin and Wyandot in the State Legislature. He was again elected Prosecuting Attorney of Wyandot in 1865. The following year he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Fourth Subdivision of the Third Judicial District, composed of Crawford, Hancock, Seneca and Wyandot Counties, for the full constitutional term of five years. He has also served as Mayor of the town of Upper Sandusky, and as an efficient member of the Board of Education.

Hon. Moses H. Kirby,* who for many years has enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest member of the Wyandot County bar, was born in Halifax County, Va., May 21, 1798. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1820, and returning to Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio (to which place his widowed mother had removed from Virginia, in 1815), at once began the study of law under Richard Collins, Esq. Three years later he was admitted to practice, and the same year (1823) was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Highland County, which office he held for seven years. In 1826, he was elected to represent Highland County in the State Legislature, and being re-elected from time to time served in the same position until 1831, when by a joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, he was elected Secretary of the State for a term of three years.

At the expiration of his term as State Secretary he resumed the practice of law at Columbus, Ohio. Subsequently he was elected and served as Prosecuting Attorney for Franklin County, Ohio. In 1842, he was appointed by President Tyler Receiver of the United States Land Office at Lima, Ohio, where he remained until the summer of 1843, when the office was removed to Upper Sandusky. After the expiration of his term of service as Land Receiver, he once more resumed the practice of his profession in the town which has since been his continuous place of residence—Upper Sandusky. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Wyandot County in 1847, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Mott, and, in an alternate manner, has since served in the same capacity for a period of twenty years. In 1858, he was elected Probate Judge, serving two terms, and in 1879, the people of his district chose him as their Representative in the State Senate. He was re-elected to the same office in 1881, and concluded the term to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

Hon. John D. Sears,* a leading member of the Wyandot County bar since the county's organization, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., February 2, 1821. He became a resident of Crawford County, Ohio, in 1836, and soon after entered the Ohio University at Athens, where his literary studies as a student were completed. Afterward he studied law at Bucyrus, with Hon. Josiah Scott (since Chief Justice), and in 1844 was admitted to the bar. On the 3d of March, 1845, he settled in the town of Upper Sandusky, then a hamlet of less than a dozen buildings of all classes, and has ever since taken an active part in promoting its prosperity, as well as that of the whole county. He has not been an office-seeker, but has given his attention to the practice of his profession, in which he occupies a conspicuous place, being regarded as an able and sound attorney. However, in 1873, he was elected and served as a member of the Third State Constitutional Convention which assembled at Columbus, Ohio. He served on the judiciary and other important committees, and was recognized as one of the ablest and most accomplished members of that body. He has also served as Mayor, and for many years as School Examiner, member of the Board of Education, etc., of the thriving town which has entirely grown up under his personal observation.

Hon. Robert McKelly* is another whose name stands out conspicuously in the history of Wyandot County. He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., April 8, 1815. He became a resident of Ohio in 1834, and after reading law under Henry B. Curtis, Esq., and Col. John K. Miller, was admitted to the bar in 1842. The same year, he began to practice his profession at Bucyrus, where he remained until the summer of 1845, when he removed to Upper Sandusky, and assumed the duties of Register of the United States Land Office, a position to which he had been appointed by President Polk, and which he held for three years. He became the first Probate Judge of Wyandot County under the constitution adopted in 1851. In 1857, he was elected to represent the Thirty-first District, composed of Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot Counties, in the State Senate. He also served as Director and President of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad before its consolidation with other lines, under the title of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He is the present Prosecuting Attorney of this (Wyandot) County.

Capt. Peter A. Tyler was a resident of McCutchenville long before the organization of Wyandot County. About 1852, he removed to Upper Sandusky, where he continued to reside until his death. In April, 1861, he

recruited a company of Wyandot County men and joined the Fifteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving with that command as Captain for a term of three months. Subsequently, he led into the field another company of Wyandot County Volunteers. (See Military Record in this work). Some time after the war he became involved in a personal difficulty at Bucyrus, Ohio, which resulted in his being wounded by a pistol shot, of which injury he died soon after at Upper Sandusky.

William K. Wear, who is mentioned as an attorney at Upper Sandusky as early as the spring of 1845, came here from Highland County, Ohio. Possessing neither transcendent abilities nor good looks (he had a stiff neck, carrying his head to one side, and was deaf in one ear), and prone to indulge in transactions not altogether reputable, he did not prove to be a success in this field. After tarrying here for a year or so, he left one day or night in a rather hurried manner, proceeding southerly, and breathing maledictions against John D. Sears, Esq., which are best repeated by the "Judge" himself. Wear was last heard from in California.

Hon. George W. Beery, Sr., President of the Wyandot County Bank, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 22, 1822. In June, 1847, he became a resident of Upper Sandusky, and, with Aaron Lyle as a partner, engaged in the practice of law under the title of Beery & Lyle. This partnership continued for two years, when Col. Lyle started for California, dying en route. Mr. Beery, however, kept on in the practice of his profession until the inauguration of the internal revenue system, during the late civil war, when he was appointed by President Lincoln Internal Revenue Assessor for the (then) Fifth Congressional District of the State of Ohio. After being relieved from the duties of that office by Andrew Johnson, he organized the Wyandot County Bank, of which flourishing institution he has been President since April 1, 1867, the date of its organization. Mr. Beery has ever been known as a man of great positiveness and strength of character—a most worthy and honorable citizen, and a public-spirited, noble-hearted gentleman.

Col. Aaron Lyle, already mentioned as the law partner, for a brief period, of George W. Beery, Esq., also came to Upper Sandusky from Fairfield County, Ohio, in the summer of 1847. Soon after, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but he did not continue long in that position, for in April, 1849, accompanied by Col. A. McElvain and Editor William T. Giles, he started overland for the California gold fields. He died en route, and was buried far from the haunts of civilization.

S. R. McBane, an attorney at law, came to Upper Sandusky about the year 1848, but remained only a short time. Of his subsequent career we have derived no information.

Hon. B. P. Smith was for some years a resident at Carey. He was an able attorney, and during his residence in this county served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850-51. He removed from Carey to Huron County, Ohio.

B. F. Ogle and A. F. Anderson, attorneys at law, also resided at Carey years ago.

Henry Maddux, a native of Somerset County, Md., was born July 7, 1819. He became a resident of Marion County, Ohio, in the spring of 1836. In 1846, he came to Wyandot County. Subsequently he studied law, and at June term, 1851, was admitted to the bar. He was appointed School Examiner in 1853, which position he held until 1868, when he resigned and removed to Springfield, Ohio. In the spring of 1870, he

returned to Upper Sandusky, and soon after was elected Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Maddux was quite successful in the accumulation of worldly wealth, and during the last years of his life served as a Director of the First National Bank of Upper Sandusky. His death occurred during recent years.

Nelson W. Dennison, known to early residents of Upper Sandusky as an attorney at law, also as the publisher and editor of the *Democratic Vindicator* for a brief period, removed to Boonesboro, Boone Co., Iowa, in the summer of 1857.

Col. Cyrus Sears, a brother of Hon. John D. Sears, was admitted to the bar in September, 1856. During the late civil war he rendered efficient service as Lieutenant of a battery of light artillery, and as Colonel of a colored regiment. (See his biography, also Chapter 12, of this work). For about three years after the close of the war of the rebellion he practiced law with his brother before mentioned. He is now engaged in various business pursuits in this county, having abandoned the legal profession.

Hon. John Berry was born in the region now embraced by Wyandot County April 26, 1833. After completing his literary studies at the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, he began the study of law at Upper Sandusky with Hon. Robert McKelly. Subsequently he attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduated therefrom with honor, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1857. He then became identified with the interests of Upper Sandusky and resided here until his death. Although he was a gentleman possessed of much ability and widely esteemed, yet it appears that he preferred the practice of his profession rather than office-holding. However, he served as Mayor of Upper Sandusky, and as Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and in 1872 was elected to represent the Fourteenth Ohio District in the United States House of Representatives, 1873-75.

Hon. Curtis Berry, Jr.,* a brother of Hon. John Berry, was also "to the manor born," a native of the territory now known as Wyandot County. Having completed his literary course of studies at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, he read law at Upper Sandusky under the instruction of his talented brother, and at June term, 1860, of the Wyandot County Court, was admitted to the bar. He has since served three terms as Clerk of Courts for Wyandot County. He also represented the Thirty-first District, consisting of Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot Counties, in the State Senate, during the years 1866-68 and 1868-70. Mr. Berry, now an invalid, resides in the eastern part of the town of Upper Sandusky, on grounds rendered historic, as the place where Col. Crawford's men stopped to quench their thirst, at a spring, on their outward march in June, 1782; as the site of Fort Ferree, war of 1812-15, and as the place where William Walker, of Wyandot Indian memory, resided. He has been known as a firm Democrat, a good attorney, and a forcible speaker.

D. A. Harrison, who was chiefly employed while here as Superintendent of the Public Schools, at Upper Sandusky, now resides in the town of Springfield, Ohio.

Henry A. Hoyt, who was associated with Hon. Robert McKelly for a brief period, is a present resident of the State of Iowa.

George Crawford, Esq., known years ago as a young attorney at Upper Sandusky, also as a gallant soldier during the war of the rebellion, is the present publisher and editor of the *Independent*, at Marion, Ohio.

George G. White,* Esq., now and for a number of years past known as a resident attorney in active practice, was admitted to the bar in August, 1867.



Yours truly
Wm. Kelly

Thomas E. Grisell,* Esq., a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, came to Upper Sandusky in 1852. In 1854, he was elected Clerk of Courts of Wyandot County, and served a term of three years. Besides attending to his law practice, he has found time to engage in other business pursuits, which have been conducted in a very successful manner. He is an able lawyer and highly respected as a citizen.

Elza Carter,* a member of the present Wyandot County bar, is a partner of the gentleman above mentioned (Grisell).

Hon. Darius D. Hare,* the present Mayor of the town of Upper Sandusky, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, January 9, 1843. He completed his literary studies at the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in 1863. In 1864, he enlisted in the Signal Corps of the United States Army, in which service he continued till the close of hostilities. Subsequently he was detailed, in the same service, as Clerk at the headquarters of Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans, till discharged by Special Order of the War Department in 1866. He then entered the Law Department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and after a thorough course of studies, was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Wyandot County, in September, 1867. He practiced at Carey for a brief period, but in 1868 located in Upper Sandusky, which has since been his place of residence. He has served as City Solicitor, as Mayor, and as a member of the Board of School Examiners for this county through several terms. Although one of the youngest members of the present bar, Mr. Hare has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and is known as one of the ablest expounders of the law in Wyandot County.

Allen Smalley,* Esq., was born December 26, 1841, in Ashland County, Ohio. With his father's family he became a resident of Wyandot County in 1854. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, in which command he served nearly one year, or until discharged for disability. After recovering his health, he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, through two terms. In the spring of 1864, he again entered the service of the United States as a member of the Signal Corps. He was with Commodore Farragut's fleet at Mobile, Ala. After the close of the war he entered the Law Department of the Michigan University, and graduated from that institution in 1868. Soon after, he was admitted to the bar at Olney, Ill., where he practiced until 1870. Subsequently he passed some months in the South. Next he taught school in Posey County, Ind., for five months. Then he returned to Wyandot County. Since 1874, besides practicing his profession, he has served as Justice of the Peace, and as an active member and officer of the County Agricultural Society.

Hon. Peter B. Beidler,* was born in Berks County, Penn., December 23, 1818. He became a resident of this region in 1842, was elected County Surveyor of Crawford County in 1843, assisted in the organization of Wyandot County in 1845, and after a close contest with Azariah Root, was by order of court awarded the same position in the new county of Wyandot. Since that time he has served as County Surveyor through several terms. Also as Probate Judge for nine consecutive years, and as Mayor of the town of Upper Sandusky. He was admitted to the bar in 1874.

George G. Bowman, Esq., now a successful attorney in the State of Nebraska, was a member of the Wyandot bar some ten years ago.

Adam Kail, Esq., a resident of the county from early boyhood, and who had served as a volunteer during the war of the rebellion, was also an

attorney of considerable ability. He died of consumption in Florida in December, 1881.

Hon. Willard D. Tyler, a son of Capt. Peter A. Tyler, now resides in the State of Texas. He served one term as prosecuting attorney for Wyandot County, and represented the same county in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1878-80, and 1880-82.

William F. Pool,* Esq., was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 23, 1848. Having obtained a good English education, he began teaching at the age of nineteen, and continued in that occupation until 1872, when he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Henry Maddux, Esq., of Upper Sandusky. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and at once began to practice in the Wyandot County courts. He was for a time associated with George G. Bowman, and subsequently with Adam Kail until the death of the latter.

Judge Joel W. Gibson* was born in that part of Crawford County, Ohio, now known as Wyandot, December 19, 1842. His education was chiefly acquired in the public schools. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, and with that gallant command participated in numerous actions fought in the Valley of Virginia. He was severely wounded in the right leg in the battle of Winchester, June 15, 1863, and fell into the enemy's hands. A few days later, an amputation of the wounded member was successfully performed. He was honorably discharged, and for a few years was engaged in various occupations. He has served as Revenue Collector, Justice of the Peace, and Probate Judge. In 1875, he was admitted to the bar. After retiring from the office of Probate Judge, in February, 1883, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Hon. Robert McKelly. This firm still continues.

Enoch D. Bare,* Esq., was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 16, 1848. His education was obtained in the public schools, supplemented by a course of studies at the Northwestern Normal School of Ohio. He began teaching at the age of eighteen, and continued that occupation during the major portion of his time until 1874, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Hons. John and Curtis Berry, Jr., of Upper Sandusky. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1876, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Upper Sandusky, his present place of residence.

Darius D. Clayton,* Esq., the present Probate Judge of this county, was born in Pitt Township, Wyandot County, Ohio, February 19, 1850. His literary studies were completed in the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and the Oberlin College of same State. He graduated from the last-named institution in 1876. In 1877, he began the study of law under the instruction of Darius D. Hare, Esq., and November 8, 1878, was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio. His term as Probate Judge began February 12, 1883.

Robert Carey,* Esq., was born in Ontario, Canada, February 17, 1845. Having completed his studies in the Toronto Provincial Normal School, he early engaged in the occupation of teaching, and continued as an instructor in Canada and the United States, until 1877 when he began the study of law with D. W. Brooks, Esq., of Detroit, Mich. Subsequently he attended the Law Department of the Michigan (Ann Arbor) University, for one year. Then returning to Upper Sandusky, he still further pursued his law studies, under the instruction of Judge Mott, until May 5, 1880, when he was admitted to practice in the various courts of the State.

Milton B. Smith * and W. T. Dickerson,* attorneys at law, are present

residents of the town of Carey, where they have been established for a number of years.

James T. Close,* Esq., the youngest member of the present Wyandot County bar, was born in Alexandria City, Va., October 27, 1856. He was educated at Alexandria, Va., Washington, D. C., and Whitestown Seminary, N. Y. In 1874, he began the study of law with Judge Michael Thompson, of Washington, D. C., at the same time attending lectures at the National Law University, and concluding a three years' course in the office of David L. Smoot, of Alexandria, Va. In 1877, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Virginia and the District of Columbia. In 1878, he came to Wyandot County, Ohio, and opened a law office in the town of Nevada. Subsequently he visited the South, and was also employed in the War Department at Washington, D. C. In September, 1882, he became a resident of Upper Sandusky, and in 1883, was appointed official stenographer of the county of Wyandot for a term of three years.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A WRITER CONFRONTED BY DIFFICULTIES—MEDICAL MAKESHIFTS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—ONE OF THE OLDEST DESCRIBES THE AGUE—THE PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY IN 1845—EARLY AND PRESENT PHYSICIANS AT UPPER SANDUSKY—A SKETCH OF DR. FOWLER—OF DR. SAMPSON, AND OF DR. McCONNELL.

UNDER this caption, it would be a pleasurable task to mention the names, locations, characteristics, etc., of all regularly educated physicians who have lived and practiced medicine in the region now known as Wyandot County; but from the fact that, as a class, the gentlemen of the medical profession lead a life more nomadic than their brothers of legal accomplishments, that no reminiscences of Wyandot's early medical practitioners have ever been compiled, and that no medical association has ever been formed and perpetuated in the county, the work, at this late day, of compiling a chapter in any respect complete, and within the time placed at our disposal, is wholly impracticable.

The early settlers of this and adjoining counties were great sufferers from "fever and ague," and, occasionally, from another form of disease termed the "milk-sickness." But few of the people being acquainted with the last-mentioned disease, its effects, cure, or prevention, and having but few physicians among them, and those when they first came here were mostly unacquainted with the disease, a large percentage of these cases proved fatal. Some heads of families would obtain from distant towns supplies of jalap, calomel, "tartar mattix," etc., and dose their families and neighbors; others would boil a kettle full of butternut bark, and make a supply of butternut pills, or dig up a quantity of blue-flag, culver, may-apple and blood-root, pulverize and swallow them, or take them in pills or decoctions, just as might suit the fancy of the prescriber or patient. But, as an old resident has said, "We soon had plenty of doctors traversing the highways and byways so much, that any one who wished to be doctored could be so treated to his heart's content."

Another early settler, in describing the fever now termed malarial, writes as follows: "One of the greatest obstacles to the early settlement and prosperity of the West, was the ague, 'fever and ague,' or 'chills and fever,' as it was variously termed. In the fall almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons. Everybody looked pale and sallow, as though he were frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but was derived from impure water and malaria, such as is abundant in a new country. The impurities from them, combined with those which come from bad dietetics, engorged the liver and deranged the whole vital machinery. By and by, the shock would come, and come in the form of a 'shake,' followed by a fever. These would be regular on certain hours every alternate day, sometimes every day, or every third day. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect, indeed it was! Nor would it stop

for any sort of contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't have even any Sundays or holidays."

After the fever went down, you still did not feel much better; you felt as though you had gone through some sort of collision, or threshing machine, or jarring machine, and came out, not killed, but you some times wish you had been. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel, and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix; your head ached, and your appetite was crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good-for-nothing. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did, either; and you didn't care. You didn't make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a kind of self-complacency. You felt that even the sun had a sickly shine about it.

About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not accept the whole State of Ohio as a gift; and if you had the strength and means, you picked up Hannah and the baby and your traps and went back "yander to Ole Virginny," "Pennsylvania," Maryland, New York or the "Jarseys." You didn't sing, but you felt the following :

"And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cabin, see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door.

"Waiting for the 'ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I'm too thin and fallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The above is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting, in quaint phrase, what actually occurred in thousands of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took Gen. Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. And those were the days for swallowing all sorts of "roots and yarbs," and whisky, etc., with a faint hope of relief. And finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy taken got the credit of the cure.

We have not learned who could justly claim the honor of being the first resident physician in the territory now known as Wyandot County, but it is altogether probable that Tymochtee Township could boast of the continued presence of one of these disciples of Esculapius as early as 1825. In 1845, however, when the first Board of County Commissioners ordered that a special tax of \$1 be levied upon each attorney and physician in the county, the physicians mentioned upon the tax lists were as follows: Crane Township, Joseph Mason and David Watson; Ridge Township, Noah Wilson; Richland Township, David Adams; Jackson Township, William Cope; Marseilles Township,* Wells Chisney and Orrin Ferris; Crawford

* Dr. Westbrook, the first physician to locate at Marseilles Village, was there in 1835, also Dr. Hall.

Township, Howard Clark and John Foster ; Tymochtee Township, Alvin Bingham, John Free, Ziba A. Letson, Erastus Ranger, George W. Sampson, and Dr. Dunn; Antrim Township, Augustus W. Munson; Pitt Township, James H. Drum, Stephen Fowler and James B. McGill.

Among other early physicians at Upper Sandusky, besides Joseph Mason, who died in 1852, and David Watson, were James McConnell, who came in the summer of 1845; Madison Fletcher, who located here in 1846; Orrin Ferris and William Kiskadden, druggists and physicians, in 1848, and George T. McDonald, also in 1848.

In the list of later and present physicians, we find the names of R. A. Henderson,* William Irwin, Dr. Ramsey, I. H. Williams, J. W. Smalley, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Sigler, Dr. Kilmer, J. W. Barnes, J. W. White,* N. Hardy,* F. J. Schug, R. N. McConnell,* D. W. Byron,* Rudolph Heym, J. W. Rosenberger, Isaac N. Bowman,* W. K. Byron,* G. O. Masky,* L. P. Walter* and J. W. Davis.*

Dr. Stephen Fowler, one of the first physicians to locate within the limits of the present county of Wyandot, and who also served as one of Wyandot's first County Commissioners, died near Little Sandusky December 26, 1847, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

He was born in Berkshire County, Mass., October 4, 1789. When quite young, his father removed his family to Rutland County, Vt., where the sons were trained as farmers. After attaining his majority, Stephen began the study of medicine. Having completed a thorough course of medical studies, he first began to practice, near the close of the war of 1812-15, in a United States army hospital at Burlington, Vt. He there gained great credit for his skill and success in treating patients suffering with an epidemic fever then prevailing.

Soon after the close of the war referred to, he determined to go South, and, in accordance with his plans, began a journey on horseback from Vermont toward New Orleans; but when he had reached a point in Bradford County, Penn., he became quite ill. The settlers there, who were chiefly natives of New York and the New England States, then persuaded him to remain with them. He there married Miss Leefe Stevens, raised a large family of children, and obtained a large practice. Indeed, it has been related that his ride was so extensive in Pennsylvania that, during the prevalence of an epidemic disease, he was compelled to keep relays of horses posted upon his circuit. In Pennsylvania, he accumulated quite a handsome competency, and remained there until 1827, when he removed to the "Sandusky Plains," and purchased the beautiful property which he occupied until his death.

He had thought to abandon his profession when settling in Ohio, but he found the country new and unhealthful, and, more with the intention of endeavoring to alleviate the distress of his neighbors than the hope of pecuniary reward, he again engaged in the practice of medicine and followed it in connection with farming with untiring energy until attacked by a dyspeptic disease which finally terminated his signally industrious and useful life. He represented the district composed of Crawford, Marion and Union Counties in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1837-38 and 1838-39. When Wyandot County was organized in 1845, he was elected as one of its first County Commissioners, and was re-elected to the same office and served until October, 1847, when he positively declined another nomination. Dr. Fowler was ever courteous, affable, and unassuming to all men, and

* Physicians now in practice.

was highly respected throughout this quarter of the State. His widow still survives, and now resides in the town of Upper Sandusky.

Dr. George W. Sampson settled in Tymochtee Township in the spring of 1828, and at once commenced the practice of medicine. In January, 1830, he removed to and settled at McCutchenville, where he has resided ever since. At the time of his arrival, the road from Upper Sandusky to Tiffin was the only one laid out in this part of the county. All traveling was accomplished by following the Indian trails. His practice extended to Melmore on the east, Little Sandusky on the south, ten miles beyond Findlay on the west, and to Tiffin on the north. Owing to the absence of bridges, he was compelled to ford or swim all streams, and often rode seventy and seventy-five miles in a day and night during the sickly seasons. There are now more than fifty physicians in the same territory.

His first patient was a Mr. Crane, who then lived upon lands now occupied by the town of Carey. A son, about eighteen years of age, came for him on foot, bareheaded, barefooted, and with only enough clothing to cover about one-half of his person. He led the way to where they lived, and it required fast riding, the doctor says, to keep in sight of him.

He practiced a great deal among the Indians, and still has the books on which are the accounts of Hicks, Summundewat, Sarrahos, Warpole, Mononcue, Squindecta, Peacock, Washington and Coon, chiefs among the Wyandots, and Steele, Wiping-stick, Half-John and Comstock among the Senecas. He had long experience and great success in treating "milk sickness," or "trembles." This disease prevailed on the prairies and along the streams, but says he never knew a case below the mouth of Tymochtee Creek.

The Doctor is still engaged in the practice of medicine, and possesses considerable physical vigor and energy, although having performed bodily toil and endured mental anxiety sufficient to have worn out any ordinary man.*

Dr. James McConnell was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., March 8, 1802. As the name indicates, he was of Scotch-Irish origin, a descendant of a class of intelligent, hardy pioneers, who settled the central counties of Pennsylvania prior to the beginning of the Revolutionary war. During that war they were to a man known as stanch patriots, and as determined, successful Indian fighters. After completing a thorough course of literary and medical studies, Dr. McConnell began the practice of his profession at Lewistown, Penn., where he remained for a number of years. In the summer of 1845, he became a resident of Upper Sandusky. Here he resumed practice, and for about a quarter of a century thereafter, stood at the head of his profession. His professional services were in great demand, and though known as a genial, honest, large-hearted man, he accumulated a handsome competency. He retired from the toils and anxieties of his calling in 1868, yet until within a very recent period his tall, lithe form, was daily one of the most familiar objects to be seen upon the streets of Upper Sandusky. Pleasant in his manners and a fluent conversationalist, he was a gentleman well calculated to win and retain the esteem of the public. He died Saturday, April 12, 1884, after an illness of but seven or eight days' duration.

Sketches of other gentlemen of the medical profession will be found in the respective town and township histories of this work.

*From a sketch written in 1879.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESS.

THE WYANDOTT TELEGRAPH—EXTRACTS FROM ITS COLUMNS—THE PIONEER—VARIOUS COMMENTS AND EXTRACTS—THE TRIBUNE—THE VINDICATOR—THE HERALD—THE PIONEER CHANGED TO THE REPUBLICAN—THE CHIEF—BIOGRAPHICAL—SKETCHES OF WILLIAM T. GILES, ROBERT D. DUMM, LOUIS A. BRUNNER, PIETRO CUNEO, HENRY A. TRACHT, FRANK T. TRIPP—CAREY PUBLICATIONS—THE NEVADA ENTERPRISE—THE SYCAMORE NEWS.

UPPER SANDUSKY'S JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS.

THE following historical account of the newspapers of Upper Sandusky to 1871, are copied almost verbatim from a series of articles which, prepared by Hon. John D. Sears, of Upper Sandusky, were published in *The Wyandot Democratic Union* during the spring of the year above indicated:

It is not designed to make an apology for the order or want of order in these notes; yet, if an excuse is needed for giving precedence to the subject of this chapter, it may be found in the well-known fact that one of the principal objects of the division of the State into counties is to afford an adequate supply of county printing. Our laws have in effect taken care that there shall be no county without its newspaper.

The Act creating the county of Wyandot was passed February 3, 1845, and within two weeks thereafter the *Wyandott Telegraph*, our first newspaper, was established at Upper Sandusky, the new county seat. The date of its first issue is not known to the writer, as his earliest copy is No. 4, Vol. I, dated March 8, 1845. The editor and proprietor was John Shrenk, who had previously published a paper at Bucyrus, and more recently at Kenton, from which latter place he removed to Upper Sandusky.

The politics of this first publication were Whig. "Terms of subscription, one dollar and fifty cents per annum, if paid in four weeks from the time of subscription; otherwise, two dollars will be charged." "Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: One dollar for three insertions of each square, of twelve lines or less, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion." It was a five-column folio, size, $20\frac{3}{4} \times 27\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and pretty well printed.

Our earliest number of the *Telegraph* contains the proceedings of the first Whig county convention, held at Upper Sandusky on the 5th of March, 1845, and a call signed "Many Democrats," for a meeting of the Democracy on the 15th of March, to make nominations for county officers. There was also an announcement of Maj. Anthony Bowsher as an Independent candidate for Sheriff, and a communication from "A True Democrat," with some unfavorable criticisms of the Major's qualifications for the office, in the course of which the indignant writer says: "When such persons become fit for office, we may look for the end of time." Doubtless we may look for it, but we have elected many worse men, and still Gabriel forbears to blow.

In the editorial columns appeared the following: "We have just received the important news from Washington that Congress has passed a law making

a donation of town lots to the county of Wyandot. * * * * It donates one third of the inlots and one-third of the outlots to the county of Wyandot, provided the county seat is established here, for the purpose of putting up public buildings, and improving the streets, public squares and public grounds. * * * * The donation is a noble one, and, if rightly managed and justly appropriated, our citizens will never be subjected to an onerous tax for public buildings. Few new counties have been so highly favored as Wyandot, and we predict for her an unexampled tide of prosperity. * * * * The number of lots which the county will get by the provisions of this law will be 126 inlots and 72 outlots. The outlots contain two acres each. * * * *

The only thing in this number of the *Telegraph* which looks like a local item, is a line at the foot of a column in which it is said, "The Sandusky River is still raising"—and that was not true according to our recollection.

The advertising portion fills a little more than half a column, and is made up of a notice by Moses Dudley & William W. Norton, warning the public against purchasing certain notes made by them, payable to Thomas C. Theaker, and which they say they are determined never to pay, as they were obtained by deception and fraud; the professional card of Benjamin M. Penn, attorney at law, Kenton, Ohio; M. H. Kirby, attorney at law, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Chester R. Mott, attorney at law, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; J. Lawrence & William K. Wear, attorneys at law, Kenton and Upper Sandusky; Scott (Josiah) & Sears (John D.), attorneys at law, Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky, and Thomas Spybey's advertisement of "Tailoring at Kirby's Hotel, shop upstairs." There were, besides, several prospectuses and a complimentary notice of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which in the dearth of other matter, was duplicated and appears on both outside and inside of the paper.

Among the news is an abstract of legislative proceedings as late as March 1, and a statement of the manner in which the new cabinet was to be composed, information of which was said to have been received by the *Baltimore American*, through the magnetic telegraph.

There is also the following credited to the *Urbana Citizen*: "The way hungry expectants are crowding into Washington is a caution to honest people. On Wednesday morning last, sixteen stages, averaging nine passengers each, left Wheeling for the East, and the *Times* says that the number leaving daily for some time past, has varied from five to fifteen, all bound for Washington to see Polk inaugurated and gather up the crumbs that fall from his table."

That would not be thought much of a shower in these modern days, when our great railroad facilities are scarce sufficient to accommodate the crusade of patriots seeking to serve the country for pay.

The *Telegraph* was published in the Indian Council House until that building was taken possession of for county purposes, at which time Shrenk moved to the lot now occupied by the Methodist Church, and while his new office was getting ready for occupation worked off one number of his paper in the open air under an apple tree.

Besides the number already described, our files contain No. 11, for May 10, No. 12, May 17, No. 16, June 14, No. 23, August 9, and No. 29, for October 10, 1845. The missing numbers will probably never be found.

Numbers 11 and 16 do not contain a paragraph of local news or a scrap of editorial. There is very little original matter in either of the other numbers; the last being pretty well filled with that choice literature supposed to

be so effective upon a pending election, and which is intended to remedy all deficiencies in the voter's qualifications to exercise the elective franchise. No. 23 contains an original poem, written for the *Telegraph*, by A. W. B. However, excepting of course the poetry, the most interesting and valuable portions of these old papers are the advertising columns.

On the 10th of May, there are two road notices, an administrator's notice, a Sheriff's sale, on an execution from Marion County. Harvey & Fonke's advertisement of wool-carding at Little Sandusky, the card of David Watson, physician and surgeon, and timely warning by Samuel M. Worth, Auditor, of the action taken by the County Commissioners in reference to the act to improve the breed of sheep. On the 17th of May, there is a notice in chancery, by Robert McKelly, solicitor for the petitioner. On the 14th of June, Alexander Valentine calls attention to his new establishment for the manufacture of coffins and other cabinet ware; Joseph McCutchen announces that his new store is now opening in Upper Sandusky; Dr. A. W. Munson gives notice of his permanent location at Wyandot, for the purpose of attending all calls in the line of his profession; and Rowe & Tyler (Peter A.) attorneys at law. Marion and McCutchenville, advertise their readiness to attend to business in Wyandot and surrounding counties.

On the 9th of August, John Rummell advertises his fulling mill, in Tymochtee Township, operated by steam and water power. There is an estray notice from the estray book of Abraham Myers, J. P. of Crawford Township; an attachment notice from Richland Township; a tax notice by Abner Jurey, County Treasurer, giving the levy for 1845, in which the highest rate in any township is 19 mills on the dollar valuation, and a special notice in reference to road taxes, from Samuel M. Worth, County Auditor. This number of the *Telegraph* also contains a notice by Stephen Fowler, William Griffith and Ethan Terry, County Commissioners, of a public sale of town lots at Upper Sandusky, on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of August, 1845, at which time they will offer the in and outlots in said town, vested in the said Commissioners by Act of Congress approved February 26, 1845, being every third of the in and outlots selected by alternate and progressive numbers, amounting to 126 inlots, and 72 outlots. Terms of sale, one-fourth of the purchase money required in hand, the balance in three annual installments, secured by notes bearing interest. Daniel Walker also announces to the public that he has commenced the tailoring business in Upper Sandusky, at the hotel of Col. A. McElvain.

The last number of the *Telegraph* contains another Sheriff's sale; the Sheriff's proclamation of the forthcoming election; J. Duly's offer of 23 cents, and no thanks, for the return of a runaway apprentice; a notice signed "Many Carpenters," requesting the carpenters and joiners of Upper Sandusky and vicinity to meet at the court house, to consult on matters of importance to the trade, and a notice from Samuel M. Worth, Auditor, that sealed proposals will be received until the 30th of October, for the erection of a jail in Upper Sandusky. The latter announcement affords indisputable evidence of our rapid advance and great progress in civilization.

We linger lovingly over this number, and part from it with regret, for it was the last issue of the Wyandott *Telegraph* which ever saw the light. Without warning, it was cut off in the flower of its youth. The Whigs didn't rally strong enough; the Democrats elected their entire county ticket, except one County Commissioner, in the autumn of 1845, and there was no hope of sustenance from the county printing. These misfortunes and the effort of spelling Wyandot with two t's were too much for it, and it went out.

Shrenk, the publisher and editor, was an industrious, energetic man, who did most of his own work. The mental labor, however, of getting up the paper was not excessive.

In the *Democratic Pioneer* of November 7, 1845, we find this paragraph, which, with a courtesy belonging to the country editor of the old school, refers to its lately defunct contemporary, and which we insert as the obituary notice and epitaph of the Wyandott *Telegraph*:

"The thing that decamped from this place, and took up his abode in Napoleon, Henry County, and is issuing a little filthy sheet, is said to be doing great service to the Democracy of that county, and the Democrats are returning their thanks to him. Good. We hope our friends in those regions will give him plenty of rope, and the consequence will be seen."

The successful rival of the *Telegraph* was the *Democratic Pioneer*, the publication of which was commenced by William T. Giles on the 29th of August, 1845. This was a six-column folio, substantially of the same size as the *Telegraph*, but with narrower columns and less margin, printed on type that had seen much service, and edited by its publisher, a journeyman printer recently out of his apprenticeship. Giles was a young man of excellent habits, industrious, persevering and frugal; in fact, very much like the late Benjamin Franklin, who made himself famous a hundred years ago by the exercise of qualities which, however common they have since become, were then something of a rarity.

In mechanical execution the *Pioneer* suffered by contrast with its predecessor, and in literary excellence it had nothing to boast of; yet its editorial columns, filled with awkward English and bad grammar, were launched against the enormities of Whiggery with the courage if not the skill of veterans. There was, withal, a spice of independence of party dictation, as well as the rules of grammar, both of which find illustration in a single paragraph which we quote literally from the prospectus for the *Pioneer*:

"It is the intention of the editor to be perfectly free and uncontrolled by any man or set of men, and always willing to receive the counsel of such as are desirous of promoting the good cause, for which it is published to vindicate, as the advice of many is likely to be more correct than the few."

We wish also to copy another short article which is not only a fair specimen of the editorial style of the early *Pioneer*, but will recall to our older readers a state of things very characteristic of Upper Sandusky in the fall of 1845.

"REMOVING OUR OFFICE

"While our office is rolling along the streets in Upper Sandusky to its future place of destination, we are sticking up these lines. Hereafter we may be found a little west of Mr. McCutchen's store, occupying a spot in the orchard, where at all times we will be happy to see and accommodate our friends. Our situation will be on the Wyandot avenue, in our opinion a very beautiful spot.

"We can, with much truth, say Democracy is progressing, for we are now progressing up street at a pretty fair rate. We would be glad to have all the coons in christendom here who deny that Democracy is progressing, for certainly when they would see us progressing they would have to admit the fact."

In the first number of the *Pioneer*, Robert McKelly announces himself as an attorney at law and solicitor in chancery, and D. Ayres & Co. advertise their new store, new goods and new prices, and inform the public that "their store may be found obliquely opposite Mr. Kirby's hotel." On the

12th of September, John Sell notifies the public of his location in Upper Sandusky, where he will hereafter practice as an attorney at law and solicitor in chancery, and J. & J. Myers announce the opening of a new grocery and bakery.

The *Pioneer* continued under the management of its original proprietor until February, 1849. On the 16th of that month, the publisher announced the prospective winding up of his connection with the paper, and on the 23d he published his valedictory, and announced the sale of the establishment to Josiah Smith and Elijah Giles. William T. Giles soon afterward started for California, and the *Pioneer* was conducted by the new publishers, under the name of J. Smith & E. Giles, and with no other very obvious change. Some time in 1850, Mr. Smith withdrew from the editorial chair, and the paper remained under the sole control of Elijah Giles, until the return of William T. Giles from California in 1853.

It was during the eventful railroad campaign in the fall of 1850 that the memorable attack upon the liberty of the press in the person of the then editor of the *Pioneer* occurred. This event, though discreditable to the county, ought to be held in remembrance as a warning to all who may be disposed to imitate the outrage. For that purpose we reproduce, from perhaps the only copy in existence, Mr. Giles' own account of the transaction:

“ AN ATTEMPT TO MOB US.

“ On the second Tuesday of October,—that ever-memorable day, when Ohioans exercise the rights of suffrage—the first and best of all blessings that freemen are endowed with—gained and given to us by our worthy and patriotic forefathers, whose names have been signed to the Declaration of Independence—thus preserving to us our liberties and the privileges that the God of Nature intended for us. On this great day, many of our fellow-citizens went to the different polls in the county; and we among the rest, not dreaming that our country was infested with a cowardly mob of villains, went to Jackson Township. While there, six or seven bullies from Mar-seilles came for the purpose above named. One of them was sent into the house to meet and greet us as a friend, while the others were kept out, fearing mistrust of what was going on; and he had the audacity to carry it out with the impudence of old Satan. He approached us and spoke in the most friendly terms—‘How do you do, friend Giles?’ We spoke in return. He then said he wanted to talk privately, and asked us to walk out with him, which we unhesitatingly did.

“ Before getting off the porch, he said he had ‘a crow to pick with us, to walk some distance with him;’ all understood by his companions, that after getting us out from the house, they would surround us, so that we could not get to the house in such an emergency as this. When we were led to the spot selected—distant from the house, so that our friends could not hear us in the hour of distress, or come to our relief—they all jumped around us, as if to say—‘We’ve got you now.’

“ Their countenances bore the most corrupt design; their fiendish eyes gave expression that led us to believe that their hearts were so tickled with the ‘old boy’ as to place our life in their brutal hands. At this moment our heart was full of agony, and almost bleeding to think there were men in the country who would thus take a lone stranger, and use him thus barbarously.

“ Directly after we were surrounded, the *big* little bully, McGavern, threw off his coat and declared he would whip us. What a great little brave fel-

low he was, when he had five or six bullies to back him—swearing they would have a kick at us as we would fall! McGavern struck us several blows in the breast, swearing by all that was good and bad we had weapons, for he was told so at Brownstown. Did he suppose, if we had, that we would have stood and let such insults be heaped upon us? If we would have had weapons he would not have struck us so often, for if we ever in our life could have been or was aggravated to use anything of the kind, it was at that time.

“While we were in this position, asking for quarter, one of our very special friends in the house heard us, and ran to our rescue. When he found we were being abused, he stepped between us and the man that was striking us, and told us to go to the house. When we started, up stepped Mr. Lewis Merriman (a man of notoriety, by the way), begging of our friend to let us be whipped, as, he said, we so richly deserved it. But our friend, a true-hearted man, would not swerve from the integrity and friendship existing between us, but said: ‘Never shall he be hurt as long as I am here.’ A true friend in the time of need is really a true one; and his name and the names of those that befriended us in that hour shall be sacred in our bosom the longest day we live.

“Had we been surrounded by Indians of the most savage character, and made the appeals that we did to those white savages, they would have shrunk from the scene, and not treated us half so bad. Could we tell our feelings, or describe the scene as it actually took place, it would be as an imaginary picture, untold of in the history of mankind.

“It is not necessary for us to make a long preface to this story at this time, as we expect to be called upon to notice it again, and make the names and characters of the individuals conspicuous.”

It need not be said that the sympathies of the entire press of the country were aroused concerning this outrage, or that the expression of them was loud, frequent, and finally overpowering.

In the spring of 1853, William T. Giles, having returned from California, resumed the control of the *Democratic Pioneer*, and soon after changed its name to the *Wyandot Pioneer*.

Having thus hastily sketched the fortunes of the *Democratic Pioneer*, until the return of its founder and its change of name, we must now retrace our steps to notice other luminaries which from time to time arose and shone and went out.

On the 18th of July, 1848, at Upper Sandusky, James S. Fouke & Co.* issued the first number of the *Wyandot Tribune*, a sheet of the same size as that on which the *Pioneer* was printed, but with only five columns to the page. The *Tribune* was like all other tribunes in those days—a Whig paper. It was well printed, was conducted with moderate ability, and assisted materially in the election of Taylor and Fillmore.

However, on the 17th of February, 1849, Fouke published his valedictory, in which, while declining to enumerate the reasons for his withdrawal, he gives one which is tolerably satisfactory, for he says: “The patronage of the office is not sufficient to meet our engagements, and hence the necessity of our leaving.” At the same time, he announces the transfer of the paper to Mr. A. C. Hulburd, who is introduced as “a young man deserving the encouragement and patronage of the Whig party.”

On the 1st of December, 1849, Hulburd formed a partnership with M. R.

*G. L. Wharton was Fouke's partner when the *Tribune* was established. He sold out to the latter in December, 1848.

Gould, and the *Tribune* was thenceforward conducted by Hulburd & Gould, until January 25, 1851, when it had reached the twenty-eighth number of the second volume. At the date last named, the publishers announced that they had found it necessary to suspend the publication of their paper for a time, in order to collect their outstanding accounts. As might have been inferred, this was the last appearance of the *Wyandot Tribune*.

As before stated, William T. Giles, having assumed the publication of the *Democratic Pioneer*, changed its name to the *Wyandot Pioneer*, which was issued on the 23d of June, 1853, on an enlarged sheet, as a seven-column paper, and printed on new type. With his increased experience, Giles produced a paper which held a very respectable rank among the country press, and which, although Democratic, was at the same time liberal and conciliatory. He continued to publish it until September 2, 1854, when he sold out the establishment to one William Appleton, who ran it about a year. Under Appleton's management the paper was frequently referred to as a Know-Nothing organ.

In January, 1855, Giles brought suit for an unpaid balance of the purchase money due for the newspaper, and swore out an attachment against Appleton as a non-resident. The press, types and fixtures were attached and appraised at \$800. Shortly afterward, some gentlemen of this place (Upper Sandusky) paid off Giles' judgment, and the *Pioneer* passed under the editorial control of Col. William T. Wilson, and became an exponent of the principles of the then new Republican party.

The next change was in July, 1856, when the *Pioneer* was sold to George W. Keen and Horatio N. Lewis,* who, the next year, July 2, 1857, transferred the establishment to Charles G. Mugg, who, to use the language of his salutatory in the number for July 9, 1857, thenceforth became "editor, publisher and proprietor in his *propria persona*."

On the 29th of October, 1857, Mugg reduced the size of the *Pioneer*, making it once more a six-column paper, and on the 11th of February, 1858, having sold out to Col. Wilson, he retired from the "tripod" with something of a flourish. It may be said that nothing in his editorial career became him like the leaving it, as witness this specimen brick from his valedictory:

"Since we have been in the business, we have filled all sorts of positions—we have at the same time been editor, foreman, pressman, jour. and devil (by the way, the devilship suited tolerably well, as we were somewhat devilishly inclined before we went into the business), and have been compelled to labor day and night to get out our paper, and if any of our patrons think they could have done better than we have done, just let them invest \$800 in a 'one-horse' printing office, and try the experiment. There are various reasons why we have not succeeded any better as a newspaper political editor; we were too honest to be a politician—too poor to be independent—too proud to beg—worth too much property to get our work done for nothing—drank too much lager for a temperance man—too little 'rot-gut' for the 'rummies'—too much of a moral man for the b'hoys—too much of a rowdy for the pharisaical part of the community—in fine, we had all the disadvantages, and but few of the advantages of our exalted position."

Again we must go back to gather up the broken threads of our narrative.

*Horatio N. Lewis, then twenty-five years of age, died at Chicago, Ill., in September, 1857, from injuries received on the cars of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, near Alliance, Ohio, in July 1857.

By the transfer of the *Pioneer* to William Appleton in 1854, the Democratic party was left without an organ, a tolerable state of affairs, though not to be of long continuance, for on the 3d of November, 1854, Robert D. Dumm commenced the publication of the *Democratic Vindicator*, a handsomely printed seven-column folio, of the same sized sheet then used by the *Pioneer*. About the close of the first volume, the new paper passed under the editorial control of N. W. Dennison, who conducted it until July 3, 1857, at which date he bade the public farewell, and informed them that he was about to pitch his tent in the West. He soon after went to Boonsboro, Iowa, taking press and types with him, and thus did the *Vindicator* cease to vindicate.

The gap was soon filled, however, for there was no lack of valiant men ready to spread buckets full of printer's ink on the least provocation or smallest chances of remuneration, and on the 20th of August, 1857, Nathan Jones and J. W. Wheaton issued the first number of the *Democratic Union*. As early as December 24, following, Mr. Jones had become sole editor and publisher, and on the 18th of February, 1858, he published to the world his farewell address, and Robert D. Dumm took control of the *Union*. As first issued by Jones & Wheaton it was a six-column folio. The office was partially destroyed by fire just before it passed into the hands of Jones.

When Col. Wilson took charge of the *Pioneer* the second time, it was conducted for awhile as a neutral paper. It soon manifested Republican proclivities, and ere long became a decided political and party organ.

NOTE.—With the most scrupulous investigation into the lives and deaths of the ephemeral newspapers of Wyandot County, we have omitted in its proper place to mention the short-lived *Wyandot Herald*. This paper was started after Elijah Giles had ceased to publish the *Pioneer*. It was conducted by "Charles Warner, editor and publisher," and its first number was issued April 19, 1853. It survived long enough to reach its sixth number, when it passed into the hands of William T. Giles, and No. 7 was issued by him on the 23d of June, 1853, as the *Wyandot Pioneer*. It was Democratic in politics, and not otherwise remarkable.

The *Democratic Union*, under the control of Robert D. Dumm,* and the *Wyandot Pioneer*, in charge of Col. William T. Wilson, were respectively the organs of the Democratic and Republican parties for a number of years, following the party banners and playing the party tunes with a faithfulness and devotion which, however undesirable in a newspaper, are indispensable qualifications for a party organ.

On the 3d of May, 1861, Colonel, then Capt. William T. Wilson, left for the seat of war in Western Virginia, in command of a company of Wyandot County volunteers, then known as the "Wyandot Guards," and his estimable wife, Mrs. L. A. Wilson, was left in charge of the *Pioneer*. The newly-installed lady editor published three numbers, which were fully equal to those which preceded and followed them under other management. The *Pioneer* then passed into the hands of Louis A. Brunner, a former resident of Maryland. On the 16th of September, 1864, Otho J. Powell became a joint proprietor of the paper, and the *Pioneer* was published by Brunner & Powell until August 23, 1865, when Mr. Brunner again became sole proprietor. A few months later, however, or on the 31st of January, 1866, the *Pioneer* again passed under the control of Col. Wilson, who on the 27th of September, 1866, was succeeded by Pietro Cuneo,

* In 1865, Mr. Dumm introduced the first cylinder press run in this part of Ohio; several years, indeed, before such a press was used in Tiffin, Lima or Mansfield.

the present editor and proprietor of that paper. On the 7th of January, 1869, Mr. Cuneo changed the name of the *Wyandot Pioneer*, which since that time has been known as the "*Wyandot County Republican*." He was the first Upper Sandusky publisher to introduce steam power.

On the 12th of November, 1868, Robert D. Dumm took leave of the *Union*, and was succeeded by E. Zimmerman, who on the 1st of November, 1870, was in turn succeeded by Louis A. Brunner. The latter continued as sole editor and proprietor of the paper until during the month of August, 1873, when Mr. Dumm (who, as the senior member of the firm of R. D. Dumm & Co., had been editing and publishing the Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Sentinel*, a daily and weekly newspaper, from November, 1868), returned and purchased a one-half interest in the *Union*. The firm of Dumm & Brunner then continued until October, 1874, when they sold out to Charles L. Zahm. The last named individual continued in control until about the 1st of November, 1877, when he transferred his interests to D. J. Stalter and R. D. Webster. The firm of Stalter & Webster only continued some six or eight months, when the junior member retired, leaving Mr. Stalter in sole control until November 27, 1879, when the *Union* again passed into the hands of Messrs. Dumm & Brunner, its present editors and proprietors, who erected for it the building on the corner of Main and Railroad streets, and put in steam power to run its presses.

The old, and it may be added trite saying, that "tall oaks from little acorns grow," is quite applicable when reference is made to *The Weekly Chief*, Upper Sandusky's latest acquisition in the journalistic field. It appears that in August, 1876, H. A. Tracht, then a youth of but fourteen years of age, purchased \$6 worth of material and began printing cards. As his business increased he added more stock to his office, which was then located in the back part of his father's shoe store, and in May, 1878, began the publication of a small monthly sheet, styled the *Wyandot Chief*, which was continued for one year. After the discontinuance of this paper, the youthful editor again increased his facilities for doing job work and secured the assistance of practical mechanics.

On the 16th of August, 1879, he issued the first number of *The Weekly Chief*, which in size was a folio of 13x20 inches. In January, 1880, it was made a six-column folio. Prosperity rendered another enlargement necessary, and on the 21st of May, 1881, it appeared as a seven-column folio, and in April, 1882, as an eight-column folio. In September, 1883, it was changed to its present dimensions and style—a well-printed six-column quarto.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

It is a pleasing task to write of those connected with the early history of Wyandot, and certainly no one occupies a more prominent place in the recollection of our people than William T. Giles, our first Democratic editor.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, July 18, 1823. He attended the schools of that then quaint old town until he was about fifteen years old, when he went into the printing office of the *Ohio Patriot* to learn the business. The *Patriot* was then owned by Hetzell & Gregg, and young Giles remained with them until the office was sold to William Duane Morgan, brother of Gen. Morgan, and the last Democratic Auditor of State, prior to the election of Mr. Kissewiter last October. He continued in the office with Mr. Morgan until 1843,



R. W. Mum.

when he went to Bucyrus, holding a position on the *Crawford County Democrat*, then published and edited by T. J. Orr. Printing offices in Bucyrus those days were not the bonanzas they are now, and Giles could not get enough money from handsome Tom Orr to pay his board, which was \$1.25 per week. Mr. Orr would rather sit on a store box all day than dun a subscriber, and consequently Tom's bank book was always a few loads of wood behind. Tom was an able writer, but could do nothing with more ease than any other man in America. The *Crawford County Democrat* was started some time early in 1845, but in Orr's hands it was a failure, the paper collapsed, and he urged Giles, his only employe, to buy the material and remove it to Upper Sandusky and commence the publication of a Democratic paper. Giles insisted that he neither had money nor experience as a writer, and did not feel like embarking in the enterprise. Orr, however, insisted, giving Giles to understand that unless some arrangement could be made, he could not pay him for labor due, and that he might be compelled to count imaginary railway ties on his way back to New Lisbon. After a good deal of persuasion, Giles, in company with a personal friend, the late lamented William M. Scroggs, visited Upper Sandusky, which at that time was a very small place. The Democrats, Capt. S. M. Worth, R. McKelly, Col. A. McElvain, Col. Joseph McCutchen, Peter B. Beidler, C. R. Mott, George Harper, and in fact, all the Democrats urged the establishment of a Democratic paper, while the Whigs put in their words of discouragement, saying it could not live in so new a county; but Giles thought it was a case of necessity; he was like the fellow after the ground hog—he must have meat—and there was mighty little prospect of getting any out of Tom Orr; so he said, “Sink or swim, survive or perish, here goes.” He returned to Bucyrus, informed Orr of his decision, in case they could agree upon terms. Orr wanted to know what proposition Giles had to make. Giles said, “If you sell me the material on eight months' time, taking a note for the amount over what is due me, and agree to take the material back in case payment is not made when due, and will then agree to pay me my wages, deducting ten per cent for use of materials, it is a go—otherwise not.” Orr agreed to the proposition. Col. Scott, a very fine lawyer, drew up the contract and note, which were properly signed.

Giles then returned to Upper Sandusky to seek shelter for his press and material, but could not secure a place, without buying a building—a small chair shop—that stood in the middle of Fourth street, in the vicinity of the present African Church. Now came the question, “How can I buy?” Giles related the condition of things to some Democratic friends, and the result was, the money was raised, the house bought and held for payment. The next move was to get the material from Bucyrus to Upper Sandusky. Giles borrowed Col. McKelly's horse, took an early morning start, rode over to Bucyrus, employed Frederick Fireing, loaded his wagon, and returned to Upper Sandusky the same day, without eating a bite until arriving at McElvain's old log hotel, located where the brewery now stands.

The publication of the *Democratic Pioneer* was begun under these embarrassing circumstances, and all the difficulties did not stop here. Giles had to buy a lot to put his building on, as there was some law or restriction compelling the removal of all houses from the streets. At the time of the removal of the building by Mr. Russel, Giles stood at the case, set up the notice of the removal, and headed it “Progressive Democracy,” as can be seen by reference to the old files of the *Pioneer*, which have only been fully preserved in the county by Hon. J. D. Sears.

Pay day came, and Giles owed more than he did at the start, so he at once wrote T. J. Orr the following lines:

T. J. Orr, Esq., Bucyrus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR—Unable to make the payment—ready to comply with the article.

Respectfully yours,

W. T. GILES.

Mr. Orr was in the same condition—he could not pay—and in a long letter urged Giles to go on and pay when and as he could. Giles took his advice and worked away. One evening, as Giles was passing Col. McCutchen's store, he heard his name mentioned, and naturally felt inclined to hear what was being said, and to see who were in the store. He quietly approached the door, and in the dim candle light, saw Cols. Chaffee, McCutchen and others, and heard them lamenting the condition of the young editor. They were "really sorry that the country was so thinly settled and the town so small, that the *Pioneer* could not survive; that Giles was industrious, energetic, etc., but the fates were against him." After hearing their remarks, Giles said, "By the Eternal, if I burst it will not be my fault." He went home but did not sleep much that night. In the morning, he rose and resolved to board himself, and did for about sixteen months, on an average cost of 48 cents per week, earning and saving sufficient to pay all his debts. After free from debt, he boarded at Zimmerman's Blue Ball Hotel till 1849.

During his struggle for existence, Giles was urged to "take the post office as it would help him to stem the tide." He refused for a long while, but finally consented. A petition was put in circulation, and Col. McElvain, who was then Postmaster, and had urged Giles to take the office, refused to sign the petition, remarking that "Giles could not get the office without he had other signers." This raised the Irish in Giles, and he "made a vow that he would have the office with just those names and none other, or not have it at all." He then wrote to the Hon. Henry St. John, who was then the Member of Congress from this district, giving a statement of facts, and sent forward the petition. Col. McElvain called upon Giles and wanted him to call a meeting, and let the meeting decide between them. Giles said: "No, I have done everything I am going to do in this matter, and you may call all the meetings you want." No meeting was called, but Giles became Postmaster, but only held the office long enough to see that it would not pay him, when he resigned, and had John A. Morrison appointed before any one knew of his resignation, excepting Mr. Morrison and a few friends.

During the time Giles held the office, some malicious party sent a report to Washington that the mail matter was turned upon the counter and every one who came in was Postmaster. This was false, as Giles never had a counter in his office, and would not let people in while changing the mail. A secret agent came along one cool morning, jumped from the coach (for this was the time of old stage coaches), and was going to rush into the office, when he was informed by Giles "that he couldn't come in," but that he could go into the printing-office.

The agent did as ordered, and when the mail was overhauled, reported to Giles his mission, and said, "I am glad to find the report about your office false. I will report you all right when I return." Giles said, "So far as the report goes, it is all false, but when you get back to Washington, you can tell them if they do not like the way this office is managed, they can take it and go to the devil with it." What report was made is not known, but Mr. Giles kept the office till he resigned.

Giles often relates his mode of living, and laughs over early days at

Upper Sandusky, and tells of the time several parties procured a license for an old couple, on conditions that they would mount some boxes in front of a store, and get married. Col. Kirby was then Justice of the Peace, and tied the knot.

The *Democratic Pioneer*, in the face of all trials and tribulations, prospered in the hands of W. T. Giles up and until the spring of 1849, when he sold a part of the office to Josiah Smith, and gave the other half to Elijah Giles, his brother. Mr. Smith paid but a small amount down, and W. T. Giles gave the notes to Elijah, who bought Smith's interest, paying him with his own notes. When Giles started for California with Col. Lyle, one of God's own noblemen, Col. A. McElvain, his sons William and Purdy, Messrs. Jones and Walker, he left the *Pioneer* well supplied with ink, paper, etc. At the time of the departure, Col. Lyle and Giles were in poor health, and it was not supposed that either would live to get to St. Joseph, Mo. Their friends tried to persuade them to give up the trip, but it was a useless effort. We well remember the morning they took teams and started for Carey, no railway running to Upper Sandusky at that time. At Carey they took the cars for Cincinnati, and a steamer thence to St. Louis, where a change of steamers had to be made for St. Joseph. Col. McElvain and his son, Purdy, took horses and money and went overland to St. Joseph to buy up cattle, with which to cross the plains. They bought seven yokes, or two teams. Giles, having some ready money, got more than his share in this purchase, but never got it out of the teams, for all the cattle died. On the way up the Missouri River, Mr. Walker, father-in-law of Henry Miller, took the cholera and died at St. Joseph, destitute, excepting what he received from Giles. Buck Kirby, a colored man, whom all the old settlers well remember, concluded to go to California with this party. Mr. Giles provided him with boots and some clothing for the trip, and paid his bills at St. Joseph for some weeks till the teams arrived, and just before starting out of this city Giles was seized with cholera, and had to be taken from his horse and placed in a wagon. His recovery was very doubtful, but having lots of determination, had his party hitch up the cattle and drive on, saying, "If I die, I will die as far out as I can get." The result was Giles got well, and soon Col. McElvain was taken with the same disease, and all thought would die, but he also recovered.

In crossing the plains at that time it was necessary to go in large bodies, and a train of about thirty or forty teams formed a company and elected Col. McElvain Captain. The front team had to take the rear the following day. One day Buck Kirby, as he was called, was driving one of the teams, the last team in the train. Buck crawled into the wagon and went to sleep. One of the oxen became unyoked and strayed off, and the train traveled two or more miles before the discovery was made, and when Capt. McElvain heard of the lost ox, it is unnecessary to tell those who knew him, that he swore a blue streak. He threatened to shoot Buck if he should ever do such a trick again. The ox was found grazing, drove up, put in place, and the train moved on. Giles had been out hunting, and when he returned to the train he found Buck greatly alarmed, wanting to leave and go into a train, mostly from Marion, Ohio. Giles tried to persuade him out of the notion, but Buck insisted on going for fear that McElvain might shoot him in the absence of Giles. It was agreed that Buck might take the boots and clothes bought for him and go, which he did, and it was reported got through to California and died. No member of the party ever saw Buck after he went into the Marion train.

A sad event took place at Fort Laramie to the party from Upper Sandusky. They arrived there and concluded to rest the teams and sun their clothes. Here they found Maj. Sanderson, of the regular army, in command. Major was an "Ohio man," and acquainted with Capt. McElvain, who had boarded with him in Columbus, so he invited McElvain and his friends to dinner. Col. Aaron Lyle and Giles were great friends—always together at home, and never broke friendship on the plains. They slept together in a wagon. While lying at the fort they sunned their clothes, and that evening Colonel said he was very hungry, and Giles said, "Buck, Col. Lyle is hungry; get up a good supper." Colonel ate heartily, but he coughed severely. At night Giles had to go out on guard duty till 1 o'clock, and did so, riding about two or three miles. When he returned to camp he was surprised to find Col. Lyle sitting up in the wagon. Colonel said, "Giles, will you bring me a canteen of water?" The reply was, "Yes." Giles went to the Laramie River, brought the water; Colonel drank and lay down; Giles got into the wagon—put down the curtains, when Colonel remarked, "Please put it up, it seems so close." In the morning when Giles was called, he found the Colonel lying by his side dead! The shock given Giles can better be imagined than expressed. In fact, although the death was daily expected, yet all were surprised. He passed away easily, for his arms were resting across his breast as if he passed from earth without a struggle. After making a coffin, and burying Col. Lyle in the burying-ground belonging to the fort, the party left for California. They took in Salt Lake; heard Brigham Young preach three sermons. Here Giles, McElvain and one or two others boarded for several days with a prophet who had two wives. One of the wives wanted to go with the train to California, but it was not a safe thing at that time to meddle with the wives of Mormons. While at this city, Giles traded horses and bought one, and in company with seven other men, packed through to California, leaving the teams with McElvain and son and a Mr. Jones, whom they were taking through. Jones was a merchant in Upper Sandusky at an early day. What became of him after arriving in California, the writer does not know. Giles, on horse, and with his pack animal, arrived in California several weeks before McElvain and son, for it will be remembered William McElvain died at Independence, Mo., before going on the plains. Giles and his comrades who packed through bought a rocker, and made several hundred dollars each in the mines, in that many weeks. They sold their claim for a mule, for which Giles paid \$85. This claim panned out about \$100,000. Giles bought a few more animals at Sacramento City, packed them with provisions, and went up the Sacramento Valley to Lawson's ranch, where he found McElvain and son, nearly destitute. After some days' rest, Giles got some cattle, and the party hitched to a wagon and worked their way to Yuba City, where they opened a trading-post, and soon another at Shasta City. Shortly after Giles returned from Shasta City he was taken sick; and just at a time it was not certain whether he would live or die, McElvain took the money on hand and left for Ohio. Giles recovered, went to work, put up a large amount of hay, several thousand dollars' worth, and most of this was set on fire and burned. Then he had two teams and about \$300 in money left. What was to be done he did not know, but it would not do to sit down and waste what little he had, so he loaned a mule to a friend who had also been a sufferer by fire, and the two went to the mountains to seek fortunes, but found nothing to suit them, and after spending some weeks in the mountains, returned to Yuba

City, and Giles went over to Marysville, and here he found his friend, Hon. J. W. McCorkle, the Member of Congress from that district, and also an "Ohio man." Mac said to Giles, "Where have you been? I sent over to your town for you, but got no information of your whereabouts. Col. Rust was here—wants a partner to start a Democratic paper, and I referred him to you." Giles said, "Send Rust word I am here; come to Marysville, and I will meet him." Mac did as requested, and in a few days Rust came to Marysville, and arrangements were made to start the paper. Giles borrowed some money on his teams, and with Rust went to San Francisco, where they found a Mr. Gee, got him interested in the paper, and in a few weeks their presses and types were packed and shipped to Marysville, where on November 3, 1851, the *California Express* came out, published by Gee, Giles & Co., and edited by Col. Richard Rust. It was not long till Gee became discontented, and sold his third of the office to W. T. Giles, and the paper ran in the firm name of William T. Giles & Co. until about the 15th of July, 1852, when, through Col. Rust, Giles consented to take in other partners, and sold a portion of his interest, retaining one-fourth. Soon Giles found his mistake, hired John L. Mitchell to run his interest and went to San Francisco, bought presses and types, and went to Downieville, Sierra County, Cal., where on the 10th day of June, 1852, he put out the first issue of the *Mountain Echo*. He sold this paper after publishing it for some time, went back to Marysville, and ran his own interest for a short time in the *California Express*, and in the spring of 1853, sold the entire interest in the establishment and returned to Ohio.

After looking about and visiting for some time, Giles settled down, and resumed publication of the *Wyandot County Pioneer*. Soon after taking hold of the paper he went to Cincinnati, bought new types, press, etc., enlarged the paper, and made it one of the neatest as well as one of the best country papers in the state. Mr. Giles felt disappointed after he started this paper, for the promises made to him were not fulfilled as he thought, and he sold out, and in company with Irey Quaintance, went to Iowa, bought land and lots, returned here and wintered over 1854, and in the spring of 1855 he bought some teams, took Elijah Giles and family, Henry Giles and another young man to Newtown, Jasper County, Iowa. In the fall of 1855 Irey Quaintance and W. T. Giles returned to Upper Sandusky and wintered. In the spring both married, Mr. Giles taking Miss Mary E. Scroggs, and Mr. Quaintance Livonia Trager. In the spring of 1856, the four returned together to Newton, Iowa, but W. T. Giles could not remain long out of the editorial harness. He sold-out in Iowa; went to Freeport, Ill., bought the *Bulletin* and published it for many years. He sold the *Bulletin* to his brother-in-law, J. R. Scroggs, in 1864, and in that spring went by team to Virginia City, Montana Territory. Here he broke a leg, and spent two years and some money, and returned to Illinois; sold out there and removed his family to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he owned and published the *Bugle*, and a German paper for a time. During the time Giles was in Council Bluffs, J. R. Scroggs died at Freeport, Ill., and this left the *Bulletin* without an editor, and Giles returned and resumed charge of the paper. In a short time after this, he started the *Lee County Democrat* at Dixon, Ill., but soon sold that paper, and continued in the *Bulletin* for a long time, and sold it. Since then he started the *Illinois Monitor*, in Freeport, and published it over three years. He edited the *Dakota Herald*, at Yankton, Dakota Territory, for several months, and is now publishing the *Freeport Democrat*.

During Giles' early days in Upper Sandusky, we remember one incident that occurred to him and our friend J. G. Roberts. It was when Giles was keeping bachelor's hall. A show came along, and Giles being the only editor in this section, got a family ticket, so Roberts and Giles agreed to go, and each take two ladies. This was done; Giles sending all the family in first, and then passing the ticket, followed. The doorkeeper surprised, muttered out, "That fellow has a h—l of a family to keep bachelor's hall."*

Robert D. Dumm, the senior member of the firm of Dumm & Brunner, editors and proprietors of The Wyandot *Union*, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., July 3, 1835, being the fourth son of Andrew and Mary (Shall) Dumm. His father served in the American Army during the war of 1812-15, and his paternal grandfather, who was a native of Baden, Germany, served as a soldier during the Revolutionary struggle. His grandparents upon his mother's side were of English origin. In 1842, with his parents, he came to this part of Ohio, and settled at McCutchenville. Three years later he became a resident of the town of Upper Sandusky, and at the age of ten years entered the *Pioneer* printing-office as an apprentice under William T. Giles. He served with Mr. Giles four years, receiving during that time six months' schooling as per contract. During the year 1849, in connection with J. Zimmerman, he published the *Pioneer*, with Elijah Giles as editor. In 1852, he published the paper alone, Elijah Giles still remaining as editor, and continued to be employed in that capacity until 1853, when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University as a student. In 1854, however, he was induced to leave school and start a new Democratic newspaper at Upper Sandusky, termed the *Vindicator*, of which he was editor and publisher. This proceeding was deemed necessary on the part of the Democratic leaders of the county, by reason of the fact that the old *Pioneer* had degenerated into a Know-Nothing organ. Mr. Dumm continued to publish the *Vindicator* about eighteen months, when he sold out to N. W. Dennison, and began the study of law with Hon. Chester R. Mott. In the winter of 1856-57, he attended the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated with honor and was admitted to the bar. Soon after he located at Freeport, Ill., where he remained nearly one year. He then returned to Upper Sandusky, married, and in February, 1858, purchased the then recently established *Union*, a journal which he conducted in a very successful manner for a period of eleven years. Having sold out the *Union* to E. Zimmerman, he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., in November, 1868, and during the succeeding five years edited and published the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*,—a daily and weekly newspaper—with unwearied and, we may add, marked ability. In August, 1873, he again returned to Upper Sandusky, purchased a one-half interest in his old paper, the *Union* (yet still retaining his share in the *Sentinel*), and with, L. A. Brunner as his partner, published the *Union* for a little more than one year, when Charles L. Zahm, by purchase, became the owner of the *Union* office. Subsequently Mr. Dumm disposed of his disastrous investment at Fort Wayne, and in the fall of 1875 was elected by a very flattering majority to the office of Clerk of Wyandot County. In 1878, he was re-elected to the same position, and thus served for a continuous period of six years. On the 27th of November, 1879, the *Union* again passed into the hands of its present proprietors—Messrs. Dumm & Brunner. On the 1st of September, 1882, this firm purchased one-half of the Marion *Mirror* office, and during the political

*Copied from an article which was published in the *Wyandot Union* in December, 1883.

campaign of 1883 Mr. Dumm edited that paper with a vigor and ability not easily surpassed.

We have thus briefly outlined the active business career of a gentleman who has been closely identified with the interests of Wyandot County since its establishment. One who, although a strict party man, and a zealous worker for the success of the Democratic party, has ever been consistent, and has so demeaned himself as to challenge the admiration of even the most bitter of his political opponents. His untiring efforts for the promotion of the material interests, and the general prosperity of his town and county, have also secured for him the gratitude and respect of Wyandot County residents in general, and to-day none stand higher in their estimate of character and true worth than Robert D. Dumm. As already shown, he has grown up, and has been educated in the printing office, and, probably, has done more to bring Wyandot County journalism up to its present proud position than all others combined. As an editorial writer he has acquired a reputation truly enviable, and which, indeed, is not confined by State limits. Ever careful, vigorous, versatile, brilliant and facetious, his readers are never disappointed in the perusal of an article prepared by him.

He was married on the 29th day of December, 1857, to Miss Sarah J., only daughter of Dr. R. A. Henderson, of Upper Sandusky. The results of this union are two sons, both of whom are young gentlemen of notable qualifications—William G., the present efficient Deputy County Clerk, and Frank E., who is now employed in the *Union* office.

Hon. Louis A. Brunner is of German ancestry, and was born in Frederick City, Frederick Co., Md. He fully availed himself of the advantages of an elementary and classical education, and after a thorough course of theological study was licensed, in the summer of 1846, to preach at Columbus, Ohio. Subsequently, he entered upon the duties of the ministry, and served several Presbyterian congregations. In the spring of 1852, he was elected by the Presbytery of Marion, Ohio, Commissioner to the General Assembly, and attended the sittings of that body in Philadelphia, Penn., in May following. In 1860, his nervous centers gave way, prostrating him to such an extent as to force him to relinquish his chosen profession. However, having from a young boy dabbled in printer's ink, and being compelled to labor for a livelihood, he purchased a printing office, and took charge of the editorial department, and, while not engaged in the duties of the tripod, worked at the case sticking type. He has performed editorial work on the *Odd Fellow*, published at Boonsboro, Washington Co., Md.; the *Pioneer* and the *Union* of Upper Sandusky, and the *Ft. Wayne Daily Sentinel*, an interest of which he owned in 1868 and 1869. He has resided in Wyandot County since 1849, excepting four years passed in Maryland, from 1856 to 1861. He has served on the Board of School Examiners of Wyandot County, as a member of the Village Council, and was elected a member of the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth General Assemblies of the State of Ohio, occupying, during the session of 1883-84, the honored position of Speaker pro tem. In the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, he served as Clerk of the House, and his large experiences as a law-maker, and his peculiar fitness for clerical duties—the result of early training—made him one of the best clerks the Assembly ever had, and it was so acknowledged by the members of both parties. Hence, as a mark of recognition, embodying the admiration of members, he was presented at the close of the session with a costly gold watch and chain, which he still carries with pardonable pride. Mr. Brunner's first year in the General

Assembly was marked with ability, and true statesmanship, and although it is seldom the lot of a new member to take prominence at the beginning, his experience was an exception, for before the close of the session he was the recognized leader of his side of the House, and this position he has ably and gracefully maintained during every term of his legislative career. His superior qualifications as a presiding officer attracted attention from all parts of the State, and in the Sixty-sixth General Assembly he was the almost unanimous choice of his party for Speaker, yet his usefulness upon the floor, and his own inclinations for activity amid conflict, induced him to decline the honor, and to accept at the demands of his party the position of Speaker pro tem. He is perhaps the finest parliamentarian in the State, and we cannot better express this opinion than to give an extract from a letter written by a newspaper correspondent during the session of 1883-84: "The Wyandot Sachem, Brunner, as speaker pro tem., has demonstrated himself to be a superior presiding officer, fit to have held the gavel of the Long Parliament of Cromwell's days, and whose legislative career has given his solid little Gibraltar (Wyandot County) a cameo-like prominence in the State's councils."

In 1879, Mr. Brunner, in connection with Robert D. Dumm, purchased the Wyandot *Union* of D. J. Stalter, and by their united labors again made the old *Union* one of the best county newspapers in the State. It now enjoys a large circulation, and an enviable, widespread reputation. As an editor, Mr. Brunner has few superiors. He is logical, clear and very effective, and has gained many admirers from his humorous touches of local incidents; but his great force and efficiency is as a campaigner, filling his well-rounded and emphatic periods in that direct and forcible manner, which leaves no room for effective reply. While a ready, spicy and able writer, he is equally as ready and effective as a speaker, which his prominence in the House, on all the important questions of state policy, has fully made clear. His polish as a gentleman, and his great tact in winning and retaining the admiration and esteem of his fellow-citizens is due to some extent to his genial nature, thorough education and wide range of information gained through the avenues of an extensive and careful study of books and men. In September, 1882, he, with his old partner, Mr. Dumm, bought a half interest in the *Mirror*, at Marion, Ohio, and although it proved to be a profitable investment, and their connection with the Democracy of Marion County highly acceptable and pleasant, after eighteen months they sold their interest to their partner, Col. J. H. Vaughan. A part of this time Mr. Brunner was editor of the paper, and in the memorable campaign of 1883 gained a host of admirers for his efficient editorial work.

Since the close of the legislative session of 1883-84, he has assumed a controlling interest and editorial charge of the *Seneca Advertiser*, one of the oldest and best newspapers published in Ohio, and he has fully made up his mind to make that city his future home. He still holds his connection with the Wyandot *Union* with Mr. Dumm, but undoubtedly in the near future will sever that relation and give his whole attention to the *Advertiser*, which will advance under his influence and enterprise, and rapidly become the leading county paper of the State.

He was married in 1850 to Miss Jane Sherman, of Delaware, Ohio, who was a native of Watertown, N. Y. Their three children are Mary, now the wife of John W. Geiger, of Tiffin, Ohio; Addie, now Mrs. B. W. Holman, of Washington, D. C., and Grace.

Pietro Cuneo, the present editor and proprietor of the *Wyandot County*

Republican, is a native of Pian de Cuni (a small village in Italy, which is situated about twenty-five miles southeast of Genoa, and five miles east of Chiavari), where he was born September 29, 1837. His early life was passed amid scenes common to the peasant class of his native country, and which are vividly portrayed by himself in his highly interesting lecture entitled, "Recollections of Italy." On the 6th of March, 1849, accompanied by his father, he bade adieu to his mother, sisters and brother, and en route to America set out on foot for the seaport town of Genoa. About the 10th of March, the ship upon which the father and son had secured passage sailed, and on the 10th of May, 1849, it safely landed its passengers at the city of New York.

"When I arrived in New York," says Mr. Cuneo, "I could not understand a solitary word of the English language, had no trade, and could not read nor write my own name in any language. I was, therefore, compelled to labor for very low wages, and I soon abandoned the hope of amassing a fortune. In about two years, in consequence of sickness, my father was compelled to return to Italy, and left me alone, with the expectation that I would also return in about two years more." After various discouraging trials and vicissitudes, young Cuneo obtained employment in the fall of 1852* with Josiah Starn, a farmer, who lived three miles from Camden, N. J. At that time he purchased a spelling book and endeavored to master the English alphabet, but after a few evenings he became utterly discouraged and gave the book away. However, during the following winter he effected an arrangement with John Hinchman, who lived one mile east of Gloster, N. J., to work for his board and attend the district school. About the 1st of December, 1853, he started to school and took his first lesson in learning the alphabet. "I tried hard to learn," says he, "and the teacher and pupils took particular pains to assist me. By the 1st of March, when I again commenced to work, I had progressed so far as to be able to read and write a little."

The year 1854 found him in Chester County, Penn., where, after a long search for work, he met William Martin, who lived between Coatesville and Parkesburg, and who gave him employment through the winter of 1854-55, and an opportunity to attend the Rockdale School. The next winter he became an inmate of William Hamill's house, situated two miles south of Parkesburg, where he also worked for his board and attended the public school. In September, 1856, he arrived at Canton, Ohio, almost penniless, and after a vain attempt to find work among the farmers in that vicinity, by mere chance, C. Aultman, of the firm of Aultman & Co., hired him to work as a laborer at 77 cents per day, board not included. Subsequently he arranged to pass the winter with Christian Neisz, who resided near Canton, and there worked for his board and attended school. The following spring he returned to the shops of Messrs. Aultman & Co., where he remained the major portion of the time for nine years, being promoted from time to time until his wages rose to \$2.50 per day. He continued to study and work, frequently fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, and so improved that in the winter of 1858-59 he was able to teach school where he had formerly attended as a pupil.

In 1865, he purchased a half interest in the *Medina (Ohio) Gazette*, but at the expiration of nine months sold out. He then removed to his present home—Upper Sandusky—where he purchased the *Pioneer*. He afterward

*In the spring of 1852, he began to work with John Cordray, near Milford, Del., at the rate of \$3 per month and continued with the latter six months.

changed its name to the *Republican*, and is still its proprietor and editor. Appointed and re-appointed by his firm, personal friend, Gen. U. S. Grant,* he served as Postmaster at Upper Sandusky, from May 10, 1869, to July 1, 1877. As may be inferred, Mr. Cuneo is a staunch Republican, a Stalwart among Stalwarts, and a warm friend and admirer of Grant, Conkling, and their friends.

He was married, December 24, 1861, to Miss Myra V. Miller, of Canton, Ohio, who, born in Sandyville, Ohio, in March, 1842, died at Upper Sandusky December 27, 1883. Of ten children born to them, four of whom were twins, five are still living—Laura T., Sherman A., Edward Noyes, Eva and Roscoe Conkling.

Henry Albert Tracht, the founder and present editor and proprietor of the *Weekly Chief*, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, August 26, 1862. His parents, Philip and Lucinda (Keil) Tracht, though of German descent, were both born in Crawford County, of this State. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, and at an early period in life too, for when only fourteen years of age he was compelled to give up his studies, by reason of an annoying and painful affection of his eyes. Some months later he established a small job printing-office, which proved to be a successful business venture, and from that modest beginning has grown up by degrees the present very creditable and successfully managed sheet, known throughout a wide region as the *Chief*. Mr. Tracht is still unmarried, and apparently has a bright future before him.

Frank T. Tripp, eldest son of Franklin and Elizabeth (Bowsher) Tripp, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, September 26, 1850. He obtained a common school education, and at the age of thirteen years began learning the printing business in the Wyandot *Pioneer* office, with Col. W. T. Wilson, who shortly after sold the paper to Pietro Cuneo. He remained with Mr. Cuneo six years, assisting him in the post office for the term of two years. He was married, October 26, 1871, to Miss Irene M. Stevenson, youngest daughter of James N. and Susanna Stevenson, now deceased. By this union four children were born, viz., Harry J., May 20, 1872; Susan Edith, April 12, 1874; Anna Grace, November 28, 1880, and Sarah Maria, August 2, 1882. The first-born, Harry, died April 30, 1879, and Anna Grace, August 26, 1881.

During the winter of 1872-73, he purchased a one-third interest in the Wyandot *Democratic Union*, and was associated with L. A. Brunner and D. F. Druckemiller. He disposed of his interest three months later, and removing to Carey, Wyandot Co., Ohio, established the *Carey Weekly Times*. He conducted the business there for nearly four years, and then sold the same to Hon. L. A. Brunner. When he became a resident of Carey he was elected Corporation Clerk, and served in that capacity until his removal back to Upper Sandusky in the fall of 1876. He was then employed by Charles L. Zahm, who was then publishing the *Union*, as foreman and local editor.

Since that time, Mr. Tripp has been connected with the press of Upper Sandusky, more or less, as local editor. Since November 27, 1879, he has been with the *Union*, foreman of its job rooms and assistant editor. He is a brilliant young journalist, and has a bright future before him. As a local writer of incidents and happenings he has few superiors. His style is fine and effective, losing none of the little details around which throngs the in-

*Some two years ago, Gen. Grant sent a large photograph of himself to Mr. Cuneo, which is probably one of the best pictures of the great General in existence.

terest of a recital. He is always ready, and gifted with a literary turn of mind which frequently sparkles in his graceful and well-rounded periods. He is a young man, yet his care and faithfulness in his profession has all the marks of experience and native thought. He rarely takes to the humorous, but when he does his writings are sure to contain a dash of the irresistible. His social qualities, though never pretentious nor obtrusive, are none the less of a high order, and few in our midst have more or warmer friends. Mr. Tripp has been a correspondent for the Cincinnati and Eastern papers for several years, and his articles have attracted wide attention.

CAREY PUBLICATIONS.

The *Carey Blade*, Carey's first newspaper, was established by Franklin Dame, a young man only fifteen years of age, in December, 1872. It was a small four-column folio. After getting out four numbers, its publication was suspended, but young Dame conducted a job printing-office for several months thereafter.

The *Carey Weekly Times* was established by Frank T. Tripp, Jr., of Upper Sandusky, now foreman of the Wyandot *Democratic Union* office, on the 8th of May, 1873. He continued its publication until August, 1876, when it passed under the control of Louis A. Brunner, of Upper Sandusky. In 1878, Mr. Brunner transferred his interests to Samuel M. Gillingham, who conducted the paper until January 1, 1880, when it was purchased by its present editors and publishers, George H. Tallman & Co., consisting of George H. Tallman and A. H. Balsley, editor of the *Jeffersonian*, of Findlay, Ohio. This paper, known since it passed under the control of Gillingham as the *Wyandot County Times*, is a seven-column folio, has a circulation of 700 copies, and is neutral in political matters.

George H. Tallman, the present editor of the *Wyandot County Times*, was born at Canal Winchester, Ohio, May 2, 1851. His parents, Hinton and Amanda (Thompson) Tallman, were natives of the State of Virginia, and his maternal grandfather was born in Scotland. When he was ten years of age, the parents of George H. removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he remained ten years, meantime passing two years as a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. In the spring of 1871, he proceeded to Fremont, Ohio, where he was engaged until 1873, as a salesman in a boot and shoe store. In July of that year he became a resident of Port Clinton, Ohio, where he remained until April, 1875, when he located at Findlay, Ohio, and soon after entered the office of A. H. Balsley, editor of the Findlay *Jeffersonian*, for the purpose of learning the printer's trade. There he remained until January 1, 1880, when he entered into a partnership with his former employer, Mr. Balsley, and with him purchased the *Wyandot County Times*, which paper he has since conducted in a very successful manner.

His wife, Molly, a daughter of A. H. Balsley, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., October 10, 1853, and came to Ohio with her parents when two years of age. They have one daughter, named Neta. Mr. Tallman is a member of the organization known as the Knights of Honor.

THE NEVADA ENTERPRISE.

This publication, issued by Rev. A. B. Kirtland, made its first appearance under date of January 1, 1872. Mr. Kirtland continued in control until May 1, 1876, when Messrs T. H. & J. H. Harter became its owners. On the 1st of January, 1879, J. H. Harter sold his interest to J. M. Wilcox

Harter (T. H.) & Wilcox then conducted the paper until November 1, 1882, when Mr. Wilcox purchased Harter's interest and remained sole editor and proprietor until November 1, 1883, when the present firm of Wilcox & Holmes was formed, by Frank Holmes purchasing a one-half interest. This paper is neutral in politics, has a circulation of eight hundred copies, and its annual gross receipts are from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Joseph M. Wilcox, editor of the Nevada *Enterprise*, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., January 1, 1855. His parents were Christian and Sarah (Miller), Huffnagle, but his father dying when our subject was a mere child and his mother soon after marrying H. S. Wilcox, the latter name was adopted and has since been retained. His father was born in Pennsylvania and died in that State January 18, 1861. His mother was a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Dorman) Miller, and was born in Union County, Penn., in 1823. Being left a widow in 1861, she moved to Ohio the same year and located at Bellevue, where she was married to H. S. Wilcox in 1863, and where she resided about two and one-half years. She then moved with her husband to Tiffin, and one year later to Millmore; two years after this, they located at Benton, Crawford County, and five years later at the present point of residence, Nevada. Our subject spent the first nineteen years of his life attending school, acquiring a good education. In 1874, he entered the Normal School at Ada, Ohio, and passed a thorough course in the art of book-keeping, after which he spent one year in the wholesale millinery establishment of A. & E. Thompson, beginning January 1, 1875. May 1, 1876, he entered the office of the Nevada *Enterprise* to learn the trade of printing, and January 1, 1879, he purchased a half interest in the office, where he has since been engaged. He is well versed in the "mysteries" of his calling, and publishes a spicy and newsy country paper. Mr. Wilcox was married, January 1, 1879, to Miss Celia Gillan, who was born in Petersburg, this county, December 23, 1856. Her parents are William K. and Eliza (Betzer) Gillan, and both reside in Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have one child, Harry, born October 8, 1879. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the F. & A. M., and favors Republicanism in things political. His work is performed with ability and in all respects he is highly esteemed in his community.

Frank Holmes, a son of Dr. Samuel W. and Sarah E. (Ensminger) Holmes, was born in the town of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, August 4, 1862. Until seventeen years of age he attended the public schools of his native town. He then worked one year in the *Union* office, and subsequently was engaged for six months in the office of the Marion *Independent*. On the 29th of May, 1880, he assisted in getting out the first number of the Sycamore *Star*, under the firm name of S. W. Holmes & Son. He continued to be interested as editor and proprietor of the *Star* until May 29, 1883, when it was sold to the News Publishing Company. On the 1st of November, 1883, he purchased a one-half interest in the Nevada *Enterprise*, of which he still continues as part owner. He was married, December 25, 1883, to Ella, daughter of John and Ellen (McGlen) Turner, of Sycamore, Ohio. She was born in the city of Harrisburg, Penn., August 16, 1866.

THE SYCAMORE NEWS.

This weekly journal was founded as the Sycamore *Star* May 29, 1880, by S. W. Holmes & Son. It started as a five-column quarto, and was managed by its founders until May 29, 1883, when the News Publishing Company, consisting of William Corfman (who had been local editor from

October 1, 1882), C. C. Clark, R. J. Plummer and J. E. Goodrich (with C. C. Clark as manager, and Corfman and Plummer as editors) became its owners. On the 1st of July, 1883, Corfman and I. E. Beery purchased the paper and managed it together until January 1, 1884, when Mr. Corfman retired, leaving Mr. Beery in sole control. On the 31st day of January, 1884, the latter changed the size of the paper to an eight-column folio. The present title was adopted on the 29th day of May, 1883. The *News* is an independent family newspaper, and has a wide circulation.



CHAPTER X.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS—CLERICAL PROFESSION.

THE DAYS OF LOG SCHOOLHOUSES—OLDEN TIMES MANNER OF TEACHING—SPELLING SCHOOLS—ITEMS FROM THE SCHOOL REPORT OF 1882—PRESENT EXAMINERS—THE FIRST MEETING OF THE WYANDOT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF 1882—EARLY MODES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP—MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, 1845 TO 1851 INCLUSIVE—EARLY POETS AND POETRY.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

AS a sort of prelude to a topic which, treated at its best, possesses but a little interest for the general readers, we insert the following pen-picture of the primitive log schoolhouse, and the manner of teaching school twenty-five and thirty years ago in this county, and, indeed, throughout all of the northern portion of the United States (with the exception of the large towns and cities), before the advent of teachers' institutes, the graded school system, uniform text books, and costly high school buildings. The truthfulness of this description will be recognized by the old and the middle-aged readers at a glance.

The primitive log schoolhouse was erected in every neighborhood as soon as there were a dozen children to attend school. The general architecture of this original academy of the wilderness was the same as that already described for the cabin; the difference being that the furniture of the schoolhouse consisted exclusively of benches for seats and a desk fastened to the wall on two sides of the room, behind the principal row of benches, on which the pupils did their writing and laid articles not used for the time being. These writing desks were simply rough slabs, resting upon pins driven inclined into the wall, and they extended nearly the whole length and width of the building. The fire-place averaged larger than those in dwellings.

Imagine such a house, with the children seated around, the teacher on one end of a bench or in a chair, with no desk, and you have a view of the whole scene. The "schoolmaster" has just called "Books! books!" at the door, and the scholars have just run in, almost out of breath from vigorous play, taken their seats, and are, for the moment, hurriedly "saying over their lessons" in a loud whisper, preparatory to recitation. While they are thus engaged, the teacher is, perhaps, sharpening a few quill pens for the pupils, for no other kind of writing pen had been thought of as yet. In a few minutes, he calls up an urchin to say his A B C's. The little boy stands beside the teacher, perhaps leaning against him. The teacher, with his pen knife (urchin wishes he owned such a knife), points to the first letter, and asks what it is. The little fellow remains silent, for he does not know what to say. "A," says the teacher; "A," echoes the urchin. Teacher then points to the next, when the same programme is carried out, and so on, with three or four letters a day, and day after day until the "boy has got all his A B C's by heart." At the conclusion of these exercises, the teacher bids the "Major" to go to his seat and study his letters, and when he comes to a letter he doesn't know to come to him and he will tell him.

Accordingly, he returns to his seat, looks on his book a little while, and then goes trudging across the floor to his master, pointing to a letter outside of his lesson, and holds it up awkwardly in front of the teacher's face. He is told that that letter is not in his lesson, and he needn't study it now, and he trudges, smilingly as he catches the eye of some one, back to his seat again; but why he smiled he has no definite idea.

To prevent wearing the books out at the lower corner, every pupil was expected to keep a "thumb-paper" under his thumb as he held the book in his hand, which was then the custom, there being no desks in front of the scholars. Even then the books were soiled and worn through at this place in a few weeks, so that a part of many lessons were gone. Consequently, the request was often made, "Master, may I borrow Jimmy's book, to git my lesson in? Mine hain't in my book; it's tore out." It was also customary to use book pointers, to point out the letters or words in study as well as in recitation. The black stem of the maiden-hair fern was a favorite material from which pointers were made.

The a-b, ab, scholars through with, perhaps the second or third reader class would be called up, who would stand in a row in front of the teacher, "toeing the mark," which was actually a chalk or charcoal mark, or a crack, and, commencing at one end of the class, one would read the first "verse," the next the second, and so on round and round, Sunday school fashion, taking the paragraphs in the order they occur. Whenever a pupil hesitated at a word, the teacher would pronounce it for him. And this was all there was of the reading exercise.

Those studying arithmetic were but little classified, and they were, therefore, generally called forward singly and interviewed, or the teacher would visit them at their seats. A lesson, comprising several "sums," would be given for the next day to those in classes, while others would press forward without any regard to quantity. Whenever the learner came to a "sum he couldn't do," he would go to the teacher with it—unless he was a drone—and the teacher would do it for him.

In geography, no wall maps were used, no drawing required, and the studying and recitation comprised only the "getting-by-heart" names and places. The recitation proceeded like this: "Where is Norfolk?" "In the southeastern part of Virginia." "What bay between Maryland and Virginia?" "Chesapeake." "What is the capital of Pennsylvania?" "Harrisburg." "Where does the Susquehanna River rise?" "In New York."

When the hour for writing arrived, the time was announced by the master, and every pupil learning the art would throw his feet over and around under the writing desk, facing the greased paper or glass window, and proceed to "follow copy," which was invariably set by the teacher at his leisure moments, not by rule, but by as nice a stroke of the pen as he could make. Blue ink and blue paper were both common, and a "blue time" the learner often had of it.

About half past 10 o'clock, the master would announce, "School may go out," which meant, "little play-time," in the children's parlance, called in modern times "recess" or "intermission." Sometimes the boys and girls were allowed to have this intermission separately. Between play-times, the request, "Master, may I go out?" was often iterated, to the annoyance of the teacher and the disturbance of the school.

At about half past 11 o'clock, or a little later, the teacher would announce, "Scholars may now get their spelling lessons," and then, in pros-

pect of "big play-time" being near at hand, they would, with the characteristic loud whisper, "say over" to themselves the lesson a given number of times. "Master, I've said my lesson over four times," would sometimes be heard. A few minutes before twelve, the "little spelling class" would recite, and then the "big spelling class." The latter would comprise the larger scholars and the greater part of the school. They would stand in a row, toeing the mark in the midst of the floor, or standing with their backs against an unoccupied portion of the wall. One end of the class was the "head," the other the "foot," and when the pupil spelled a missed word correctly he would "go up," "turning down" all those who had missed it. The recitation done, the class would number, the head pupil numbering as at the foot, where he or she would take station next time, to have another opportunity of turning them all down. Before taking their seats, the teacher would say, "School's dismissed," which was the signal for every child rushing for his dinner, and enjoying the "big play-time." The same programme would also be followed on closing school in the afternoon.

"Past the Pictures." This phrase had its origin in the practice of pioneer schools which used Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, toward the back part of which were a few reading lessons illustrated with pictures—as the mastiff, the stag, the squirrel, the boy stealing apples, the partial lawyers, the milk-maid's day dream, and poor Tray. Succeeding this illustrated portion of the book were a few more spelling exercises, of a peculiar kind; and when a scholar succeeded in reaching these he was said to be "past the pictures," and was looked up to as being smarter and more learned than most other youths expected to be. Hence the application of this phrase came to be extended to other affairs in life, especially where scholarship was involved.

Spelling and singing schools were held at night, at the schoolhouse, when a general frolic was had, and sometimes mischief was done by the "rowdies." On assembling for the spelling match, two youths would volunteer as "captains," to "choose sides" and have a contest. Various methods were adopted, even in the same neighborhood, for conducting this exciting exercise. Sometimes "tally" would be kept; at other times a system of cross-spelling would be followed, commencing at the head or at the foot, or they would spell straight around, or have a "word-catcher" appointed for each side, or would "turn down," etc. After an hour's contest, an intermission was had, which was indeed a lively time for conversation. After recess, the practice was to have a regular spelling-down, sometimes the sides chosen at the first taking their places so as to carry on a sort of double contest, and sometimes taking all the assembly promiscuously. The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, with many, was the most interesting part of the evening's performance.

The singing school was of later introduction, but afforded equal advantage for a jubilee. These occasions were looked forward to with great anticipation, even by the older folks.

From the published reports are gathered the following items regarding the educational interests of Wyandot County, for the year ending August 31, 1882, the report for 1883 having not yet been made public:

Amount of school moneys received within the year: Balance on hand September 1, 1881, \$49,918.13; State tax, \$11,175; irreducible school fund, \$3,681.28; local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, \$45,258.73; received on sale of bonds, \$1,745; fines, licences, etc., \$350.35; total receipts, \$112,128.49.



Henry Peters

Expenditures: Paid primary teachers, \$29,822.77; paid high school teachers, \$2,370.25; for managing and superintending, \$1,050; for sites and buildings, \$22,703.19; for interest on or redemption of bonds, \$509.11; for fuel and other contingent expenses, \$6,386.42; total expenditures, \$62,-841.74; balance on hand September 1, 1882, \$49,286.75.

Amount received by the county from the State Common School Fund, \$11,175; amount paid by the county into the State Common School Fund, \$10,935.81; excess of receipts over payments from this fund, \$239.19; number of youth between six and twenty-one years of age in the county, 7,616; amount received by the county as interest from the Section 16 school fund, \$4,124.53.

Number of unmarried youth in the county between the ages of six and twenty-one years: White boys, 3,991; white girls, 3,583; total, 7,574; colored boys, 25; colored girls, 17; total, 42; whole number between six and twenty-one years, 7,616; number between sixteen and twenty-one, 1,937; population of the county in 1880, 22,401.

Number of townships in the county, 13; number of subdistricts, 107; number of separate districts, 4; number of primary schoolhouses erected within the year, 5; cost of the same, \$6,955.

Whole number of primary schoolhouses in the county, 107; number of primary schoolhouses in separate districts, 5; total, 112; value of schoolhouses and grounds, \$123,050.

Number of school rooms, exclusive of rooms used only for recitation, 127; number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 133.

Number of different teachers employed: Gentlemen in township primary schools, 95; ladies in township primary schools, 113; gentlemen in separate district primary schools, 4; ladies in separate district primary schools, 16; gentlemen in high schools, 5; ladies in high schools, 1; grand total of teachers employed for the year ending August 31, 1882, 234. Number of teachers who taught the entire time the schools were in session, 40.

Average wages of teachers per month: Gentlemen in township primary schools, \$35; ladies, same, \$22; gentlemen in separate district schools, \$46; ladies, same, \$33; gentlemen in high schools, \$60; average number of weeks the schools were in session within the year: Townships, 26; separate districts, 32; high schools, 35; rate of local tax, in townships, 3.6; in separate districts, 6.5.

Different pupils enrolled: Boys in township primary schools, 2,402; girls in township primary schools, 2,019; boys in separate districts, 602; girls in separate districts, 647; boys in high schools, 42; girls in high schools, 71; grand total, 5,783. Average daily attendance in all schools, 3,868.

High School Statistics: Total receipts for school purposes within the year, at Upper Sandusky, \$31,014.21; at Carey, \$5,210.54; at Nevada, \$6,414.17; total expenditures at Upper Sandusky, \$15,073.80; at Carey, \$2,358.60; at Nevada, \$5,575.13. Number of schoolhouses at Upper Sandusky, 3; at Carey 1; at Nevada, 1. Number of schoolrooms at Upper Sandusky, 11; at Carey, 4; at Nevada, 6. Value of school property at Upper Sandusky, \$18,000; * at Carey, \$7,000; at Nevada, \$14,000. Number of teachers employed at Upper Sandusky, gentlemen, 2; ladies, 10; at Nevada, gentlemen, 3; ladies, 4; at Carey, gentlemen, 1; ladies, 4. Average wages per month paid, at Upper Sandusky, gentlemen, \$80; ladies, \$35; at Carey, gentlemen, \$75; ladies, \$35; at Nevada, gentlemen, \$57; ladies, \$31. Superintendent at Upper Sandusky, W. A. Baker; salary,

* Does not include the elegant new school building which, at that time, was not commenced.

\$900; Superintendent at Carey, J. S. Lewis; salary, \$750; Superintendent at Nevada, D. E. Niver; salary, \$600. Superintendents for the year 1882-83, J. A. Pittsford, at Carey; D. E. Niver, at Nevada, and W. A. Baker, at Upper Sandusky.

The present County Examiners are D. D. Clayton, whose term expires August 31, 1884; M. M. Hollanshead, whose term expires August 31, 1884, and W. C. Gear, whose term expires August 31, 1885.

The first meeting of the Wyandot Teachers' Association was held in the court house at Upper Sandusky—in the old Indian Council House—on Friday, August 25, 1848. At this meeting, Rev. Charles Thayer served as Chairman, and C. P. Culver as Secretary. After adopting various resolutions, those assembled adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday, September 5, 1848, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Since that date the teachers of the county have kept abreast of the times, and have almost annually met at the county seat, seeking by professional contact, to widen their sphere of knowledge and usefulness.

At the Wyandot Teachers' Institute, held at Upper Sandusky, for five days, commencing August 28, 1882, eight lecturers and instructors, and seventy male and female teachers were present. Of the \$192.16 received from the County Treasurer, from members and from other sources, to meet the expenditures of the occasion, \$60 were paid lecturers and instructors, and \$39.35 were paid for other expenses, leaving a balance on hand of \$92.81. The cost of the institute per day was \$19.87, and per member, \$1.42. The lecturers and instructors present at this session of the institute were W. A. Baker, Robert Carey and D. D. Clayton, of Upper Sandusky; W. W. Hobbs, of Nevada; J. L. Lewis, of Pitt; M. Manley, of Galion; J. A. Pittsford, of Carey, and H. M. Perkins, of Delaware. Of the \$60 paid to lecturers, Manley received \$50, and Perkins \$10.

CLERICAL.

EARLY MODES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Although matters relating to church organizations—the date of their establishment, building of houses of worship, change of pastors, etc.—are treated at length in the separate township histories, yet we cannot forbear adding a paragraph or two in this connection, for the purpose of showing the manner of conducting religious worship at an early day, and also to mention the names of some of the early divines of the county.

Says a writer, in speaking of early religious worship in this part of Ohio, "The Methodists were generally first on the ground in pioneer settlements, and at that early day were more demonstrative in their devotions than at the present time. Pulpit oratory was more full of action, and fraught with soaring flights, while the grammatical dress was thought of but little. Family worship, especially among the pioneer Methodists and United Brethren, partook of the zealous fervency of their more public devotions. We then had a most emphatic American edition of that pious old Scotch practice so eloquently described in Burns' 'Cotter's Saturday Night:'

"The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
 They round the ingle formed a circle wide;
 The sire turns o'er wi' patriarchal grace,
 The big ha' Bible, once his father's pride.
 His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
 His lyart hafferts wearing thin and bare,
 Those strains that ance did sweet in Zion glide,
 He wales a portion wi' judicious care,
 And 'Let us worship God,' he says wi' solem air.

- “They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
 They tune their hearts—by far the noblest aim;
 Perhaps ‘Dundee’s’ wild warbling measures rise,
 Or plaintive ‘Martyrs,’ worthy of the name;
 Or noble ‘Elgin’ beats the heavenward flame,
 The sweetest far of Scotia’s hallowed lays.
 Compared wi’ these, Italian trills are tame;
 The tickled ear nae heartfelt raptures raise;
 Nae unison hae they wi’ our Creator’s praise.
- “The priest-like father reads the sacred page—
 How Abraham was the friend of God on high, etc.
- “Then kneeling down to Heaven’s Eternal King,
 The saint, the father and the husband prays;
 Hope ‘springs exulting on triumphant wing,’
 That thus they a’ shall meet in future days;
 There ever bask in uncreated rays,
 No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
 Together hymning their Creator’s praise,
 In such society, yet still more dear,
 While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere.”

The familiar tunes of pioneer worship were mostly in the minor key, and very pensive and solemnly inspiring, in striking contrast with the worldly sound of nearly all modern church music. As they are named in the old “Missouri Harmony” (who has seen this music book within the last thirty years?), the characteristic standard tunes were such as Bourbon, Consolation, China, Canaan, Conquering Soldier, Condensation, Devotion, Davis, Fiducia, Funeral Thought, Florida, Golden Hill, Ganges, Greenfields, Greenville, Idumea, Imandra, Kentucky, Lenox, Leander, Mear, New Orleans, Northfield, New Salem, New Durham, Olney, Primrose, Pisgah, Pleyel’s Hymn, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Reflection, Supplication, Salvation, St. Thomas, Salem, Tender Thought, Windham, etc., besides a great number known only by the first lines of the words, as “O, how happy are they,” “Come, thou fount of every blessing,” “O, for a glance of heavenly day,” “Jesus my all, to heaven is gone,” etc.

Once or twice a day—in the morning just before or after breakfast, and in the evening just before retiring to rest—the head of the family would call to order, read a chapter in the Bible, announce the hymn and time by commencing to sing, when others would join, then he would deliver a most fervent prayer. If a pious guest was present, he would be called upon to take the lead in the religious exercises; and if, in those days, a person who prayed either in the family or in public, did not pray as if it were his very last on earth, his piety was thought to be defective.

Numbers of other orthodox denominations also had their family prayers, in which, however, the phraseology was somewhat different from that of the Methodists, and the voices kept low and calm.

EARLY MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

The following list embraces the names, denominations, etc., of the ministers of the Gospel who were licensed by the Court of Common Pleas during the years from 1845 to 1851, inclusive, to solemnize marriages in Wyandot County:

Benjamin Sager, Christian, April, 1846; Charles Thayer, Presbyterian, October, 1846; Nathan Evans, German Reformed, October, 1846; George Turk, Lutheran, November, 1847; Silas DeBolt, Predestinarian Baptist, May, 1848; James Milligan, Methodist Episcopal, November, 1848; Augustus Price, Baptist, November, 1848; Jacob Schaner, Evangelical Lutheran,

April, 1849; John Casper Christian Voight, German Lutheran, July, 1849; Louis A. Brunner, Presbyterian, November, 1849; Robert Weeks, United Brethren, April, 1850; Philip Cole, Methodist Episcopal, July, 1850; James B. Oliver, Evangelical Lutheran, November, 1850; Frederick Dolmetsk, Lutheran, November, 1850; James P. Hastings, Bible Christian, July, 1851; Samuel Kelso, United Brethren, November, 1851.

EARLY POETS AND POETRY.

Wyandot County is better adapted to grass and corn than to poetry, consequently but little attention has been paid to the culture of the Parnassian crop.

The only specimen of aboriginal Wyandot poetry known to the writer is a hymn, of which a few verses are given, by Rev. James B. Finley, in his "Life Among the Indians." The first couplet reads as follows:

"Yar-ro tawsa shre-wan daros
Du-saw shaw-taw tra-war-ta."

The rest will be forthcoming when called for.

The genial and simple-hearted Count Coffinberry, in his "Forest Rangers," has sung of the Sandusky Plains, and told how—

"Crawford proved more fortunate,
For he escaped the public hate
By being captured there and dying.
When from the field his hosts were flying."

He has also portrayed the gathering of Indian warriors, when—

"Along Sandusky's verdant shore
Did hosts of dusky natives pour."

In a note to the passage first quoted, he informs his readers that the locality of Col. Crawford's torture is on the Tyamoherty, about four miles above its junction with the Sandusky River, and probably about ten miles in a straight line from his battle-ground on the Sandusky Plains.

But we are keeping our readers too long from the earliest poem, which is justly entitled to consideration, as a product of Wyandot County, and which was written during our first summer for our first newspaper, and published in the *Wyandott Telegraph* on the 9th of August, 1845. We transcribe carefully from the only copy now known to be in existence:

AMERICA.

Land where the Indians love to roam—
Where true patriots' blood has flown;
Where freedom's sun has brightly shone
 'Tis thee I love.
There's beauty in thy naked soil,
Bespeaking smiles of love;
Thy rocks and blooming wilds proclaim
Protection from above.

Land where the Pilgrim fathers rest,
Where no foe from us can freedom wrest;
Of the bright and growing West
 'Tis thee I love.
Where the eagle soars on pinions free,
O'er the towering mountain's top;
Thus proudly boasting of the liberty
That bears her onward—up.

Land where the people's voice is heard;
 Where on none are kingly powers confer'd;
 Where freedom is the boasted word;
 'Tis thee I love.
 Here no aristocratic lords
 Have power to bind us down,
 But freedom grants—that sacred word—
 Power to each and every one.

Land of the patriot Washington;
 Of the lamented Harrison;
 Of the Statesman Jefferson
 'Tis thee I love.
 Thou art as a brightly shining star,
 That is from every country seen;
 Whose rays shine brighter every year,
 Though clouded thou at times hast been.

Land that is lashed by Atlantic's wave;
 Where monarchy soon found a grave;
 That our fathers fought to save;
 'Tis thee I love.
 Thy cities great with crowded streets,
 Tell of a nation prosperous, free!
 Where every stranger kindness meets,
 While in this land of liberty.

Land where the wrung soul may rest;
 Where each may alike be blest;
 Where the laborer is ne'er oppressed;
 'Tis thee I love.
 Yes, thou art the land I prize above
 All others known to me,
 Thou art the land so dearly loved,
 Sweet land of liberty!

—A. W. B.

McCUTCHENVILLE, July 26, 1845.

Of this poet all the other works have perished, and of his name nothing remains but the initials. The poem itself will doubtless suggest to some of our readers a rather clear imitation of an ode which is sometimes sung in the churches.

Next in order of time, is the remarkable poem which was published for the first and only time in the *Democratic Pioneer* for January 9, 1847, and which, with the editorial note that preceded it, we give entire.

The following lines some may suppose to be borrowed, but Mr. Harris informed us that they are wholly original, no portion being selected. These lines contain something sublime and beautiful, as every one will admit upon a perusal. It is altogether in the author's own style, and without alteration or amendment:

THE PRESENT AT PARTING.

Ellan dear, here is a book,
 To pick one for you great pains I took.
 And if I never do return,
 My heart for you will always burn.

Ellan dear, do not take it amiss,
 But take it with a parting kiss,
 And wherever you may be,
 When you look at this you will think of me.

Ellan dear, thou art a friend,
 On whom a person may depend,
 And with you and your good heart,
 I am sorrow that I have to part.

Ellan dear, I must now go,
 I bear good will to friend and foe,
 The time has come, I now must I,
 Bid you, my dear, a long good by.

—By J. A. Harris.

Notwithstanding the doubts suggested in the preliminary note, we unhesitatingly pronounce the foregoing poem to be wholly original. There is no question but that Mr. Harris made it entirely out of his own head, and had plenty of chips and blocks left.

The rare and authentic specimen of original indigenous poetry appeared in the *Pioneer* of January 19, 1849. The author, Robert Taggart, was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, whose pious aversion to the sinful amusement of dancing found or forced an utterance in the following song. The introductory note, and the song itself—with the exception of one verse, which, containing more truth than poetry, is especially liable to misconstruction—are copied literally.

At the request of a friend, and in compliance with a resolution passed by a number of persons, we publish the following lines as written by Mr. Taggart :

ORIGINAL SONG.

You countries and cities, I pray you draw near,
 A comical ditty you quickly shall hear,
 The boys about here they think to advance,
 By courting the girls and learning to dance,
 And its O shame for them.

The boys about here they think theirs the plan,
 You'll not say one word but you'll have it again;
 And more they'll put to it, they will if they can,
 And many a boy sits up for a man.
 And its O shame for them.

Their jackets is short as e're they can be,
 And in their bosoms they'll wear a gold key;
 Their pantaloons they must have up to their chin,
 And they're buckled and strapped like a horse in a sling.
 And its O shame for them.

But now we leave off these sporting young lads,
 And go to the girls, they're ten times as bad;
 They'll powder their hair and rowlers they'll wear,
 And just like an owl in the bush they'll appear,
 And its fine fun for them.

They'll go to the church and down they will sit,
 They'll laugh and they'll not know at what,
 They'll laugh and they'll point and they'll think themselves wise,
 And they can't get a man if they would lay down their lives,
 And its fine fun for them.

Oh, when they go there, their box they'll pull out;
 They nit it a crack to make you look about;
 They'll hand it to one, they'll hand it to two,
 Saying, Sir, won't you take it, or Madam won't you?
 And its fine fun for them.

With ribbands and lace they toss off their head,
 And with a gauze veil they'll cover their face;
 Their top-locks and lug-locks look wonderful queer,
 And they hold up their head like a stiff-bridled mare.
 And its fine fun for them.

The following lines, which have a somewhat familiar sound, purport to have been "written for the *Wyandot Tribune*," and were published in that

paper on June 30, 1849. That the greater portion of them had been written before for some other purpose is quite probable:

NIGHT.

I love the dark and gloomy night,
When moon and stars are hid from sight:
When deafening thunders awful roll,
And lightnings flash from pole to pole.

When Nature rests in silent awe,
As if to scan some secret flaw,
Amid her vast and ponderous wheels,
While all creation trembling reels.

Thus when the elements contend,
And lightnings with the darkness blend,
I'd have some fair one by me then,
To watch the tempest's gathering might.

How grand the scene! how best the choice
Of such an one in such an hour!
The dismal heavens would form our bower,
As blackning clouds around us lower.

UPPER SANDUSKY, June 30, 1849.

—C. G. F.

For a few years afterward Wyandot County struggled along as best it could, without a sacred or other poet, until C. G. Mugg took charge of the *Wyandot Pioneer*, and in the omniverous spirit which marked his control of that paper, became his own poet. As a fair example of his best style, we give the general reflections with which he concluded a lengthy poem on the subject of Col. Crawford's rather well-known mishap, published in the *Pioneer* of October 29, 1857, and entitled "Battle Island." After portraying the varying fortunes and final result of the fight, our poet continues:

Long years have passed, and many a morn and eve,
Time's changes on the face of nature weave;
Where once the wigwam of the savage stood,
Or where unseen in pathless solitude,
Roamed the wild deer and beast of prey alone,
By marshy fen, by reeds and grass o'ergrown,
All these have passed away and in their place,
Are dwellings of a nobler, better race.

Where once the Indian village decked the plain,
Bright summer shows her fields of waving grain,
Which in the spring and early summer bloom,
Blossom alike o'er white and red—man's tomb.
To thee, thou Battle Isle, changes but few have come,
Since erst the Wyandot thy shade his home
Had made. Now wave thy oaks as green as when
Thou shelteredst in their need brave Crawford and his men.

Though near an hundred years have fled,
Thy shade still reaches o'er the slumbering dead,
That sleep in one huge grave, by midnight fires
Dug, for our murdered Anglo-Saxon sires.
God rest them! May their children ever keep
Sacred the spot where their forefathers sleep,
And may they make that mound, in years to come,
A sacred shrine—a proud mausoleum.

The same poet editor produced "A Lay of the Heart," which was given to the public in the *Pioneer* of January 14, 1858. The first of the four verses composing this lay is quoted as a fair example of its author's sentimental poetry:

Fairest of earth's bright-eyed daughters,
 Milder thou than breath of morn
 Gladsome as the chime of waters,
 O'er the wold at twilight borne,
 List the lay of one who loves thee,
 One but who lives in thy smile—
 Dearer far to him than any,
 Gem that gleams on Eastern isle.

“The Upper Sandusky Bard,” whose lengthy productions in poetry were published in several numbers of the *Democratic Union*, beginning with January, 1858, was another whose poetic efforts, perhaps, entitle him to some recognition in these pages, but as before intimated, his articles all verge upon the extreme of prolixity, and as space and time with us are valuable, we will cordially delegate the task of their reproduction to those possessing more appreciation and more leisure.

Again turning to the last article contributed by Mr. Sears, we find him commenting upon the only poetess Wyandot County has produced as follows:

“Though we disclaim any credit for so ordinary an act of politeness, we trust our readers will not overlook the fact, that the places of honor in these sketches have been reserved for our only poetess, the sweet and sentimental songstress, who gave to the world the gushings of her gentle heart. in a small 16mo volume, bound in muslin and modestly labeled, ‘Lute’s Poems.’ ”

Turning to the title page, we are introduced with somewhat more formality to “Poems by Lute, respectfully dedicated to M. C. H.:

O let us seek some friendly isle,
 Far o'er the deep blue sea,
 Where none save nature's own sweet smile,
 Will rest on you and me;
 Where frowns we've met in other years,
 Will sink in Lethe's streams,
 Where pa-sing smiles and bitter tears,
 Will never haunt our dreams.

“Printed for the author at the establishment of the United Brethren, at Dayton, Ohio, 1858.”

While the opening lines of the dedicatory strains above quoted remind us somewhat forcibly of the fate of that unfortunate colt which was drowned in attempting to cross the river to get a drink, and although there are many other passages in the book where impulsive genius has set the rules of composition and grammar at defiance; yet it is our only printed volume of poetry—it may be the only one we shall ever have—and we are determined to make the most of it. Consider for a moment, in a proper spirit of thankfulness, and without exulting over our less fortunate neighbors, how few of the eighty odd counties in Ohio have a printed volume of their own home-made poetry.

“Lute’s Poems” are the unassisted work of a young lady who was brought up in Wyandot County, whose intellectual training was the work of our common and other schools, and whose heart here received that education of love, hope and disappointment which finds full expression in the volume before us.

Such selections as our space permits will be given for the benefit of our readers, the most of whom will never see ought more of the contents of this privately printed and already very scarce book. There are many religious poems, notable among which are *Kedron*, *Jesus Wept*, *Jerusalem* and *The*

Reconciliation. The last-named is Miltonic, both in style and subject, and treats of Adam and Eve's criminations, recriminations and final reconciliation after the ejection from Eden.

There are many pieces devoted to the perpetuation of the very laudable affections of the author as a sister and daughter, some obituary feeling offerings to departed friends, a few fancy sketches such as *The Fairy's Tale* and *The Aborigines*, and also something philosophic, and didactic in reference to Homer and Napoleon; yet, among them all, we prefer those pieces which treat of the gentle passion, those outpourings of the heart, whose intensity might almost compensate the lack of genius. Our few extracts, which will be confined to this class, can have no more fitting introduction than the hymn to the god with plump cheeks, who with bow and quiver, and without trowsers, is worshiped openly or in secret, by all sentimental young ladies under the name of

CUPID.

Little, flying gleam of fancy,
 Little ray
 Chasing peace away,
 Every day, and every hour,
 Proves more absolute his power,—
 Habitant of every nation,
 Handed down through all creation,
 Here, there, everywhere,
 Making mischief where he can,
 In the heart of man.

Little flying gleam of fancy,
 Little ray,
 Chasing peace away,
 Styled by some a gift from heaven,
 Others say, whence unforgiven—
 Spirits dwell in blackest night,
 He has 'scaped and come to light.

Loved by some, and scorned by others;
 Still their hatred never smothers
 The bright fires which he starts,
 On the altar of our hearts.

Another poem is addressed to some faithless swain, and entitled:

YOU CANNOT QUITE FORGET ME.

You cannot quite forget me—
 Go leave me if you will—
 But lingering memories of me
 Will haunt your pathway still.

The tears when we have parted,
 The smiles when we have met,
 The kindly words we've spoken,
 You never can forget.

You cannot quite forget me,
 Although another shrine
 May claim your priceless favor,
 You'll often think of mine.

The smiles from some one fairer,
 Awhile may drown regret,
 But still our sunny mornings
 You never can forget.

And then in a spirit of despondency, doubtless caused by that fellow's persistent efforts to forget her, the fair songstress declared:

I'LL NEVER LOVE AGAIN.

Yes, yes, the happy dream is past,
To retain it I was vain;
But 'twas delusion now I know,
And I'll never love again.

O! may the past, the dreamy past,
As the summer rose depart;
And again I'll mingle with the gay,
But with a heavier heart.

For still fond memories of the past,
I ever will retain,
Remembering him I used to love,
I'll never love again.

Yet, despite the disappointment and deception, faithlessness and broken vows, true to the promptings and the destiny of the female heart, she continues to love under all disadvantages, as evidence of which we cite the concluding poem in this volume, and with it close our sketch of the early poets and poetry of Wyandot County:

TO ———.

They tell me, love, they tell me,
That thou art sadly changed,
That from the one that lived for thee
Thy heart is now estranged.

They tell me of thy baseness,
To send a sickening dart,
In thoughtless ease and trifling mood,
Into a trusting heart.

But this heart will never cherish
One bitter thought of you,
But live to love thy memory,
Of time when thou was't true

Thou was't not false—O! no,
Not ever false as now,
Once truth was pictured in thine eye,
And stamped upon thy brow.

And though thou'st proved, basely false,
And played a traitor's part,
Methinks that still an honor's gleam
Must nestle in thine heart.

They tell me to forget thee,
And that at pleasure's shrine
I may lose in oblivion,
The love which still is thine.

The following beautiful and expressive poem was written by Frank E. Dumm, who has gained considerable distinction as an elocutionist, and a very brilliant writer for one of his years. He was born in Upper Sandusky August 22, 1862, and is a son of R. D. Dumm, editor of the *Wyandot Union*:

LENA'S MOTHER.

DECLAMATION.

Where is your mother? Come, Lena dear,
 Stand close by my side, first wipe off that tear.
 In a land far away—beautiful land—
 A maiden there lived—child, give me your hand—
 A blithe, happy maid, who played all day long,
 So sweet was her smile and bright was her song,
 That the boatmen who passed on the river below
 Would silence their oars e'er turning to go.
 The easel-bowed trav'ler would slacken his pace
 To gaze on the gems that shone in her face;
 And turn as he passed to imprint on his mind
 The beauty and light he was leaving behind.

So fair was this maiden, my Lena, child,
 So innocent, artless, so undefiled,
 That the country lads with much emotion,
 Spoke the barden of their heart's devotion;
 But she loved one, and only one, and he!
 Well, Lena, child, he was somewhat like me.

She used to sing a plaintive song, so sweet,
 It mocked the river's rippling feet;
 It was a mellow, mother's lullaby;
 I'll sing it child, if you'll come nigh:

LULLABY.

Slumber as sweet as the breath of the roses,
 Close Lena's lids, protect Lena's sleep,
 For man never knows what the morrow proposes,
 What snares on the land, what rocks in the deep;
 Sleep, Lena, sleep,
 Angels will keep
 Ever by thee,
 Ever nigh thee,
 And lead you through dreamland's beautiful highways—
 Mansions and bowers and woodlands and by-ways—
 Sleep, Lena, sleep.

DECLAMATION.

Sweet lullaby, how it brings back to me
 The time, child, when you sat on my knee,
 With your soft white hands clasped closely in mine—
 A look on your face that was half divine;
 And with tears in my eyes and drooping head,
 I gazed on the patient face of the dead.

How sweet to my soul came that lullaby,
 And lightened the grief of both you and I—
 Sleep, Lena, sleep,
 Angels will keep
 Ever nigh you,
 Ever by you;
 The smile on her face, the light in her eye,
 Spoke thro' the soul that ascended on high.

Come, child, we'll sing your mother's lullaby,
 And softly, child, for her spirit is nigh;
 Sweetly, too, and let a tear dim the eye—
 Sweet, mellow, Lena's mother's lullaby.

(Repeat Lullaby.)

Heard you not, Lena, child, the voice that long
 Has been lost to our joys, echo the song?
 Or heard you not flowers sighing to me
 From a grassy mound, far over the sea?
 Nor felt you the dread of silence that fell
 On the mystic life, o'er the magic spell
 That bears each token of life's fitful ways,
 To the souls that revel in sun-lit days?
 Heard you not a step so soft and light,
 Falling as sweetly as rays of bright
 Golden sunbeams, and then gliding away—
 Leaving a shadow 'mid shadows to play?
 That was your mother, Lena, watching nigh
 So softly echoing our lullaby.

LULLABY.

Slumber as soft as the breath of the roses,
 Close Lena's lid's, protect Lena's sleep,
 For man never knows what the morrow proposes,
 What snares on the land, what rocks in the deep.
 Sleep, Lena, sleep,
 Angels will keep
 Ever by thee,
 Ever nigh thee,
 And lead you through dreamland's beautiful highways,
 Mansions and bowers and woodlands and by-ways—
 Sleep, Lena, sleep.



CHAPTER XI.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

POPULATION OF TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS BY DECADES—THE STANDING OF TOWNSHIPS IN 1845—TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—INDIAN TRAILS—WAGON ROADS—RAILROADS—POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS—STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1882—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IN the endeavor to show the gradual progress of the county of Wyandot during the past forty years (likewise its present resources), and for reasons which should be obvious to the general reader, we have here arranged under one general heading sundry topics, each of which, if treated independently, would not furnish sufficient material to form separate chapters.

POPULATION.

Wyandot County began its existence in the spring of 1845, with about 5,000 white inhabitants; that its progress has been rapid with respect to population, is clearly shown by the following tabulated statement, which has been compiled with much care from the United States census reports:

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.	YEARS.			
	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Antrim Township, including the following villages.....	1928	1061	1245	756
Nevada* Village (part of). (See Eden Township.).....	790			
Wyandot Village.....	130			
Crane Township, including the following villages.....	5032	3876	2877	1544
Upper Sandusky Village.....	3545	2564	1599	783
Mononcue Village.....	50			
Crawford Township, including the following villages.....	2213	1860	1626	1301
Carey Village.....	1148	692		
Crawfordsville Village.....	61			
Eden Township, including the following villages.....	1793	1423	1247	643
Edenville Village.....	50			
Little York Village.....	50			
Nevada* Village (part of). (See Antrim Township).....	246			
Jackson Township, including the village of Kirby.....	1331	771	603	395
Kirby Village.....	294			
Marseilles Township, including the village of Marseilles.....	840	603	693	539
Marseilles Village.....	273	251		
Miffin Township.....	1455	866	870	570
Pitt Township, including the following villages.....	1268	991	957	886
Fowler City Village.....	126			
Little Sandusky Village.....	182			
Richland Township, including the village of Wharton.....	1676	1271	1014	599
Wharton Village.....	399			
Ridge Township.....	639	584	583	501
Salem Township.....	1548	1103	1070	738
Sycamore Township, including the following village.....	1058	850	937	880
Sycamore Village.....	272			
Tymochtee Township, including the following villages.....	1620	1631	1874	1817
Belle Vernon Village.....	112			
McCutchenville Village.....	230			
Mexico Village.....	115			
Tymochtee Village.....	38			
Total population by decades.....	22401	18553	15596	11169

* Total population of the village of Nevada, in 1880, lying in Antrim and Eden Townships, 1,036.

THE STANDING OF TOWNSHIPS IN 1845.

Antrim—Number of tax-payers assessed for personal property, 75; acres of land, 8,603½; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$25,995; value of town lots, including buildings, \$738; horses, in number, 134; value, \$5,360; cattle, in number, 238; value, \$1,904; merchants capital, and money at interest, \$501; pleasure carriages, in number, 1; value, \$40; total amount of taxable property, \$33,639; State tax, \$335.47; county tax, \$218.65; road tax, \$50.45.

Crane—Number of inhabitants assessed for personal property, 57; horses in number, 85; value, \$3,400; cattle, in number, 100; value, \$800; merchant's capital, and money at interest, \$1,950; pleasure carriages, in number, 2; value, \$100; total amount of taxable property, \$6,250; State tax, \$43.75; county and school tax, \$40.62; poor tax, \$31.25; road tax, \$9.37; total amount of taxes assessed, \$125.

Crawford—Number of tax-payers assessed for personal property, 165; acres of land, 17,830; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$38,868; value of town lots, including buildings, \$2,288; horses, in number, 252; value, \$10,080; cattle, in number, 690; value, \$5,520; merchant's capital and money at interest, \$2,185; pleasure carriages, in number, 9; value, \$480; total amount of taxable property, \$59,421; State tax, \$415.94; county and school tax, \$386.23; road tax, \$89.13; total amount of taxes assessed, \$891.31.

Eden—Number of tax-payers assessed for personal property, 18; acres of land, 2,704; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$8,452; horses, in number, 26; value, \$1,040; cattle, in number, 56; value, \$448; pleasure carriages, in number, 2; value, \$105; total amount of taxable property, \$10,045; State tax, \$70.31; county and school tax, \$65.29; road tax, \$15.06; total amount of taxes assessed, \$150.67.

Jackson—Number of inhabitants assessed for personal property, 48; acres of land, 15,686; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$20,352; horses, in number, 65; value of same, \$2,600; cattle, in number, 145; value of same, \$1,160; total amount of taxable property, \$24,112; State tax, \$168.78; county and school tax, \$156.72; road tax, \$36.16; total amount of taxes levied, \$361.68.

Mifflin—Number of inhabitants assessed for personal property, 60; acres of land, 6,162; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$12,392; horses, in number, 86; value, \$3,440; cattle, in number, 169; value, \$1,352; merchant's capital and money at interest, \$114; total amount of taxable property, \$17,298; State tax, \$121.08; county and school tax, \$112.43; road tax, \$25.94.

Marseilles—Number of inhabitants assessed for personal property, 86; acres of land, 14,460; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$34,496; value of town lots, including buildings, \$2,889; horses, in number, 126; value, \$5,040; cattle, in number, 304; value, \$2,432; merchants' capital and money at interest, \$7,925; pleasure carriages, in number, 2; value, \$140; total amount of taxable property, \$52,522; State tax, \$367.65; county and school tax, \$341.39; road tax, \$78.78; total amount of taxes levied, \$787.83.

Pitt.—Number of tax payers assessed for personal property, 121; acres of land, 9,936; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$28,694; value of town lots, including buildings, \$2,110; horses in number, 200; value, \$8,000; cattle in number, 425; value, \$3,400; merchants' capital and money at interest, \$4,490; pleasure carriages in number, 6; value, \$450; total

amount of taxable property, \$47,144; State tax, \$300; county and school tax, \$306.43; road tax, \$70.71; total amount of taxes assessed, \$707.16.

Richland.—Number of inhabitants assessed for personal property, 62; acres of land, 17,279; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$30,959; value of town lots, including buildings, \$36; horses in number, 79; value, \$3,160; cattle in number, 165; value, \$1,320; merchants' capital and money at interest, \$139; total amount of taxable property, \$35,614; State tax, \$249.29; county and school tax, \$231.49; township tax, \$35.61; road tax, 124.64; total amount of taxes levied, \$641.05.

Ridge.—Number of inhabitants assessed for personal property, 67; acres of land, 9,678; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$18,328; value of town lots, including buildings, \$133; horses in number, 107; value of same, \$4,280; cattle in number, 161; value of same, \$1,288; pleasure carriages in number, 1; value \$40; total amount of taxable property, \$24,069; State tax, \$168.48; county and school tax, \$156.44; road tax, \$36.10; total amount of taxes levied, \$361.03.

Salem.—Number of inhabitants assessed for personal property, 34; acres of land, 5,114; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$9,420; horses in number, 53; value, \$2,120; cattle in number, 131; value, \$1,048; total amount of taxable property, \$12,588; State tax, \$88.11; county and school tax, \$81.82; road tax, \$18.88; total amount of taxes levied, \$188.82.

Sycamore.—Number of tax payers assessed for personal property, 123; acres of land, 13,372; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$36,380; horses in number, 230; value, \$9,200; cattle in number, 446; value, \$3,568; merchants' capital and money at interest, \$200; pleasure carriages in number, 10; value, \$535; total amount of taxable property, \$49,903; State tax, \$349.32; county and school tax, \$324.36; township tax, \$49.90; road tax, \$74.85; total amount of taxes assessed, \$798.44.

Tymochtee.—Number of tax payers assessed for personal property, 260; acres of land, 17,180; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$47,518; value of town lots, including buildings, \$8,272; horses in number, 387; value, \$15,460; cattle in number, 636; value, \$5,088; merchants' capital and money at interest, \$7,919; pleasure carriages in number, 16; value, \$873; total amount of taxable property, \$85,150; State tax, \$596.05; county and school tax, \$553.47; township tax, \$42.57; road tax, \$127.72; total amount of taxes levied, \$1,319.82½.

Grand Summary.—Number of inhabitants assessed for personal property, 1,176; acres of land, 138,005; value of lands, including houses, mills, etc., \$310,954; value of town lots,* including buildings, \$16,066; horses in number, 1,830; value of same, \$73,200; cattle in number, 3,366; value of same, \$29,328; merchants' capital and money at interest, \$25,444; pleasure carriages in number, 49; value of same, \$2,763; total amount of taxable property, \$457,755; State tax, \$3,204.28½; county and school tax, \$2,975.40; township tax, \$128.09; poor tax, \$31.25; road tax, \$757.86; total amount of taxes levied in 1845, \$7,096.89½.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Indian Trails.—The first white men to visit this region—the Indian traders, and the equally adventurous hunters and trappers—found their way from stream to stream, from prairie to prairie, and from one valley to another by following the trails or paths then in use by the Indians.

* This summary does not include the town lots, etc., in the town of Upper Sandusky, nor the lands and value thereof in Crane Township, which were not mentioned in the assessment of 1845.

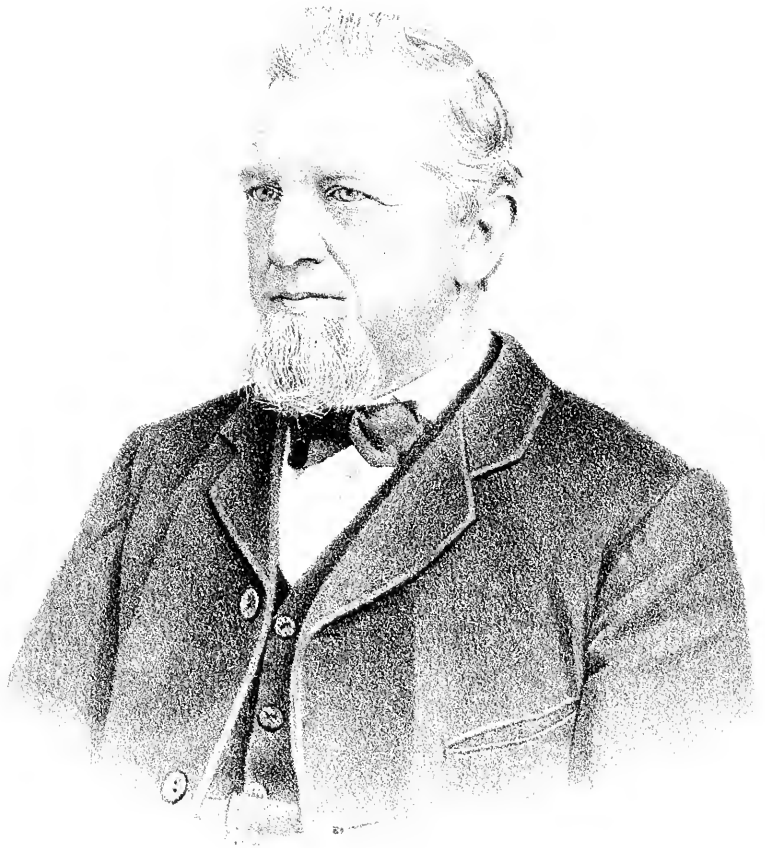
The latter certainly displayed much astuteness, or, if we may use the term, engineering skill, in the choice of their routes of travel, for the same paths were pursued by the traders with their pack-horse trains. Next they were followed by the rude military roads hewed out by the axmen and pioneers attached to the American armies under Gen. Harrison and others during the war of 1812-15. Next came the highways, constructed under State authority. Then followed the ordinary wagon roads, and lastly, the railways of the present day.

At this late day, and with no authentic evidence as a guide, it is impossible to describe the route of the various trails which led through this immediate region during its occupation by the Indians. It is a well-authenticated fact, however, that, from time immemorial, the Wyandots and other Indians used a broad and well-defined trail, which in its course northward from the head-waters of the Scioto River to Sandusky Bay, led directly over the site of the present town of Upper Sandusky. Another favorite route with the aborigines, termed the "Old War Trace," intersected the trail just mentioned at Upper Sandusky, and thence led off in a southeasterly course through the present towns of Caledonia, Mount Gilead, Fredericktown and Mount Vernon, down Old Creek to White Woman River. Doubtless many other minor trails crossed and led into the broad paths above referred to, but, as before intimated, it is now an impracticable task to even attempt to describe them.

Wagon Roads, Ferries, etc.—Without a doubt, the first attempt at road-making by the whites in the territory now embraced by Wyandot County, took place during the year 1812. This route, called the "Old War Road," was cut out by Gen. Harrison's soldiers, and passed in a nearly north and south direction through Upper Sandusky and the central part of the present county. Some years after the close of the war of 1812-15, and by a treaty stipulation with the Wyandot Indians, a State road was marked out and somewhat improved, which led from Delaware to Upper Sandusky, and thence on to Lake Erie, *via* the towns now known as Tiffin, Fremont, etc. This road became well established, and for many years was the chief highway leading into this region. However, as the country settled up, public highways became indispensable, and they were slowly and gradually made, simultaneously with the building of the log cabin residences and the development of farms.

A number of roads were authorized to be laid out in this region by the authorities of Marion, Crawford, Hancock and Hardin Counties before the organization of Wyandot County. Since that time a large number of others have been opened, and a vast sum of money, in the aggregate, appropriated to improve them. Yet the county cannot yet boast of a mile of turnpike or macadamized road, and as a result of the peculiar character of the soil, the ordinary highways during certain seasons of the year are well-nigh impassable.

By turning to the court records it is ascertained that in 1847 Joseph T. Torrey was denied the right to maintain a ferry over the Tymochtee Creek, on the State road leading from Upper to Lower Sandusky. In July of that year, however, Jacob Bugh and Daniel F. Hodge, under the firm name of Bugh & Hodge, were granted the privilege of keeping and maintaining for one year "a ferry over the Sandusky River where the road crosses the said river, east of McCutchenville;" and at November term, 1848, Michael Noel and Cornelius Shaw were granted a license for one year to keep and maintain a ferry "at a point on the Tymochtee Creek, where the road leading from Upper Sandusky to McCutchenville crosses said creek."



John Seider

Railroads.—Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company.—The corporate history and the changes which have led to this title, are briefly stated as follows: By a special charter, granted January 5, 1832 (O. L. 15), the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company was incorporated and vested with the right to construct a railway from Dayton via Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, to or near Upper Sandusky, Tiffin and Lower Sandusky, to Sandusky, Huron County; also to construct branches to the seats of justice of any county through which the road may be located.

Thereafter the following legislation furthering the interests of the corporation was had on the several dates specified:

An act to authorize a loan of credit of the State of \$200,000 to the said company, approved March 14, 1836 (34 O. L., 570).

An act to authorize the Commissioners of Logan County to subscribe for \$25,000 of the capital stock of the company, approved December 19, 1836 (35, O. L., 7).

An act to authorize the Commissioners of Hardin County to subscribe \$30,000 to the capital stock of the company, and, in case the railroad is located through the town of Kenton, to make a donation to the company of any lots owned by the county in or near Kenton; approved March 16, 1839 (37 O. L., 343).

An act to authorize the Commissioners of Hancock County to subscribe to the capital stock of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company the sum of \$60,000, or such sum as shall be sufficient to construct a railway or branch from the main track of said railway to the town of Findlay, and to pay such subscription; authorizes the said Commissioners to issue the bonds of the said county, bearing interest at not over six per cent per annum, payable to said railroad company, or any other person or body corporate, no bond so issued to be for a less sum than \$1,000; approved February 19, 1845 (43 O. L., 109).

Under the last-mentioned act, and the authority of the charter of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Findlay Branch Railroad was built from Carey, Wyandot County, on the main line, to Findlay, the county seat of Hancock County, a distance of 15.54 miles, and has ever since been operated and held as a part of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad.

On the 6th of February, 1847 (45 O. L., 65), an act was passed authorizing the town of Springfield to subscribe \$20,000 to the stock of the company, to be applied to construction between Springfield and Dayton; and two days later another act was passed (see 45 O. L., 87) authorizing the Commissioners of Clark County to subscribe, on behalf of said county, not exceeding \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, payment therefor to be made by transferring to it certificates to an equal amount of stock heretofore subscribed by said Commissioners in behalf of said county, to the capital stock of the Little Miami Railroad Company.

In the spring of 1847, an effort was made in Wyandot County to secure railway connections with the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad. Thus on the 21st of April, 1847, at a railroad meeting held in Upper Sandusky, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement looking to the building of a branch railroad from Upper Sandusky to connect with the railroad above mentioned, Dr. James McConnell was elected President; David Ayres, Vice President; and Samuel M. Worth, Secretary. Robert McKelly, Esq., then stated the object of the meeting. Whereupon Henry Peters, Moses H. Kirby, Robert

McKelly, John McCurdy and Samuel M. Worth were appointed a committee to ascertain the terms by which a railroad could be constructed from Upper Sandusky to intersect the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad. However, it appears that in view of certain difficulties attending the construction of the proposed branch railroad, and the fact that the building of an east and west trunk line to pass through Upper Sandusky was already being agitated, all further efforts regarding the branch road were abandoned.

The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company located and constructed its road from Tiffin to Sandusky by way of Bellevue. In 1851, the Sandusky City & Indiana Railroad Company, which was chartered by act of February 28 of that year (49 O. L., 434), proceeded to build a road from Tiffin to Sandusky via Clyde, and this route being deemed more favorable than the other, on December 1, 1854, the last-named company leased this road for the term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, which has since operated the same as a part of its line, ultimately abandoning the other route. The organization of the Sandusky City & Indiana Railroad Company is kept up for the purpose of perpetuating the lease, the interest of the companies being identical, and the road having been built in the interest of and with means furnished by the Mad River & Lake Erie Company, one person acting as President of both corporations.

On the 1st of June, 1854, the company leased the road of the Springfield & Columbus Railroad Company for the term of fifteen years, agreeing to stock and run the same out of the proceeds, paying first the operating expenses; second, the interest on the \$150,000 outstanding bonds of the Springfield & Columbus Company, and the balance to the lessor.

Subsequently, by a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County, of date February 23, 1858, the name of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company was changed to Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company. See Record of Corporations, office of Secretary of State, No. 1, p. 446. At that time the road was in full operation on that part of the line passing through Wyandot County.

On the 4th of February, 1865, a bill was filed by the trustee of one of the mortgages, covering the entire property, in the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County, against the company for foreclosure of mortgage and sale of the property; and on the 13th of October following, O. Follett was appointed Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the case, who operated the road under the orders of the court.

While the suit was pending, various parties interested entered into an agreement for a capitalization of the stock and debts of the company, a sale of the road, and a re-organization under the proceedings for foreclosure; and in pursuance of this arrangement an order was issued by the court to sell the entire property, including the rights and franchises of the company, which, accordingly, on the 5th of January, 1866, was sold by the Receiver and Master Commissioner to three Trustees, who purchased the same in trust for the benefit of the parties to the agreement of capitalization, which included nearly all the persons representing the stock and various classes of debt.

On the 2d of July, 1866, the certificate of re-organization, under the name of the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company, was filed in the office of the Secretary of State. See Record of Corporations No. 3, p. 518.

This company, on the 8th of October, 1866, leased its road and property for the term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the Cincinnati,

Dayton & Eastern Railroad Company, but by mutual agreement of the two companies, January 9, 1868, the lease was surrendered to the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company.

Two days later, on January 11, 1868, there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State (see Record of Corporation, No. 4, p. 64) a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County, changing the name of the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company to the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.

This last-named company, on the 28th of June, 1870, leased for a period of ninety-nine years, from July 1, 1870, renewable forever, the road, property and rights of the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company (successor to the Springfield & Columbus Railroad Company, heretofore named as lessors to the Mad River & Lake Erie Company), the latter agreeing to complete its line of road from London to Columbus by September 1, 1871, and to keep and maintain its corporate existence and organization, the first party to have the privilege of issuing coupon bonds to the amount of \$1,100,000, secured by mortgage or deed of trust on the property, and agreeing to maintain, use and operate the road from Columbus to Springfield, making such additions, etc., as the business may require, pay all running expenses, damages for loss or injury to property or persons, all taxes, etc., and to pay as rental, when in possession of the whole line between Springfield and Columbus, in equal quarterly payments, forty per centum of the gross earnings and income of the road between Springfield and Columbus; provided that when the aggregate thus to be paid shall exceed the sum of \$120,000; the first-named company shall pay, and the latter be entitled to receive fifty per centum only of such excess in addition, the first party guaranteeing that the annual payment to the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company shall not be less than \$80,000 each year.

The following in relation to the above lease is from the annual report of this company, June 30, 1872, to the Commissioner: "The lease has been modified so that this company, instead of paying forty per cent of the gross earnings of that road, guarantees the principal and interest of the bonds of the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and its stock, exchanged for stock of this company, share for share, is owned and held in trust by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company."

"The company has made a perpetual lease of that portion of its road extending from Springfield to Dayton, receiving therefor thirty-five per cent of the gross earnings, to the Cincinnati & Springfield Railway Company, by whom it was transferred, together with a lease in perpetuity of its own railway rights, privileges and franchises, to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company.

On the 8th of March 1881, this company, and the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company, leased their roads to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company, for ninety-nine years, renewable forever.

This road affords excellent facilities to the residents of the western part of Wyandot County, and running in a general northeast and southwest course, traverses, with sidings, 19.85 miles within the county limits. Its chief stations in Wyandot are Carey and Whartonsburg.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.—This company was organized in the summer of 1856, by the consolidation of the interests of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company (which was incorporated

February 24, 1848, by the Legislature of Ohio, and April 11, 1848, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania), the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company (which was incorporated March 20, 1850, by the Ohio Legislature, and ratified January 15, 1851, by the Indiana Legislature), and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, which was incorporated in Indiana September 22, 1852, by filing articles of association with the Secretary of State, and in Illinois by an act of the State Legislature dated February 5, 1853.

Turning to a report (dated at Pittsburgh, Penn., May 6, 1856), addressed to the stockholders of the three roads by George W. Cass, President of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Robert McKelly, President *pro tem.* of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, and Joseph K. Edgerton, President of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, we find the following facts concerning the early history of these roads.

The Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as originally incorporated, was authorized to extend its road from Pittsburgh to the State line of Indiana, in the direction of Fort Wayne. The company did not, however, deem it expedient to exercise the full power of its charter, and the present town of Crestline, a point on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 187 miles west of the city of Pittsburgh, was established as the western terminus of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad.

It was supposed in that early period in the history of the company, that the extension of the road westward from Crestline could be better carried on under the auspices of another and independent company. The road was, therefore, only constructed from Pittsburgh to Crestline, and was opened for business over its whole length on the 11th day of April, 1853.

Pending the progress of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, and with a view to its western extension to Fort Wayne, the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company was chartered and organized under the laws of Ohio and Indiana, and empowered to construct its road from Crestline to Fort Wayne. Liberal subscriptions were obtained from the counties along the line of the road, and from private individuals, and in the spring of 1852 the work of construction was commenced. On the 1st of November, 1854, the road was opened from Crestline to Fort Wayne, a distance of 131 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The Pennsylvania and the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Companies had also aided largely in its construction by their means and credit, and in 1856 owned about one-fourth of the road, its rolling stock, etc.

The successful commencement and progress of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad led to the organization in September, 1852, under the general railroad laws of Indiana, of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, with power to build a railroad from Fort Wayne, Ind., the western terminus of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, to the city of Chicago, Ill. This organization was strongly encouraged by the officers of the road first mentioned in this paragraph. Indeed, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Companies were regarded as so strongly identified in interests that both were placed under the care of the same President, and obtained station grounds in common at Fort Wayne.

The Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company subscribed \$100,000 of the stock of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and the Ohio & Indiana Company made a similar subscription to the amount of \$213,550.

The Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was commenced in the summer of 1853, and its completion by January, 1854, was confidently expected, but unavoidable delays, monetary depressions, etc., occurred, and at the time of the consolidation of the three roads in 1856, as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne

& Chicago Railroad, only 20 miles of the 147 miles from Fort Wayne to Chicago were finished.

The relative value of the stocks agreed upon at the time of consolidation were as follows: Ohio & Pennsylvania, 120; Ohio & Indiana, 100; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 106.

Length of each road: Pittsburgh to Crestline, 187 miles; Crestline to Fort Wayne, 131 miles; Fort Wayne to Chicago, 147 miles. Air line distances between the same points: Pittsburgh to Crestline, 146 miles; Crestline to Fort Wayne, 126 miles; Fort Wayne to Chicago, 136 miles.

Not deeming it pertinent to this work to follow further the history of the consolidated organization—to give an account of its litigations, transfers, leases, etc.—we invite the attention of the reader to a few matters of local interest connected with the history of this grand avenue of travel and commerce, now operated as a part of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system, which in passing through the central part of Wyandot from east to west, having the towns of Nevada, Upper Sandusky and Kirby as its principal stations, has 24.44 miles of road bed in this county, including 4.20 miles of sidings.

The first action taken by the people of Upper Sandusky to secure railway facilities, or rather the route of the then proposed Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad through their town, resulted in a meeting being held in the court house on the night of December 30, 1848. At that time Robert Taggart was elected President, and William King, Secretary. Various speeches were made, and a number of resolutions were adopted to further the end in view, but other details of the doings of this assemblage have not been preserved.

In complying with the provisions of the thirteenth section of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company," approved March 20, 1850, a majority of the votes polled at an election held in Wyandot County on the 8th day of October, 1850, were in favor of the proposition that the Commissioners of the county subscribe to the capital stock of the said company \$50,000. Two days later, however, a writ was issued from the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which enjoined the Commissioners from subscribing to the capital stock of the road. Thereupon they (the Commissioners) refused to proceed in the matter, and retained Messrs. Berry, Sears, McKelly and Kirby, as attorneys in a suit in chancery brought by John Carey and others in the Common Pleas Court of Wyandot County. This case was continued until March term, 1854, when (considering the fact that the railroad in question was nearly completed without aid from Wyandot County*) the injunction, by the consent of both parties was made perpetual.

The railroad buildings at Upper Sandusky and the railroad bridge over the river at the same place were built in the summer of 1853. On Friday, November 11, 1853, the completion of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad to Upper Sandusky was celebrated at the latter place by the firing of cannon, with music, speeches, etc., and a grand supper at the Exchange Hotel. The first through passenger train from Pittsburgh reached Upper Sandusky on Friday, January 20, 1854. It here made connection with the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, which led to Sandusky and Cincinnati. Mr. Mills, in 1854, became the first telegraph operator at Upper Sandusky. At the same time E. P. Copeland was known as the first freight and ticket agent.

*The town of Upper Sandusky subscribed \$15,000 to the capital stock of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, which was paid.

However, the latter was succeeded in the course of a few weeks by Curtis Berry.

Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.—This company was incorporated May 28, 1872, under the general act of May 1, 1852, the incorporators being M. M. Greene, P. W. Huntington, B. E. Smith, W. G. Deshler, James A. Wilcox and John L. Gill, of Columbus, Ohio, who were empowered to construct a railroad from the city of Columbus to the city of Toledo, through the counties of Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Wyandot, Seneca, Wood and Lucas, a distance of 123.7 miles. The capital stock named in the certificate of incorporation is \$2,500,000, which by law is divided into shares of \$50 each. On the 1st of July, 1872, subscription books were opened in Columbus and Toledo. During the succeeding three months, \$270,000 having been duly subscribed, the incorporators called a meeting of the stockholders, which was held in the city of Columbus on the 13th day of November following, and nine Directors were duly elected. On the same day the Directors met and organized the company, by the election of the proper officers. One year later—October 15, 1873—the line of the road was permanently located through the towns of Delaware, Marion, Upper Sandusky, Carey and Fostoria. The bids for construction were opened August 4, 1875, and on the 16th of the same month a contract was concluded with Miller, Smith & Co. They commenced work the next day, and in November, 1876, the work upon the line from Marion to Columbus was sufficiently completed to justify the company in complying with the urgent solicitation of the stockholders and business men along the route to commence running trains. This was done at considerable cost in proportion to the amount of business, which was, necessarily, limited on so short a distance upon a new and incomplete road.

On the 9th of November, 1876, a contract was made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for joint use of the Toledo & Woodville road from Walbridge to Toledo, five and one-half miles, including the bridge of that road over the Maumee River at Toledo, and its depots and other terminal facilities in that city.

Early in January, 1877, the entire line was so far completed that through business was commenced, and regular trains were run between Columbus and Toledo, under an arrangement with the contractors, who were, however, occupied for some time after that in finishing up the road, so that it was not fully completed and accepted by the company until July following. This road—118.2 miles—was constructed, fully equipped and provided with all the necessary and proper terminal accommodations in Columbus* and Toledo, at a cost of \$3,338,507.54.

In July, 1881, this road—the Columbus & Toledo Railroad—was sold to a syndicate, and the name was thereupon changed to the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad.

In passing through the central part of Wyandot County, in a northwest and southeast course, 24.40 miles of road bed, including 2.26 miles of sidings are required. The principal stations in the county are Fowler, Upper Sandusky, where it crosses the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, and Carey where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway.

POST OFFICES.

Under this heading will be found a complete list of Wyandot County's

*In Columbus, on the 22d of February, 1877, an arrangement was effected with the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company, for the joint use of its terminal property.

post offices and postmasters, which, through the courtesy of Hon. George E. Seney, the present Member of Congress from this district, and Hon. Louis A. Brunner, the present Speaker *pro tem.* of the Ohio House of Representatives, has been procured especially for this work from the books of the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C.

BELLE VERNON—(Late in Crawford County).

Jacob Curtis, May 10, 1842; Ezekiel Eckleberry, Jr., September 11, 1848; Ashford Stover, December 10, 1855; Seldon T. Payne, May 29, 1861; J. V. Stevenson, March 12, 1867; Jacob Staum, December 22, 1870; David Dubre, October 25, 1871; Daniel Pope, January 2, 1879; Daniel Bope, January 20, 1879; Marshal B. Snover, April 2, 1883.

BIG TURTLE.

Thomas Wolverton, May 29, 1854. Discontinued December 10, 1855.

BOWSHERVILLE—(Late in Crawford County).

William H. Hudt, October 31, 1839; Albert Mears, October 17, 1845; Barnet Hughes, September 19, 1863. Discontinued April 17, 1865.

CRAWFORD—(Late in Crawford County).

George Ames, November 15, 1844; Abraham Myers, July 29, 1845. Name changed to "Carey," June 5, 1848.

CAREY—(Late Crawford P. O.).

Abraham Myers, June 5, 1848; Samuel B. Turner, July 5, 1861; Roswell Perry, December 4, 1865; David Jay, March 2, 1868; Robert Gregg, February 22, 1869; James W. Herndon, June 24, 1881. Re-appointed (Pres.) April 2, 1883; (President and Senate), December 20, 1883.

CRAWFORD.

Joseph D. Baxter, June 5, 1848; George Unger, June 27, 1848; William Parker, June 11, 1849; Reuben Savidge, November 17, 1851; Solomon Hare, April 6, 1855. Discontinued November 12, 1860. Re-established January 15, 1877, and McDowell M. Carey appointed. McDonough M. Carey, January 31, 1877.

DEUNQUOT.

James Culver, June 3, 1880.

KIRBY.

James C. Culbertson, September 26, 1854; Franklin Hilliard, December 15, 1855; Hugh H. Long, May 14, 1857; James Warren, September 27, 1858; Perry Knox, July 26, 1861; Franklin Pope, February 22, 1864; Ormund W. Johnson, December 11, 1865; Silas S. DeBolt, October 4, 1869; Luzern E. Landon, May 2, 1872.

LITTLE SANDUSKY—(Late in Crawford County).

Joseph E. Fouke, July 10, 1841; John Q. A. Worth, October 9, 1846; Joseph E. Fouke, November 8, 1849; William E. Hurxthal, November 1, 1850; Joseph E. Fouke, February 16, 1852; John F. Myers, September 5, 1853; Robert W. Malone, March 14, 1855; John S. Fouke, July 22, 1856; Samuel M. Worth, April 25, 1861; Joseph Wilmith, December 31, 1864; James Whittaker, November 4, 1880.

LOVELL.

Jonathan Z. Walborn, January 10, 1877; John E. Kirby, December 23, 1878; Jonathan Z. Walborn, June 16, 1879; Jacob H. Foster, October 30, 1882.

McCUTCHEVILLE—(Late in Crawford County).

Michael Brackley, August 8, 1840; Roswell Perry, July 24, 1845; Henry Freet, February 28, 1849; James M. Chamberlin, November 13, 1849; Henry V. Brinkerhoff, May 1, 1851; John Myers, July 26, 1853; George W. Hoffman, December 9, 1856; David Hoffman, Jr., January 26, 1858.

MARSEILLES—(Late in Marion County).

Jasper Hunt, August 3, 1844; William M. Chesney, September 23, 1845; James P. Maddox, September 28, 1847; Charles Merriman, February 8, 1849; Lewis Merriman, December 30, 1851; John M. Chesney, July 29, 1853; Robert H. Mitchell, September 19, 1861; William M. Thompson, September 16, 1865; Charles W. Gates, June 21, 1866; J. O. Studebaker, April 3, 1876; George W. Davis, January 16, 1882; Josiah Smith, July 3, 1882; John W. Kennedy, March 30, 1883.

MEXICO—(Late in Crawford County).

Nicholas S. McCullough, November 14, 1843; William Nowell, April 7, 1846; Jacob H. Funk, September 24, 1851; Jared M. Hord, November 4, 1853; Edward P. Marble, January 18, 1856; Henry C. Bogard, March 29, 1859; Adam R. Ganter, May 4, 1863; B. A. Wright, February 22, 1864; John N. Biggs, March 21, 1864; Henry M. Nichols, June 24, 1867; William Carr, March 20, 1871; Levi Gault, March 8, 1876; Levi F. Gault, April 6, 1876.

NEVADA.

William McJunkin, July 18, 1854; Robert Dixon, June 1, 1857; William McJunkin, March 22, 1858; Emanuel Aurand, January 29, 1859; Thomas J. Hinkle, August 9, 1860; William McJunkin, October 13, 1862; John Sheehy, January 10, 1867; Cyrenus De Jean, April 13, 1869; Thomas C. De Jean, October 19, 1874; William B. Woolsey, June 20, 1881.

PITT.

Cyrus Sears, January 15, 1877.

PLEASANT DALE—(Late in Hardin County).

Thomas Scott, March 23, 1846. Discontinued May 18, 1850.

SEAL.

James F. Wadsworth, December 26, 1850; Andrew Giegg, October 13, 1857; Elkanah F. Elliott, April 16, 1859; Philip Perdew, November 5, 1864; Hugh McKibbin, April 13, 1866; Benjamin Ulrick, November 22, 1867; John M. Lee, May 21, 1869; Levin D. Johnson, September 6, 1872; James Culver, November 3, 1873; Arthur S. Andrews, June 18, 1877.

SYCAMORE—(Late in Crawford County).

Samuel Hudson, October 19, 1831; Luther L. Pease, November 13, 1849; Alexander W. Brinkerhoff, November, 5, 1851; John Harper, January 21, 1857; Pemberton C. Kitchen, June 28, 1861; Abram N. Gibbs, October 13, 1862; John W. Reynolds, April 5, 1865; A. Saffelt, November 23, 1870;

Abram N. Gibbs, January 5, 1871; Frank Babcock, November 9, 1875; Francis M. Babcock, November 24, 1875; Henry M. Byers, June 4, 1877; John E. Kitchin, April 23, 1879; Mrs. Mary King, May 9, 1881.

TYMOCHTEE—(Late in Crawford County).

William Irvine, May 17, 1844; Samuel Kenan, May 24, 1845; Spencer St. John, September 13, 1847; Samuel B. Turner, April 9, 1850. Discontinued September 26, 1850. Re-established January 23, 1851, and James H. Williams appointed. Alfred Enninger, November 17, 1851; Ellis Carter, June 23, 1854; John Ringeisen, July 24, 1855; Joseph Sanders, October 3, 1861; George W. Freet, April 24, 1865; John A. Roberts, August 8, 1866; George W. Freet, June 26, 1867; Philip Enders, April 18, 1875; Levi W. Spetler, May 6, 1875; Henry Long, December 3, 1878. Discontinued September 20, 1881.

UPPER SANDUSKY (c. h.)—(Late in Crawford County).

Andrew McElvain, October 12, 1844; Hiram Flack, August 12, 1845; William T. Giles, January 21, 1846; John A. Morrison, April 21, 1846; Josiah Smith, January 12, 1847; Austin C. Hubbard, June 12, 1849; James W. Brown, March 19, 1850; William McCandlish, March 12, 1857; Lewis R. Seaman, August 8, 1864; William A. Lovett, January 24, 1865; Moses H. Kirby, August 28, 1866; William B. Hitchcock (President and Senate), April 20, 1867; Pietro Cuneo, April 6, 1869. Re-appointed (President and Senate), March 20, 1873; re-appointed (President), May 24, 1877. William M. Thompson (President), June 25, 1877; (President and Senate), November 8, 1877; re-appointed (President and Senate), January 12, 1882; John F. Rieser, February 26, 1884.

WARPOLE.

Daniel Straw, February 25, 1852. Discontinued August 2, 1858. Re-established May 15, 1862, and Ephraim Stansberry appointed. Discontinued December 13, 1870. Re-established August 17, 1874, and Jeremiah O'Neal appointed. Discontinued February 10, 1882.

WHARTONSBURG.

James E. James, July 20, 1852; Ira Bristoll, March 3, 1855; Adam De Brough, January 31, 1866; Charles Hostler, September 23, 1867; Hiram P. Marshall, December 18, 1867; Adam B. Houck, January 11, 1869; Sylvanus R. Coats, August 9, 1869. Name changed to Wharton, July 21, 1879, and Sylvanus R. Coats re-appointed.

WYANDOT—(Late in Marion County).

Join Kirby, June 10, 1837; Augustus W. Munson, January 14, 1846; Samuel Kirby, July 19, 1850; James H. Reicheneker, September 23, 1850; Henry Flock, June 3, 1854; Joseph Turney, December 4, 1860; Henry Flock, March 31, 1864; Daniel Flock, October 31, 1870; James G. Junkins, July 31, 1871. Discontinued September 23, 1872. Re-established July 11, 1873, and Daniel Flock appointed.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Wyandot County has ever been famed for the natural fertility of its soil and its varied agricultural productions, yet, notwithstanding these advantages, the cultivation of the ground and the raising of live stock was not

the road to wealth for the pioneers of this region. The great embarrassment under which they labored was the difficulty of getting their products to market. Despite roots and stumps, sprouts and bushes, the newly-cleared land brought forth bountiful harvests; but the early wagon-roads were, at most seasons of the year, in an almost impassable condition; canals and railroads were entirely wanting, and the distance to large towns, and consequent markets was so great, and the route so difficult and hazardous, that the pioneer farmer had but little encouragement to burden himself with surplus productions. However, the completion of various railroad lines leading north, east, south and west, has wrought a wonderful change during the past twenty-five years. Values have rapidly increased, and many farmers are now termed wealthy.

The following facts concerning the farm products, live stock, etc., of Wyandot County for the year 1882, have been compiled from the reports of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, published in 1883:

Acres wheat sown, 34,674; bushels wheat produced in 1882, 467,841; average yield per acre, 13.49; acres sown for 1883, 31,450; cost of commercial fertilizers bought for crop of 1883, \$62; acres buckwheat sown, 43; bushels buckwheat produced, 648; acres corn planted in 1882, 31,433; bushels corn produced, 1,314,606; acres oats sown, 6,299; bushels oats produced, 193,998; average yield of same per acre, 30.79; acres rye sown, 142; bushels rye produced, 2,073; acres barley sown, 23; bushels barley produced, 472; acres of meadow lands cultivated, 14,157; tons of hay produced, 17,583; acres clover sown, 9,157; tons of clover produced, 7,872; bushels of clover seed produced, 4,328; acres clover plowed under, 1,184; acres of flax cultivated, 82; bushels of flax seed produced, 429; acres of potatoes cultivated, 1,104; bushels of potatoes produced, 92,850; gallons milk sold for family use, 56,589; pounds butter made in home dairies, 445,957; pounds butter made in factories and creameries, 24,600; pounds cheese made in factories, 77,000; acres tobacco cultivated, 4; pounds of tobacco produced, 9,610; number hives of bees, 1,238; pounds of honey produced, 22,763; acres sorghum cultivated, 8; pounds sugar manufactured, 145; gallons syrup manufactured, 2,800; pounds maple sugar manufactured, 6,255; gallons maple syrup manufactured, 4,477; dozens eggs produced, 363,029; dozens eggs shipped beyond the State, 107,625; acres in vineyards, 16; pounds of grapes gathered, 56,165; gallons wine pressed, 407; acres occupied by orchards, 3,160; bushels apples produced, 85,156; bushels peaches produced, 3,823; bushels pears produced, 714; bushels cherries produced, 208; bushels plums produced, 42; bushels sweet potatoes produced, 98; acres land cultivated, 119,359; acres of pasture, 52,384; acres of woodland, 49,334; acres lying waste, 2,430; total number of acres owned, 223,507; pounds wool shorn, 435,217; milch cows owned, 4,769; stallions owned, 28; total number of dogs, or *hydrophobic generators* owned, 1,663; sheep killed by dogs, 312; value of sheep thus killed, \$1,299; sheep injured by dogs, 331; amount of damage to same, \$738; domestic animals died of disease—hogs, 758; value of same, \$5,118; sheep, 1,179; value of same, \$3,820; cattle, 183; value of same, \$4,499; horses, 132; value of same, \$10,672; losses by flood—live stock, value, \$626; grain, etc., value, \$2,381; houses, etc., value, \$170; fences, etc., value, \$6,215.

The number of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and mules owned in Wyandot County in 1883, according to the County Auditor's report to the State Auditor, was as follows: Horses, 6,888; cattle, 13,490; sheep, 84,244; hogs, 23,733; mules 157.

The following statement shows the inches of rainfall at Upper Sandusky, from January 1 to October 1, 1883: January, 1.14; February, 7.39; March, .48; April, 3.29; May, 6.58; June, 6.21; July, 4.94; August, 1.13; September, 1.44. Total rainfall during the nine months indicated, 32.60 inches.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Wyandot County Agricultural Society was organized at a meeting held in the court house at Upper Sandusky on the 3d day of January, 1852. One hundred and twenty-nine members were then reported, and after the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the following-named gentlemen were elected as officers to serve for the first term of one year: President, Hugh Welch; Vice President, Abel Renick; Secretary, John D. Sears; Treasurer, Henry Peters; Managers, John Gormley, Samuel M. Worth, John Kisor, Francis Palmer and Jonathan Kear. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the society, held at the Treasurer's office, May 29, 1852, George T. Frees, Henry Peters, A. J. Failor, Orrin Ferris and Robert McKelly, were appointed a committee "to consult upon the ways and means of getting up an agricultural fair, to ascertain whether suitable ground can be procured, to recommend a list of premiums, and to report thereon to the next meeting of this board." It was further ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the *Democratic Pioneer*.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the court house, June 26 following, when the committee appointed at the last session reported that Chester R. Mott, Esq., had offered suitable grounds for the society's exhibition, and on motion this offer was unanimously accepted. At the same meeting, a premium list and various rules and regulations were adopted, and September 30 and October 1 following were named as the days for holding the first annual exhibition.

As proposed, the first annual fair of the Wyandot County Agricultural Society was held in the vicinity of the "old council house," at Upper Sandusky, during the days above mentioned. It was well attended, and afforded an indication of future success. The persons to whom premiums were then awarded were as follows:

HORSES.

Best blooded stallion, S. P. Fowler.....	\$4 00
Second best blooded stallion, Teunis Ten Eyck.....	2 00
Best draught stallion, John Fehl.....	4 00
Best brood mare and colt, S. P. Fowler.....	4 00
Second best brood mare and colt, Isaac Jaqueth.....	2 00
Second best draught stallion, John Bope.....	2 00
Best three-year-old colt, Barnet Hughes.....	2 00
Second best three-year-old colt, W. B. Hitchcock.....	Diploma
Best two-year-old colt, Andrew Clingman.....	2 00
Second best two-year-old colt, Barnet Hughes.....	Diploma
Best yearling colt, Scott M. Fowler.....	2 00
Second best yearling colt, William Parker.....	Diploma
Best span of matched horses, Charles Merriman.....	2 00
Second best span of matched horses, Hugh Welch.....	Diploma
Best saddle horse, William E. Harxthol.....	Diploma
Best plow team, John Lupton.....	2 00
Second best plow team, D. H. Peterson.....	Diploma
Best horse for business, Dr. Orrin Ferris.....	Diploma

CATTLE.

Best yoke of oxen, Henry H. Honer.....	\$3 00
Best two-year-old bull, Abel Renick.....	3 00

Second best two-year-old bull, Henry Peters.....	1 00
Best yearling bull, Howell Lundy.....	2 00
Best bull calf, Henry Peters.....	1 00
Best cow and calf, Abel Renick.....	3 00
Second best cow and calf, Tennis Ten Eyck.....	Diploma
Best two-year-old heifer, Henry Peters.....	2 00
Best yearling heifer, Henry Peters.....	1 00
Best fat cow, Abel Renick.....	2 00
Best three-year-old steer, Thomas V. Reber.....	2 00
Best two-year-old steer, Abel Renick.....	1 00
Best brood cow, William H. Renick.....	2 00

SHEEP.

Best short wool buck, Orrin Ferris.....	\$2 00
Second best short wool buck, John S. Rappe.....	Diploma
Best six French Merino ewes, Alonzo Robbins.....	2 00
Second best six French merino ewes, Orrin Ferris.....	Diploma
Best French merino buck lambs, H. H. Holdridge.....	1 00
Second best French merino buck lambs, Alonzo Robbins.....	Diploma
Best French merino ewe lambs, H. H. Holdridge.....	1 00
Second Best French merino ewe lambs, A. J. Taylor.....	Diploma
Best Leicester buck, John S. Rappe.....	2 00
Second best Leicester buck, G. A. Cover.....	Diploma
Best Leicester buck lamb, G. A. Cover.....	1 00
Second best Leicester buck lamb, Robert McKelly.....	Diploma
Best Leicester ewes, McKelly & Sears.....	2 00
Second best Leicester ewes, John S. Rappe.....	Diploma
Best Leicester ewe lamb, John S. Rappe.....	1 00

SWINE.

Best boar, James G. Roberts.....	\$2 00
Second best boar, G. R. Nelson.....	Diploma
Best sow, Virgil Kirby.....	2 00
Second best sow, Virgil Kirby.....	Diploma
Best sow and four pigs, Virgil Kirby.....	2 00
Best boar pig, James G. Roberts.....	Diploma

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCTS.

Best two acres of wheat, Hugh Welch.....	\$5 00
Best bushel of wheat, Hugh Welch.....	Diploma
Best bushel of corn, Thomas Baird.....	Diploma
Best three squashes, Joseph Kemp.....	Diploma
Best lot of onions, Joseph Kemp.....	Diploma
Best lot of potatoes, George T. Frees.....	Diploma

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Best wagon, John Kisor.....	\$2 00
Best buggy, Charles Merriman.....	1 00
Best plow, Gerhart Shultz.....	2 00
Best cooking stoves, Anderson & McGill.....	Diploma
Best parlor stoves, Snyder & Waggoner.....	Diploma
Best hand cider mill, Solomon Hare.....	Diploma

FOWLS.

Best lot of chickens, F. R. Palmer.....	\$1 00
Second best lot of chickens, John D. Sears.....	Diploma

FRUIT.

Best and greatest variety of apples, Hugh Welch.....	\$2 00
Second best and greatest variety of apples, Gerhart Shultz.....	1 00
Best collection of grapes, Hugh Welch.....	1 00
Best specimen of quinces, Mrs. P. B. Beidler.....	Diploma
Second best specimen of quinces, Mrs. H. Peters.....	Diploma

DOMESTIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Best worked quilt, Mrs. John Holderman.....	\$1 00
Second best worked quilt, Mrs. Solomon Hare.....	Diploma
Best hearth rug, Mrs. Leefe Fowler.....	1 00
Second best hearth rug, Mrs. Dr. McConnell.....	50

- Best pair fringe mittens, Mrs. Hite..... 25
- Best lamp mat, Mrs. J. S. Rappe..... 1 00
- Best stand cover, Mrs. Leefe Fowler..... Diploma
- Best ottoman cover, Mrs. John S. Rappe..... Diploma

The society's diploma was also awarded with each cash premium.

In April, 1853, the society leased lands for exhibition purposes of Dr. Orrin Ferris, which were occupied until 1856, when grounds were purchased from George Saltsman by a stock company, mainly composed of members of the society. In the spring of 1861, the original plat was enlarged by the purchase of four acres from Col. Joseph McCutchen, for which the sum of \$200 was paid. In the autumn of 1875, the grounds were still further enlarged by the purchase of fifteen acres from Peter B. Beidler. At the present writing the lands owned by the society (comprising thirty acres) are fenced and furnished with the necessary buildings, etc., for a successful exhibit of all articles, animals, etc., brought forward. During the late war, when agricultural exhibitions were of little moment to a people struggling to maintain the best form of government on earth, one or two years passed by without an annual fair being held. Other than that, fairs have been held each year since the organization of the society, and usually have proved fairly successful. In the fall of 1883, the sum of \$1,188 was awarded in premiums. The present members of the society are 519 in number. Its Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers are and have been as follows:

YEARS.	PRESIDENT.	VICE PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1852...	Hugh Welch....	Abel Renick.....	John D. Sears....	Henry Peters.
1853...	Henry Peters....	Abel Renick.....	John D. Sears....	Orrin Ferris.
1854...	George W. Leith.	Findlay F. Fowler.	A. J. Failor.....	M. H. Gillett.
1855...	Henry Peters*...	.....	James G. Roberts.	M. H. Gillett.
1856...	Gen. Myers.....	A. J. Taylor.....	George W. Beery..	M. H. Gillett.
1857...	Thomas V. Reber.	Findlay F. Fowler.	T. E. Grisell....	John D. Sears.
1858...	Thomas V. Reber.	W. H. Renick....	Curtis Berry, Jr..	A. J. Failor.
1859...	Thomas V. Reber.	W. H. Renick....	Curtis Berry, Jr..	A. J. Failor.
1860...	Thomas V. Reber.	H. J. Starr.....	Curtis Berry, Jr..	A. J. Failor.
1861...	Thomas V. Reber.	H. J. Starr.....	Curtis Berry, Jr..	A. J. Failor.
1862...	Thomas V. Reber.	H. J. Starr.....	Curtis Berry, Jr..	A. J. Failor.
1863...	Thomas V. Reber.	H. J. Starr.....	W. H. Jones.....	Wesley Hedges.
1864...	Thomas V. Reber.	M. H. Gillett....	W. H. Jones.....	Wesley Hedges.
1865...	Thomas V. Reber.	.....	W. H. Jones.....	.....
1866...	Thomas V. Reber.	William Gibson..	W. H. Jones.....	J. A. Maxwell.
1867...	Thomas V. Reber.	J. Ayres.....	W. H. Jones.....	J. G. Roberts.
1868...	John S. Rappe...	Curtis Berry, Jr..	H. A. Hoyt.....	J. A. Maxwell.
1869...	John S. Rappe...	H. J. Starr.....	Adam Kail.....	L. A. Brunner.
1870...	John S. Rappe...	Curtis Berry, Jr..	Adam Kail.....	L. A. Brunner.
1871...	.....	.....	D. D. Hare.....	Jacob Juvinall.
1872...	McD. M. Carey..	Curtis Berry, Jr..	D. D. Hare.....	Jacob Juvinall.
1873...	J. S. Rappe.....	S. H. White.....	D. D. Hare.....	Jacob Juvinall.
1874...	H. J. Starr.....	S. H. White.....	D. D. Hare.....	Jacob Juvinall.
1875...	H. J. Starr.....	S. H. White.....	Allen Smalley....	J. G. Roberts.
1876...	J. S. Hare.....	G. W. Kenan....	Allen Smalley....	J. G. Roberts.
1877...	S. H. White.....	G. W. Kenan....	Curtis B. Hare...	Ed A. Gordon.
1878...	L. B. Harris.....	Adam Kail.....	Curtis B. Hare...	Ed A. Gordon.
1879...	L. B. Harris.....	B. Williams.....	Curtis B. Hare...	Ed A. Gordon.
1880...	L. B. Harris.....	B. Williams.....	Curtis B. Hare...	Ed A. Gordon.
1881...	L. B. Harris.....	B. Williams.....	C. D. Hare.....	Ed A. Gordon.
1882...	John F. Curlis...	Charles S. Bradley.	C. D. Hare.....	Ed A. Gordon.
1883...	L. B. Harris.....	L. P. Walter.....	C. D. Hare.....	Ed A. Gordon.
1884...	L. B. Harris.....	J. A. Van Gundy..	C. D. Hare.....	Ed A. Gordon.

* Resigned in April, 1856, and W. W. Bates elected to fill vacancy.

+ Mr. L. B. Harris, for several years, has been one of the most active members of the State Board of Agriculture.

CHAPTER XII.

THE COUNTY'S MILITARY RECORD.

ALLUSION TO EARLY WARS—WAR OF 1812-15—MEXICAN WAR—WAR OF THE REBELLION—SKETCH OF THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY—FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY—FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY—EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY—EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY—ELEVENTH OHIO BATTERY—MENTION OF MANY SOLDIERS BELONGING TO VARIOUS COMMANDS.

WHILE it is true that the "French and Indian War," the struggle for American independence, various desolating Indian wars, and the war of 1812-15 had all taken place long before the settlement, by the whites, of any portion of the territory now designated Wyandot County, yet many of the pioneers who located here were descendants of Revolutionary sires, while others among them had been active participants in wars of a later date. This region, too, had already gained prominence in history as the scene of Crawford's disastrous engagement with the Indians and their British allies in 1782, and as the point of concentration, during the war of 1812-15, of a considerable body of American riflemen. Crawford's expedition, however, has already been treated at considerable length in another place, hence this chapter begins with a brief account of the operations conducted here during the last war with Great Britain.

In October and November, 1812, several battalions of Pennsylvania Militia, mustered into the service of the United States for a term of six months, and under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks, marched from the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania—the region which had furnished men for Crawford's expedition thirty years before—towards what was then termed the "Northern" or "Canadian Frontier." Cutting out roads through the wilderness for the passage of their wagon trains and artillery, Gen. Crooks' command moved forward from Pittsburgh via the sites of the present towns of Canton and Mansfield to a point now occupied by the town of Upper Sandusky, intending to take part with the Kentucky volunteers in the reduction of British posts along the Great Lakes; but it appears that this body of Pennsylvanians proceeded no farther than this point—Upper Sandusky. Here they erected a work of defense termed Fort Ferree, and here they remained through the following winter, or until their terms of service had expired. The locality chosen had certain advantages in a military point of view, being at the junction of Gen. Harrison's military road leading southward to the Ohio River, and northward to Lower Sandusky; besides, it commanded an extended view of the surrounding country, had a fine spring of pure limpid water gushing from the foot of the low bluff near by, and was a central place in the country of the friendly Wyandots, whose principal town was about four miles distant in a north-easterly direction.

Fort Ferree occupied grounds on the east side of the present town, or near the bluff about fifty rods northeast of the court house. It was a square stockade work, inclosed an area of about two acres,

and had very substantially constructed block-houses at each of the four corners, one of which was standing as late as 1850. The troops, while stationed at this place, were rather poorly supplied with camp and garrison equipage, provisions, and medical stores; a wilderness, hundreds of miles in extent, separated them from their base of supplies and their homes, and many sickened and died. The bodies of those who died here seem to have been buried where the present public buildings stand, and for some distance to the westward of the same; for street gradings, and various excavations made in the vicinity mentioned, have brought to the surface, bones of the human body, buttons bearing the letters U. S. stamped on their face, and rosettes of leather with the American eagle in brass fixed upon them.

During the same war, Gen. Harrison made this point his headquarters for a brief period. At the same time, a number of companies of "light horse" encamped on "Armstrong's Bottom," two miles south of the fort. One mile north of Fort Ferree, near the river, Gov. Meigs encamped in August, 1813, with several thousand of the Ohio militia, then on their way to the relief of Fort Meigs. The place was called "The Grand Encampment," and subsequently was chosen as the "Mission Farm." Receiving here the news of the raising of the siege of Fort Meigs, and the repulse of the British at Fort Stephenson, they prosecuted their march no farther, and were soon after permitted to return to their homes.

When the Mexican war began, Wyandot, as a county, had been in existence but a few months, yet many more men offered their services as volunteers than could be accepted. Thus, we learn, that during the last days of May, 1846, a body of volunteers known as the "Sandusky Rangers," and commanded by Capt. John Caldwell, marched from Upper Sandusky to Cincinnati, Ohio. They were stationed at "Camp Washington," near that city (where one of their number, W. L. Stearns, died of disease), until the 19th of June following, when, for some well-founded reason, they were mustered out of service. Immediately after their discharge, several of the "rangers" re-enlisted in commands which were retained in service. Among those who thus joined the company from Tiffin were H. Miller, Jr., A. W. Coleman, W. L. Beard, T. D. Shue, A. Potter, John Stouffer, D. Nichols and C. West.

At a war meeting, held in Upper Sandusky June 1, 1846, another company of volunteers was formed. Its officers were Andrew McElvain, Captain; Moses H. Kirby, First Lieutenant; Christian Huber, Second Lieutenant; Thomas Officer, Ensign; and Purdy McElvain, First Sergeant. But this company also failed to be accepted for a term of service, and from that time all organized efforts to recruit volunteers at this point ceased. Subsequently, Capt. John Caldwell was appointed Commissary of a regiment of Ohio volunteers, and proceeded to Mexico in August, 1846. In June, 1847, Lieut. H. Miller, Jr., and other Wyandot County volunteers returned home from Mexico.

" Ah! never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of her brave—
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save." *

Immediately after the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, the rebel leaders of the South began making preparations

for secession and war. During the closing months of Buchanan's administration, State after State in the slave-holding portion of the Federal Union had passed ordinances of secession, officers were commissioned, companies and battalions were organized, and long before Lincoln's inauguration, all was in readiness to seize every vestige of Government property in their midst—navy-yards, forts, arsenals, mint, revenue cutters, and the thousands of stands of arms, cannon, ammunition, etc., so conveniently placed at their disposal by the traitor Floyd. They had erected batteries on Morris and James Islands, on Stono Inlet and Cumming's Point, all looking to the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter and a repulse of all Federal attempts to re-enforce or retake it.

At last, after too long pursuing a halting policy, which looked much like connivance at treason, President Buchanan, aroused to a sense of duty by the murmur of the loyal people, decided to re-enforce and re-victual the threatened fort. Accordingly, on the 5th of January, 1861, the steamer *Star of the West*, chartered by the Government, left the city of New York with 250 troops, their ammunition and accoutrements, and started for Fort Sumter. On the morning of the 9th of January, as she slowly steamed up the bay, a masked battery on Morris Island, manned by rebels, opened fire upon her. *There and then was fired the first gun in the fearful life and death struggle since known as the war of the rebellion.* The "star-spangled banner" was floating over the steamer. She continued on her course some ten minutes, the batteries belching forth their shot, flame and smoke, when it was found impossible to execute the order, as it was necessary to pass close under the guns of the battery on the island; also near Fort Moultrie, ere she could make for Sumter. Capt. McGowan, the officer in charge, turned her down the channel and returned to New York. Fort Sumter was doomed.

Thus passed the hours until the 4th of March, 1861, when the Nation changed its rulers. James Buchanan retired and Abraham Lincoln assumed the administration of the National Government. The interest manifested by the people, both North and South, was painfully intense. The people of the North awaited with anxious solicitude the publication of his inaugural address, for in that they were to know the fate of the nation—whether its dignity, its rights and power would be upheld and vindicated or the Southern oligarchy be permitted to subjugate its power, humiliate its flag, and forever destroy the existence of the great American Republic.

President Lincoln's inaugural was received with joy by the mass of the people at the North. At the South it was accepted as a *declaration of war*, and they rejoiced that such a shallow pretense was afforded them. The policy of both sections now rapidly assumed shape, and preparations were made for war. The object which was to bring on the iron storm loomed up heavily in the Southern horizon. That object was Fort Sumter. Every day proved that the rebels of South Carolina intended to capture the fort. On the 11th of April, Gen. Beauregard demanded of Maj. Anderson its surrender. The Major replied that his sense of honor and his obligations to his country prevented his compliance with it. Other correspondence followed during the night of the 11th of April, but unsatisfactory to the rebel authorities. Maj. Anderson remained loyal to the "old flag," and evinced so strong a determination to maintain it, that it was resolved to reduce the fort. Hardly had the first gray of dawn, on the 12th day of April, revealed Sumter, ere a shell was thrown from a battery on James Island, which burst directly over the works. All Charleston people were



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out on their housetops or high eminences to witness the terrible scene, and one young female rebel, in a letter written that morning at Charleston, to her mother in Columbia, S. C., began as follows: "Dear Mama—The cannons are now whizzing through the air. Cousin George thinks the Yankees will soon all be killed, or compelled to surrender. All of our friends are out to see the fun. It is just grand."*

The die was now cast. Civil war was now inaugurated. Fort Sumter fell on the 13th of April, after a terrific bombardment of thirty-four hours' duration. This was the commencement of the grand tragedy speedily to follow. On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln called by proclamation for seventy-five thousand volunteers to suppress the insurrection. He also called an extra session of the National Congress, to convene on the coming 4th of July. The very next day the rebel government issued a call for thirty-two thousand volunteers, which, with their former force, equaled that of the National Government. These troops were rapidly equipped and put into the field. Departments were organized and Generals commissioned and assigned commands. Washington at once became the rallying point of the larger portion of the Northern volunteers.

Nowhere throughout the loyal North did the President's proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers to serve for a period of three months, create more patriotic enthusiasm, or meet with a more cordial response in the immediate tender of men for service in the armies of the United States than in the county of Wyandot. For a brief period all business, apparently, was suspended, and naught was seen or heard in the streets of her towns but the display of National colors, groups of excited men in earnest discussion, small parties of volunteers marching in cadence step, or to the drum beat, and the voices of impassioned orators, who, though usually able and active workers—at home, were seldom to be seen or heard in the fore-front of battle. As a result, hardly had the wires ceased to click the call for men ere three full companies of Wyandot County volunteers, under the command of Capt. Wilson, Kirby and Tyler, were in readiness to move forward where ordered. From that hour until the close of the war, the loyal and patriotic people of the county never lagged when called upon for men, material, or money, and her sons, sufficient in number to form nearly two regiments, performed valiant service upon all the great battle-fields of the rebellion. As a means, therefore, of perpetuating their names and their deeds to the latest generations, the remainder of this chapter will be devoted to brief accounts of the various battles, marches, etc., in which they were conspicuous participants.

FIFTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was among the first to respond to the President's call for 75,000 men for three months' service, and on the 4th of May, 1861, it was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio. Four days later it moved to Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, Ohio. Here it passed about ten days in preparing for active duty in the field. It was then ordered into West Virginia, and crossing the Ohio River at Bellaire, it was employed for some time in guard duty on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, advancing as far as Grafton. Subsequently it was engaged in the rout of the rebels under Gen. Porterfield, at Philippi—June 13—and afterward took part in the movements around Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. The Fifteenth performed a large amount of marching and guard duty and rendered valua-

* Extract from a letter picked up by the writer, near a deserted mansion, during Sherman's march through the Carolinas in 1865.

ble service to the Government in assisting to stay the progress of the enemy, who were endeavoring to carry the war into the North. Having served its term of enlistment, it returned to Columbus, Ohio, and was discharged about the 1st of August, having lost but two men—one killed and one died of disease. Three of its companies during the three months' service—C, G and I—commanded respectively by Capts. William T. Wilson, Peter A. Tyler and Isaac M. Kirby, were recruited in Wyandot County.

Immediately after the disbandment of the three months' organization, Col. Moses R. Dickey and Lieut. Col. William T. Wilson, assisted by Maj. William Wallace and Capts. Cummings, McClenaban, Miller, Kirby, Askew, Glover, Dawson, Cummins, Gilliland and Holloway, began the re-organization of the regiment for the three years' service. Recruiting progressed rapidly, many of the original members re-enlisted, and ere the lapse of many days at "Camp Mordecai Bartley," near Mansfield, Ohio, the ranks of the Fifteenth Regiment were again filled. Of its ten companies, D, Capt. Isaac M. Kirby in command, represented Wyandot County.

The regiment left Camp Bartley for Camp Dennison September 26, 1861, and after a few days detention at the latter place, in obtaining arms, equipments, etc., it proceeded to Lexington, Ky. A few days later it was transported by rail to Louisville, and from there to Nolins Station, where it was assigned to the Sixth Brigade (Gen. R. W. Johnson), Second Division (Gen. A. McD. McCook), of the Army of the Ohio, then commanded by Gen. William T. Sherman, subsequently by Gen. Buell. It thereafter participated in the movements of Buell's army, without sustaining any losses worthy of mention until in the second day's battle at Pittsburg Landing, where it lost six men killed and sixty-two wounded. With its division the regiment remained in the vicinity of Corinth, Miss., until the middle of June, when it marched away with Buell's army, and after moving from point to point in the States of Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, arrived at Nashville, Tenn., November 7, 1862, as part of Gen. Rosecrans' command, the latter having succeeded Gen. Buell on the march from Louisville to Nashville.

In the battle of Stone River the regiment was heavily engaged, losing eighteen killed, and eighty-nine wounded. Subsequently it took part in the advance movements which resulted in the occupation of Chattanooga. After crossing the Tennessee River the regiment remained on the extreme right flank of the army until the morning of the 19th of September, 1863, when it marched for the battle-field of Chickamauga, a distance of thirteen miles, and was engaged soon after its arrival. In that battle the regiment lost one officer and nine men killed, two officers and sixty-nine men wounded and forty men missing. The regiment bore its share in the arduous labors and privations of the siege of Chattanooga, and on the 25th of November participated in the brilliant assault of Mission Ridge, capturing a number of prisoners and some artillery. On the 28th of November the regiment, then belonging to the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, marched with the corps to the relief of Burnside's troops at Knoxville, Tenn., arriving on the 8th of December.

On the 14th of January, 1864, the greater portion of the regiment having re-enlisted for another term of three years, it started for Columbus, Ohio, *via* Chattanooga, for veteran furlough. It arrived at Columbus with 350 veterans on the 10th of February, and on the 14th of March its members re-assembled at Camp Chase to return to the field, numbering, with recruits, more than 900 men. On returning to the

front the train conveying the regiment was thrown from the track near Charleston, Tenn., by which accident twenty men were more or less injured. In the Atlanta campaign, which began the first week in May and terminated September 1, the Fifteenth Regiment, as part of the Fourth Army Corps, was an active participant. At Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River and Atlanta the regiment won imperishable honors.

When Hood's rebel army began its march northward, the regiment formed a portion of the army under Gen. Thomas, which was sent to thwart the plans of the enemy. It did not participate in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., but at Nashville the gallantry of its members was conspicuous. The pursuit of Hood's defeated army was continued into Northern Alabama, where the regiment remained until the middle of March, 1865, when it was ordered to move into East Tennessee. After performing the duties assigned it in that region, the regiment was ordered to Nashville, and reached the last-named point about the 1st of May. On the 16th of June it was ordered to proceed to Texas.

With a good degree of cheerfulness the men turned their backs once more upon their homes, went to Johnstonville and thence by boats to New Orleans. Moving down a short distance below the city they bivouacked on the old Jackson battle grounds until July 5, when they embarked for Texas. The regiment arrived at Indianola July 9, disembarked, and in order to obtain a sufficient supply of water marched the same night to Green Lake, a distance of about twenty miles. Remaining there just one month, on the 10th of August it marched for San Antonio, a distance of 150 miles. The scarcity of water, the extreme heat, the want of suitable rations, together with inadequate transportation, all combined, made this one of the most severe marches the regiment ever endured. It reached the Salado, a small stream near San Antonio, on the 21st of August, and remained at that point until October 20, when it was designated to perform post duty in the city, and continued to act in that capacity until November 21, when it was mustered out of service and ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for final discharge. The regiment left San Antonio on the 24th of November, and marched to Indianola, proceeding thence by way of New Orleans and Cairo, to Columbus, Ohio, where it arrived December 25, and was finally discharged from the United States service December 27, 1865. Thus, as a regiment, the Fifteenth had been in service about four years and eight months. It was among the first to be mustered in and one of the last to be mustered out.

Following are the names of officers and men who served in the regiment from Wyandot County:

Three months' men—Field and Staff—Surgeon, Orrin J. Ferris; served full term.

Company C—Capt. W. T. Wilson.

First Lieut. F. W. Martin.

Second Lieut. H. C. Miner.

Orderly Sergt. D. S. Brown.

Privates, H. Aneshensley, I. L. Barger, Paul Berleen, D. P. Blaser, Thomas Boyle, J. W. Brandenburg, J. W. Brewer, O. K. Brown, Henry Carr, J. S. Chapin, George A. Clark, Thomas Clark, Jacob Clinger, D. Cover, George Crawford, Joseph DeLong, Samuel Dunn, John Ekersole, Peter Fernwalt, R. B. Ferris, Enos Goodman, J. Halstead, G. Hardin, W. Helsel, W. Holmes, J. Huey, John Keller, J. A. Kerr, John Keys, A. B.

Lindsay, W. P. Mahon, J. G. McClain, J. McClary, H. McLaughlin, A. T. Mitchell, Elias Morris, G. C. Myers, H. B. Nichols, Nicholas Ratz, M. Ragon, W. Reichman, O. Reed, D. Reynolds, Henry Reynolds, J. Reynolds, J. F. Rose, John Sahn, S. C. Sahn, Henry Schidigger, A. Smith, J. A. Smith, C. Stevens, F. A. Stevens, B. E. Stewart, J. Stewart, J. Stofer, Noah Stoker, J. H. Stoner, J. Straw, D. Swartz, J. H. Swinehart, D. S. Terry, A. P. Troup, H. D. Vroman, J. Wamus, J. A. White, J. D. Williams, C. Wilt, Levi Willoughby, W. H. Woodcock, H. Wuscher.

Company G—Capt. P. A. Tyler.

First Lieut. William H. Kilmer.

Second Lieut. Samuel Harper.

Orderly Sergt. R. W. Morris.

Privates, Fred Agerter, S. F. Anno, W. F. Atherton, George Babbitt, J. J. Basom, W. F. Basom, Isaac Blackburn, Conrad Bope, J. Boyer, F. Brobst, W. Bryant, Henry Campbell, Abraham Conger, John Conger, C. Copley, S. Cooper, A. Covill, M. Cowgill, H. Demming, J. Dipprey, W. Dipprey, J. L. Durbin, K. J. Earp, H. H. Eggleston, E. Ekleberry, E. P. Emerson, W. Eyestone, J. Frank, J. Grunditsch, O. Hall, D. Hartsough, G. W. Hawk, Lewis B. Henry, G. Howell, S. F. Hughes, J. R. Ingerson, A. J. King, J. C. Kitchen, T. Laux, M. B. Layton, E. Longabaugh, R. M. Lundy, D. Maloy, D. Mays, S. Mays, H. McCormick, Jacob Mellon, P. R. Moore, F. Myers, L. Peterson, W. Picket, R. W. Pool, J. E. Reed, J. F. Reidling, J. W. Reynolds, H. Rinebarger, J. G. Risterpher, W. Rummell, A. J. Shaner, F. Sneringer, S. Spalding, E. Spencer, William Spencer, J. Spoon, W. Spoon, J. Surplus, H. Trowbridge, W. D. Tyler, W. Vanchoik, T. A. Van Gundy, G. Waggoner, D. Walton, M. Walton, Levi White, B. F. Willoughby, M. Willoughby, I. Wood, H. Yager, J. Yeager.

Company I—Capt. I. M. Kirby.

First Lieut.—D. J. Culbertson.

Second Lieut.—Samuel Bachtell.

Orderly Sergt.—J. S. Start.

Privates, James R. Ahlefeld, Charles D. Allison, David Allison, Moses Allison, J. B. Bibby, P. Bloom, James Boroff, James Bowers, Hudson Breese, John Byers, A. J. Caldwell, B. F. Culver, Oscar David, S. DeJean, Martin A. Ditty, R. W. Druckmiller, E. P. Dumm, John Estle, John M. Ewing, Matthew Ewing, Fred Forney, Peter Forney, Wm. L. Foy, Mathias Free, David Galbraith, D. A. Geiger, J. B. Getchel, David Gilliland, W. Goodin, R. T. Gormam, A. M. Gunder, H. D. Gunder, Hugh Guthery, D. E. Hale, Leonard Hartle, W. H. Hefflebower, W. Hefflefinger, W. M. Hesser, Rush Holloway, Harrison Horick, James Irvin, David James, Henry Jaqueth, Albert Jewell, J. R. Jurey, John A. Kerr, C. E. Livenspire, Marvin Lumbard, W. H. Maffett, W. H. Mulford, E. S. Munger, Stephen Murphy, Michael Myers, William O'Brien, George P. Price, Hugh Reinhard, J. S. Renshaw, Lewis Ridling, G. W. Rockwell, Marion Rockwell, Dr. C. J. Rodig, Alonso N. Sawyer, D. J. Shay, Hiram Storm, T. M. Straw, John Warner, Harrison Washburn, Z. Welch, John Welk, James Weller, W. H. Welsh, J. B. White, W. S. White, David Whitmore, S. W. Wolf, Ephraim Yerk.

Recruits, W. H. Ashbrook, Edmund Basely, E. Blow, Peter Blow, John Burn, W. H. Cone, J. H. Corning, D. W. Doughty, W. S. Dumm, J. B. Graham, Richard Gwin, D. Hagerman, A. J. Hazen, M. Howell, Thomas Irvine, Wesley Kerr, W. J. Kuntz, West McClain, Ellis Quaintance, William Roberts, Benton Sell, A. D. Snider, George Spayth, John Spooner,

James Westenholm, John Whinnery, William Whipple, A. S. Wormley, — Wood, William Young.

Three Years' Men—Field and Staff—Lieut. Col. William T. Wilson, commissioned August 7, 1861; resigned August 11, 1862.

Surgeon, Orrin Ferris, commissioned October 21, 1861; resigned March 15, 1862.

Company C—Corp. Julius Straw.

Privates, Henry Carr, Jerome Kennedy, West McClain, N. McFarland, C. Stevens, George Spayth.

Company D, First Term—I. M. Kirby,* Captain; D. J. Culbertson, First Lieutenant; Samuel Bachtell, Second Lieutenant; S. S. Pettit, Orderly Sergeant; William H. Mulford, Second Sergeant; Robert T. Gorman, Third Sergeant; T. M. Straw, Fourth Sergeant; William Palmer, Fifth Sergeant; John Caldwell, First Corporal; Ambrose Norton, Second Corporal; Lowry Leith, Third Corporal; John Sheehy, Fourth Corporal; James Weller, Fifth Corporal; William O'Brien, Sixth Corporal; George Kirby, Seventh Corporal; George T. Renshaw, Eighth Corporal.

Privates, John S. Albert, O. C. Brown,[†] John Burke, William H. Campbell, William Carr, Francis A. Carter, William H. Cavins, J. A. Clark, Thomas Coffaid, Myron Conger, Dennis Conroy, William Conroy, J. W. Corwine, John Crouse, Oscar Davis, Jerry Driscoll, J. T. Duly, Nelson Ellis, E. G. Emptage, James M. Ewing, John M. Ewing, James Fowler, David Galbraith, Christopher Gay, James A. Gorman, O. E. Gravell, John Hahn, John H. Harder, Lorenzo D. Harkem, John Hart, Leonard Hartle, A. J. Hazen, Fred Hensel, John W. Hensel, John Hesser, J. D. Higginbotham, John Hollowell, Mathias Howell, Charles H. Huffman, John A. Inglehart, Silas Jones, James O. Keller, Newton Kennedy, Orville Kerr, A. B. Keyes, Edward Kightlinger, Emanuel Lambright, Adam Lautzenhiser, Moses B. Layton, Daniel Logan, Marvin Lombard, John Martin, Wesley McCormick, A. S. Miller, George W. Myers, Christian Nafzgar, John Osborne, Eli Ragon, Thomas Ragon, Butler Reamy, Adam Reish, Cornelius Rex, Henry Schriver, T. L. Shaw, Royal Sherman, Joseph Sims, Joseph Snyder, Alexander Sproat, E. H. Stevens, George W. Tucker, Daniel Van Gundy, James Van Gundy, David, Vroman, J. N. Welsh, William R. White, Daniel D. Williams, John Williams, C. W. Williamson, Joseph Wilson, William Wolford, Jacob T. Wood, Nathan A. Worley, William Worley, Bela B. Zimmerman, John W. Zook.

Company D (at a later period)—Capts. David J. Culbertson, commissioned revoked; Samuel S. Pettit, resigned, April 28, 1864.

First Lient. Samuel Bachtell, promoted to Captain April 7, 1863; resigned as First Lieutenant September 1, 1864; Charles J. Rodig, killed September 16, 1864.

Sergts. Ambrose Norton, John Sheehy, E. H. Stevens, Daniel Williams. Corps. William H. Worley, J. C. Rasey, Daniel Van Gundy.

Privates, Charles Baldwin, J. A. Brewer, Henry Campbell, W. P. Carr, M. B. Conger, Oscar Davis, Edward Davis, L. D. Harkum, Nelson Ellis, J. M. Ewing, James M. Ewing, M. V. Ewing, J. A. Inglehart, Frederick Hensel, John W. Hensel, J. E. Hesser, James Keller, Newton Kennedy, Orville Kerr, A. B. Keys, George Kirby, Henry C. Nagel, A. Lautzenhiser, William Mahon, E. Lambright, Henry Schnooer, Marvin Lombard, Ed Kightlinger, Adam Risby, John Osborn, A. E. Miller, James Van Gundy, Leonard Hartle, T. R. Walker, Peter Worley, Royal Sherman.

*Resigned May 4, 1862.

Company G—Musician, T. A. Van Gundy.

Privates, Conrad Bope, William Cummings, Jacob Grundtisch, J. C. Kitchen, William Spencer.

Company H—Private, Thomas J. Finnell.

Company I—Privates, Alexander Ash, A. J. Hazen, William Ash, R. M. Druckemiller, J. L. Gilliland, Andrew Larick, Stephen Murphy, Hugh Rinelhart, G. W. Rockwell.

Company K—Privates, Samuel Yencer, Gabriel Hardin.

Of companies not reported—Joseph Henderson, C. E. Livenspire, Richard Loder, E. S. B. Spencer, J. R. Jurey, Jessup Yencer, J. A. Simmons, Frank Simpson, William Soon, Charles Hoffman, Peter Hoffman, William Holden, E. P. Emerson, William Emptage.

FORTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry was recruited in the counties of Crawford, Hancock, Seneca, Sandusky and Wyandot during the summer of 1861. The latter county was represented in all of its companies, but more largely in Company D than any other. The regimental rendezvous was established at Camp Noble, near Tiffin, Ohio, where an organization was completed on the 5th of September. Five days later, the regiment left its rendezvous and arrived at Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, on the 11th of that month, where it received arms and equipments. On the 20th of September, it embarked on the cars for Western Virginia. After waiting an hour or so, this order was countermanded, and the regiment directed to report to Gen. Robert Anderson, at Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the 21st of September, thus gaining the proud distinction of being the first Union Regiment to occupy Kentucky soil, other than Gen. Rousseau's small command of loyal Kentuckians, which organized on the Indiana side of the river, at the falls of the Ohio, had marched through Louisville three days before, and taken position at Muldraugh's Hill, thus foiling the rebel Buckner in his plan to seize and occupy Louisville.

The reception of the Forty-ninth in Louisville was cordial in the extreme. It was not known outside of military headquarters that the regiment was on its way from Ohio. Hence, as the two boats transporting the command, lashed together, neared the wharf (the regimental band performing national airs) and as the regiment landed, the people of the city—wrought up to a high state of excitement by the stirring events of the two or three days immediately preceding—received it with enthusiasm, formed in its rear and marched with it through the principal streets to the headquarters of Gen. Anderson. The hero of Sumter appeared on the balcony of the hotel and welcomed the regiment in a short address, to which Col. Gibson responded in his happiest vein. These ceremonies over, the people of Louisville turned out *en masse*, improvised a magnificent dinner at the Louisville Hotel, and the men of the regiment had a hilarious time, while the officers dined with Gen. Anderson. In the evening the regiment proceeded by rail to Shepardsville, and thence to the Rolling Fork, where it joined Gen. William T. Sherman's command—the "Louisville Legion," and detachments of other troops under the command of the chivalrous Col. Lovell H. Rousseau. The next morning (September 23), in company with Rousseau, the regiment moved forward, wading the Rolling Fork waist-deep, drove a small body of rebel troops from Elizabethtown, and then, supperless, bivouacked for the night. On the 11th of October, it moved to Nolin Creek, and established Camp Nevin, and in December following was

here assigned to the Sixth Brigade (composed of the Fifteenth Ohio, Col. Moses R. Dickey; Forty-ninth Ohio, Col. William H. Gibson; Thirty-second Indiana, Col. August Willieh; and Thirty-ninth Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Harrison) in command of Gen. Richard W. Johnson; Second Division, Gen. A. McD. McCook in command, Army of the Ohio.

On the 14th of February, 1862, the regiment, with its brigade and division, advanced toward Bowling Green. After some delay in crossing the river, it marched in the direction of Nashville, reaching that city on the 3d of March. On the 16th of the same month, it marched with Buell's army to join Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing, arriving there in the evening of the first day's battle—April 6. It participated in the engagement of the 7th of April, and contributed its full share of work in driving the enemy from the field. Thereafter, as part of Buell's army, the Forty-ninth engaged in all the battles, marches, reverses, etc., which characterized Buell's command during the spring, summer and early autumn of 1862. Subsequently it fought with Rosecrans at Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; under Thomas at Missouri Ridge, and with Sherman during the Atlanta campaign.

When Gen. Rosecrans, then in command of the Army of the Cumberland, commenced his movement on Murfreesboro on the 26th of December, 1862, the Forty-ninth moved out of Nashville on the Nolinsville Turnpike with the right wing under Gen. McCook, and after constant skirmishing found itself in line of battle on the extreme right of the Union army before Murfreesboro on the evening of the 30th. At 6 o'clock the next morning, Kirk's brigade, to the left and front, was furiously assailed, and, giving way, was thrown back on the Forty-ninth, which at once became engaged, and was borne back by overwhelming numbers a mile and a half to the Nashville Turnpike, which it reached after an incessant conflict of nine hours. On the following morning, the regiment was sent to reconnoiter on the right and rear of the main army. Rejoining its brigade, it operated during the remainder of the day on the extreme right of the army, in connection with Stanley's cavalry. On Friday, January 2, 1863, it was held in reserve until late in the afternoon, when, upon the repulse of Van Cleve's division on the left, it was ordered, with its brigade, to retrieve the fortunes of the day in that part of the field. It joined in a magnificent bayonet charge, which resulted in recovering the lost ground and a severe defeat to the enemy.

At Chickamauga, the Forty-ninth held a position in the morning of the first day, on the extreme right of the Union forces, forming part of Gen. Richard W. Johnson's division. Before being engaged, however, the division was shifted to the extreme left of the army and joined Thomas' corps. At 2 o'clock P. M., the regiment became engaged with the enemy's right, posted in a dense woods. A charge was made, the enemy driven, and two guns captured by the Forty-ninth. This charge occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. At dusk, the enemy having been re-enforced, made a charge. The enemy gained a point directly in front of the brigade, delivered a withering volley, and with their accustomed yell rushed forward with the bayonet. Although on the alert, the Union forces were staggered and gave some ground. They quickly rallied, however, and repulsed the rebels. During the second day at Chickamauga the regiment was constantly engaged in various parts of the field, and with the Fifteenth Ohio and Goodspeed's battery, accomplished a brilliant exploit. The enemy had broken through the Union left and were exultingly charging for the center, when the Forty-

ninth faced to the rear and poured into the enemy a withering fire. From the other side of the circle, Goodspeed's battery and the Fifteenth Ohio poured a destructive, unceasing fire, and the rebels were checked and sent back flying to their main body. The brigade of which the Fifteenth and Forty-ninth Ohio formed part, was the last to leave the field of Chickamauga. It halted at Rossville one day, and the following night retired to Chattanooga.

By the consolidation of the original Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps in October, 1863, into the organization known during the remainder of the war as the Fourth Army Corps, the brigade* of which the Forty-ninth Ohio formed part, was transferred to the Third Division of the Fourth Corps. As part of the last mentioned command, the regiment fought on many other fields and always maintained the high reputation its gallant members had attained from the beginning of their service. At Mission Ridge, it was one of the first to plant its colors on the summit of that mountain. Immediately after this success, the regiment moved with Granger's corps to the relief of Burnside's forces at Knoxville. This campaign was one of the most severe that the regiment had ever been called upon to endure. The weather was intensely cold, with snow on the ground, the men almost naked and without shoes, and the rations exhausted. The march of the relieving army over the mountains of East Tennessee was literally marked by bloody foot-prints. Yet the soldiers of the West did not grumble, but were ever eager to be led against the foe. In the midst of this campaign the men of the Forty-ninth, in common with those of all other regiments, were called upon to re-enlist for another term of three years; a majority of them responded favorably to the summons, and at the conclusion of the march proceeded homeward on veteran furlough.

In the Atlanta campaign the regiment participated in the battles at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, and the series of engagements around Atlanta. Also in the movements that resulted in the battles at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. When Sherman began his march to the sea, the regiment and corps went back with Gen. Thomas to attend to the rebel Hood in Tennessee. The subsequent movements of the regiment are told in the sketch relating to its companion regiment, the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry. It proceeded to Texas in June and landed at Victoria early in July, 1865. After remaining at San Antonio for some weeks, it returned to Victoria where it was mustered out of service on the 30th day of November, 1865.

The whole number of names borne upon the rolls of the regiment is fifteen hundred and fifty-two. Eight officers were killed in battle, and twenty wounded (six mortally). Of the enlisted men, one hundred and twenty-seven were killed in battle, seventy-one were mortally wounded, one hundred and sixty-five died from disease, seven others died in rebel prison pens, and six hundred and sixteen were discharged on account of wounds or disability.

Among the Wyandot County men who served in this regiment, were the following:

Company A—Capt. Daniel Hartsough.

First Lieut. John K. Gibson, died of wounds.

Sergts. John James, Cyrus DeWitt.

Corps. J. Bartison, D. H. Grindle, J. S. Grindle, Henry Stevens.

Privates, A. Willever, Allen Wilkins, C. K. Nye, Jerome Nye, James

*First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

Thompson, George W. Platt, L. Lambert, M. B. Hare, W. B. Leeper, William C. Gear, John Greek, Jacob Moyer, John I. Grindle, Dory Jackman, P. Grubb, S. T. Biles, Alfred De Witt, Salamas Bowlby, Solomon Bachar.

Company B—Second Lieut. Sheldon P. Hare.

Corp. James Burk.

Privates, Theodore Gibson, C. C. Conaghan, J. L. Bliss, H. H. Anderson, Job Baker, D. A. Bennett, A. F. Conaghan, A. P. Havens, Samuel Mays, David Mays, George Wagner, George Pancoast.

Company C—Capt. John Green.

Sergt. John Reiger.

Privates, John G. Markley, S. Bland, Sylvester Bowlby.

Company D—Capts. James Ewing, George W. Culver, George W. Pool. First Lieut. M. Cowgill, J. Mosier.

Sergts. Samuel Bretz, Silas Barnhiser, W. R. Bliss, D. L. Kentfield, Charles Hoyt, Robert Gregg, James W. Ingle.

Corps. Joseph Battenfield, N. D. Bunn, S. S. Laird, Robert Cavit, Enos Goodman.

Drummers, W. H. Shuler, Jacob Funk.

Privates, William Updegraff, John Updegraff, Edward Marble, Martin Marble, Jesse Rifner, Henry Lowmaster, C. Morgan, B. Jewel, T. B. Hawkins, Kenry Kestner, Nathan Karr, David Hitchew, Fred W. Hine, George W. Greer, Otis S. Goodman, Anthouy Kestner, J. B. Fox, Alfred Hitchew, David Cramer, John Bope, Jac Allion, Jr., Francis Beck, W. S. Karr, B. F. Bunn, Frank Babcock, James Barnhiser, S. W. Barnhiser, Samuel Burk, Fleming Ewing, Isaac Burk, Jacob Everhart, S. A. Durboraw, J. Enerson, Jesse De Long, W. W. Greer, H. L. Freet, William Hitchew, Lewis Corfman, William Rice, William Burk, P. Tracy, James Nye, Jesse Paulin, Levi Pennington, William Fruit, James Fruit, J. Young, Isaac Fruit, G. W. Mullholand, F. Roberson, Perry Rice, Sylvester Pontius, I. M. Winters, J. B. Weber, Charles Wigley, Jerome Williams, Benjamin Whetsel, Allen Smalley, John Rock, C. Shireman, E. S. Willson.

Company E—Private David Goodman.

Company G—Capt. Samuel M. Harper.

Sergts. J. S. Gibson, Walton Weber, F. J. Weber, Lewis Miller.

Corps. John Caldwell, P. C. Kitchen.

Wagoner, J. C. Kitchen.

Privates, John Solley, John Ingerson, F. M. Babcock, Seymour Culver, B. F. Culver, M. G. Clapsaddle, J. R. Ingerson, J. R. Lowry, Abner Willson, W. B. Kitchen, Ross Ingerson.

Company F—First Lieut. J. F. Harper.

Company H—First Lieut. James J. Zint.

Company I—Second Lieut. William F. Gibbs.

Corp. W. J. Loudermilch.

Privates, J. S. Thompson, E. C. Warner, John Stump, D. D. Armstrong, D. D. Cole, J. A. Bell, Joseph A. Liles, Thomas Petty, J. A. Petty.

Company K—Privates David Jacob, Rezin De Bolt, H. Bland, H. L. Eyestone, H. Badger, George De Bolt, Silas De Bolt, William Cummings, A. J. Miller, H. P. Jaqueth, D. R. Martin, Henry Jacoby, O. Lannon, G. P. Ogg, C. Whitem.

Attached to Companies not known—G. W. Sherwood, William Johnson, Ezra Phelps, Sergeant; Frank Johnson, James Stoner, W. M. Thomp-

son, Seth Kear, Willson Long, William Cowgill, Jackson Carter, Martin Heistand, Jackson Anderson, Conrad Bope, William Boyer, William Emerson, Bradford Dunn, George Inman, John Anderson, R. Baun, Joseph Barnhiser.

FIFTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Norwalk, Ohio, about the middle of October, 1861. On the 25th of January, 1862, it left Norwalk for Western Virginia, and soon after its arrival on the field of action was attached to Gen. Schenck's brigade. It participated in many minor movements against the redoubtable rebel leader—"Stonewall" Jackson—during the early part of that year, with varying success. When the "Army of Virginia" was organized in June, the Fifty-fifth was brigaded with the Twenty-fifth, Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiments, and attached to Gen. Schenck's division.

On the 7th of July, the corps of which the regiment formed part, began a march to Sperryville, Va. After a few days' rest at that point, it again marched forward, and on the 1st of September, had passed through the various marches, skirmishes and battles, which marked Gen. Pope's brief but disastrous campaign. A re-organization of the army now took place, and in the many changes made, the Fifty-fifth was assigned to the Eleventh Army Corps. Subsequently, in the fall and winter of 1862, it engaged in the movement under Burnside, which was abruptly terminated by heavy rains and bad roads.

In the Chancellorsville campaign under Hooker, in May, 1863, the regiment lost heavily. It (with the entire Eleventh Corps), was driven in confusion from the field, and sustained a loss of 153 men killed, wounded and missing. About the middle of May, 1863, it was attached to the Second Brigade of the Second Division, and remained in the same brigade during the remainder of its term of service. At Gettysburg, the regiment lost in killed and wounded, about fifty men.

On the following 24th day of September, the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps took cars at Manassas Junction, Va., and moved over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and through Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville to Bridgeport, Ala., arriving on the 30th. The Eleventh Corps moved to Chattanooga on the 22d of November. In the battle of Mission Ridge, the corps formed line to the left and front of Fort Hood, and moving forward rapidly, drove the rebel line beyond the East Tennessee Railroad. Immediately after the termination of the Union victories in the vicinity of Chattanooga, the regiment entered on the Knoxville campaign, and returned again to Lookout Valley on the 17th of December. This campaign was made over mountain ranges, amid the frosts and snows of winter, many men shoeless, and all without tents or blankets. On the 1st of January, 1864, 319 men of the Fifty-fifth re-enlisted. They started for Ohio on the 10th, and arrived at Norwalk on the 20th; on the 22d of February, the regiment re-assembled at Cleveland, and on the 4th of March it was again encamped in Lookout Valley, Ga. About this time the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps were consolidated, and denominated the Twentieth Corps (Gen. Hooker in command), and the regiment was attached to the Third Brigade of the Third Division.

During the Atlanta campaign, the regiment participated in all the movements, battles, etc., in which the Twentieth corps was engaged. At Resaca, on the 15th of May, it lost more than ninety men killed, wounded and

missing. It was also engaged at Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and in the series of engagements around the city of Atlanta. It left Lookout Valley May 2, 1864, with about 400 men, and during the campaign of four months' duration had lost over 200.

On the 15th of November, the regiment and corps began the march, with Sherman's armies, from Atlanta to the sea. It entered Savannah on the 21st of December. On the 29th of January, 1865, the command got fairly started from Savannah on the march northward through the Carolinas. No incident worthy of particular notice occurred until the 16th of March, when at the battle of Averysboro, or Smith's Farm, N. C., the Fifty-fifth lost thirty-six men killed and wounded. The regiment was again engaged at Bentonville, N. C., on the 19th of March, and lost two killed, twenty-four wounded, and seven men missing. With Sherman's forces, it finally reached Washington, D. C., and paraded in the grand review May 24.

Upon the disbanding of the Twentieth Corps, the Ohio regiments belonging to it were organized into a Provisional Brigade, and assigned to the Fourteenth Corps. They proceeded to Louisville, Ky., starting on the 10th of June, where, on the 11th of July, the Fifty-fifth was mustered out of service. It was paid and discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 19th of July.

Following are the names of officers and men from Wyandot County who served in this regiment:

Field and Staff--Maj. Rudolphus Robbins, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; commissioned Second Lieutenant January 20, 1862; Captain, December 20, 1862; Major, May 25, 1863.

Adjt. Frank W. Martin, commissioned June 22, 1862; promoted to Captain April 22, 1863; resigned June 6, 1863.

Company A--Capt. Robert W. Pool, resigned August 29, 1864.

Company B--Private. Joseph Earp.

Company C--Capt. Henry Miller, resigned September 28, 1864.

Privates, Philip Brewer, W. A. Gibson, George Hawk, William Thomas.

Company D--Private, W. H. Brewer.

Company F--This company, when first organized, was composed of the following members:

Captain, David S. Brown, resigned March 6, 1863.

First Lieutenant, Jacob Thomas, resigned July 17, 1862.

Second Lieutenant, Leander M. Craun.

Sergeants, Charles D. Robbins, promoted to Captain, resigned March 29, 1864; John S. Shaner, William H. Ashbrook, Butler Case (who subsequently became First Lieutenant, and resigned as such April 10, 1864), and J. Hallabaugh.

Corporals, J. R. Burkhart, J. Rumbaugh, William Rook, David Green, J. B. Gatchell, Martin Thomas, William J. Craun and Jacob Gatchell.

Drummer, Urias Swank.

Teamster, P. McLaughlin.

Privates, John H. Andrews, Samuel Adams, Anson Brewer, George W. Boyd, Amos Bowsher, John Byers, Moses Brown, J. W. Betz, John Burkhart, Samuel Cannon, Henry Casper, William B. Craven, R. W. Coots, E. P. Cole, William Clark, William Cupp, Henry Cowley, Noah Doll, Clark Edgington, William F. Edwards, Samson B. Flinchbaugh, Taylor Filson, Abraham Fulk, Abraham Freese, L. Fulmer, William Harley, J. Harley, Henry Hoppwood, John Henry, S. Hackenberger, George Hallabaugh, J. A. Kittle, James Kine, David Koble, John Lambright, C. Long, William C.

Law, Wesley Lane, Isaac Lambright, William Likins, William P. Mahon, George W. Michael, Benjamin Myers, John R. Myers, Levi Martin, J. Mc-Bee, J. McPherson, J. Malon, John O'Brien, Dorris Pike, Jeremiah Pisel, John Pierce, J. Robertson, Albert Roberts, Leander Riesenberger, Henry Ream, Andrew Robenalt, David Raymond, Israel Spoon, Adam J. Shaner, I. Smith, J. Saul, J. G. Sharp, J. Shuster, Michael Spout, Jacob Sprout, William Stoffulmyer, M. Tress, William C. Thomas, J. H. Vail, Hugh M. Van Wagoner, William H. Waters, S. Waggoner. Subsequently the following additional names appeared upon the rolls, Jacob Spoon, Thomas Corbin, Washington Michaels, A. J. Shannon, Fredrick Sipher, J. W. Sul-liger and Anson Edgington.

Company K—First Lieut. J. F. Rieser; Sergts. Benjamin Welsh, H. W. Kramer; Corps. George Rice, Isaac Dippy, Christian Wise, W. H. Cole, Hugh Guthrie.

Privates, John Brand, M. C. Crass, — Nuss, Fred Althausser, Joseph Hoover, H. J. Compton, W. H. Edgington, Hiram Gantz, Jacob Grunditsch, Levi Kotterman, Christian Gottier, Oscar Midlam, Curtis Hoff, George Harman, Jacob Yeager, William Winich, Edward McFarland, Henry Little, Aaron McCoy, George Lott, Peter Marquart, H. Huffman, Henry Carr, Jacob Shuler, Henry Vaughn, John Webb, George Wisenbarger, Henry Yeager, John Keller, Adam Wiswasser.

Company H—Sergt. W. B. Conger. Corp. G. W. Ragon. Privates, Adam Beer, James H. Cram, C. Linn, Samuel Stom, Z. W. Ahlefeld, J. G. Armstrong.

Company not reported—Capts. Augustus M. Wormley, Jesse Bowsher; First Lieut. Pliny E. Watson; Second Lieut. James K. Agnew; Privates, John Emerson, Patrick Laughrey, G. W. Price, R. Rolson, Isaac Price.

EIGHTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

The command first known as "Morton's Independent Rifle Regiment," but soon afterward designated the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was recruited to the number of eight companies in the summer of 1861. The fourth Company (D), Capt. Peter A. Tyler in command, was composed almost entirely of Wyandot County men. Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., was the rendezvous in which the regiment entered upon its first military duties.

The regiment marched out of Benton Barracks September 24, 1861, and from that time until about March 1, 1862, was employed on the Northern Missouri Railroad, and its vicinity, in keeping the region free from bands of cowardly, yet murderous and destructive Missouri guerrillas. It was then ordered to report at St. Louis. It was armed with short Enfield rifles, was embarked on board the steamer Meteor, and about midnight of the 17th of March it disembarked at Pittsburg Landing. A few days later, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade (Col. McArthur in command) Second Division (Gen. C. F. Smith) of the Army of the Tennessee, then commanded by Gen. U. S. Grant.

During the battle of Pittsburg Landing, which was fought on Sunday the 6th and Monday the 7th days of April, 1862, the Eighty-first behaved most gallantly. Its members were ever ready to confront the enemy, many rebels fell lifeless before the furious and unceasing fire of their Enfields, and during the second day, in a wild and impetuous charge, the regiment captured many prisoners and a full battery of artillery. Until the early part of the following October, the regiment performed the various duties

assigned it in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi; but, after the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels, its actions were unimportant. However, in the battle of Corinth, fought October 3 and 4, the regiment, then part of the brigade commanded by Gen. Dick Oglesby, and the division commanded by Gen. Davies, was hotly engaged, losing eleven men killed, forty-four wounded and three missing. This was one of the most fiercely contested fields of the war—one, where about eighteen or twenty thousand Union men, without reserves or intrenchments, defeated, pursued and scattered more than double their numbers.

As part of Gen. Dodge's command, the Eighty-first continued to campaign in the northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama, and the middle and western parts of Tennessee, until the latter part of April, 1864. It was then moved forward to Northern Georgia, and on the 5th of May was advanced to Lee & Gordon's mills, where, with the great army there assembled Gen. Sherman was just beginning the Atlanta campaign. Thereafter, until the final victory at Jonesboro and the occupation of Atlanta by the Union forces, the history of Gen. Dodge's command is the history of the regiment. "In the battle on the 22d of July (the day McPherson was killed), the Eighty-first, with three companies in reserve, was the second regiment from the right of Sweeney's division. The command stood like a rock, and never was there made a more daring or more effective resistance. At an opportune moment, the Eighty-first Ohio and Twelfth Illinois moved forward in a resistless charge, carrying everything before them. The Eighty-first captured a number of prisoners and three battle-flags. Later in the day, Gen. Logan called on Gen. Dodge for re-enforcements to assist the Fifteenth Corps in recovering its works. Mersey's brigade, which included the Eighty-fifth, was sent. It marched on the double-quick nearly two miles, and joined in a charge by which the lost lines were recovered. The Eighty-first furnished a detail to assist Capt. De Gress in serving his guns on the retreating rebels. Later, at night, Mersey's brigade was moved to Bald Hill, and there the Eighty-first Ohio and Twelfth Illinois built a perfect labyrinth of works."*

In September, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. With that command, it made a march to Savannah, and northward through the Carolinas and Virginia, to Washington, D. C. It participated in the review of Sherman's army at the National capital, May 24, 1865. Early in June, it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Parkersburg, W. Va., and thence by the Ohio River. The regiment remained at Louisville until July 13, when it was mustered out. It immediately started for Camp Dennison, where its members were paid in full and discharged July 21, 1865.

The Wyandot County men who served in this regiment were as follows: Company D—Capts. Peter A. Tyler, Noah Stoker.

First Lieut. W. D. Tyler.

Second Lieut. J. W. Post; killed at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862. Serjts. Noah M. Stoker, R. J. Earp.

Corps. Henry Hardly, David Agerter, David Hagerman, Benjamin Ellis, William D. Earp, Charles H. Willard.

Privates, Patrick Downey, James Anderson, Samuel Down, C. J. Fogle, Franklin Kating, J. P. Berry, Jacob Albert, J. R. Hagerman, H. H. Hawkins, William Helsel, Charles Caldwell, John Bushong, Henry Down, Anson Jones, Napoleon Crouse, David Dysinger, George Devine, William

*Whitelaw Reid.

Davis, J. A. Atkinson, W. R. Heffelfinger, M. W. Kimmell, Ephraim Hoy, T. M. Blake, H. T. Carlisle, Jacob Lime, C. S. Keys, J. K. Hagerman, Stephen Healy, Levi Keller, James Gillin, J. C. Groff, John Finan, J. W. Gillin, J. B. Graham, Patrick Kelly, Martin Lipp, Elijah Longabaugh, J. Mankin, Jared Mills, Henry Miller, Jacob Miller, J. M. Nelson, Jerome Kennedy, Patrick Mulhauser, William Stanford, W. A. Reed, R. M. Reed, William Mankin, J. L. Mills, J. H. Long, John Rose, O. H. P. Reed, J. P. Rose, J. F. Reidling, James Stol, Benjamin Stewart, W. Quaintance, M. Pendergast, Elias Stevens, James Surplus, Henry Stomb, J. F. Rose, Lawrence Smith, William Sanford, W. F. Savidge, J. E. Reed, Anderson Sullivan, A. H. Tyler, J. A. Vanorsdall, P. Whinery, Robert Whinnery, John Thompson, John Wilson.

Other companies.

B—John Albert.

C—William E. Reed, William Van Marter.

Company not reported—Fred Agerter, First Lieutenant; Henry Downing, W. C. Keller.

EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY.

This command was recruited during the months of November and December, 1861. It was mustered into service at Kenton, Ohio, its regimental rendezvous, December 31, and it proceeded toward Western Virginia on the 25th of January, 1862, where it was assigned to Gen. Schenek's brigade. Under Gens. Fremont and Sigel, the regiment performed arduous service and considerable fighting in the region mentioned. Subsequently it was attached to Gen. Milroy's Independent brigade (of Sigel's First Corps), and led by that officer, performed many gallant deeds. In September, 1862, Sigel's Corps was denominated the Eleventh, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Thereafter, the Eighty-second engaged in all the movements of the Eleventh Corps in Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee. Finally, as already shown, the old Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated as the Twentieth Corps, and under Hooker and Slocum campaigned with Sherman through Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia to the National capital. The regiment made a brilliant record throughout, and, mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865, was paid and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on the 29th of the same month.

Among its members were the following Wyandot County men:

Company A—Sergt. Henry Robinson.

Privates, Joseph E. Johnston, J. Shever, Robert Couples, J. H. Robinson.

Company B—W. H. Hollinger, Isaac P. Adams, William Ginther, J. A. Hollinger.

Company C—Second Lieut. Morgan Simonson.

Sergt. A. D. Snyder.

Privates, C. P. Taylor, Francis Taylor, Thomas Ash, Sr., J. B. Dean, Samuel Garrett, Matthew Morrison, N. E. Sibert, J. E. Kirby, William Kirby, E. L. Ross, Ephraim Shever, Joseph C. Snyder, E. L. Ross.

Company G—Private, Philip Winslow.

Company I—Corps. J. C. Chadwick, John Holloway.

Privates, Charles Spencer, W. F. Williams.

Company K—Privates, Isaac H. Cole, Samuel Brown, W. H. Cole, Jonathan Harshbarger, George Eatherton, William Martin, Henry Martin.

Company not reported—Alfred Tracy, William Snyder, John Williams, F. J. Studebaker, Isaiah Williams, Caleb Dougherty, John Morrow.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

This organization was recruited in the counties of Erie, Huron, Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot, in the dark days of 1862. Its companies rendezvoused at Monroeville, Ohio, where the regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 30th day of August. Capt. Isaac M. Kirby's command in this regiment, afterward designated Company F, left Upper Sandusky for Monroeville, on Thursday morning, August 21, 1862. It was then stated that the company was composed of the flower of the young men of the county, with a commander who had withstood the fiery ordeal at Pittsburg Landing. The members of the company, as then published, were as follows:

Captain, Isaac M. Kirby; First Lieutenant, Franklin Pope; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Newhard; privates, Hubert Bixby, Theophilus D. Gould, John M. McLaughlin, C. J. Harris, Edwin Nye, David E. Carney, Aaron C. Shinely, A. H. Turner, Amos K. Slade, Frederick Ludwig, John H. Wells, W. J. Carney, William Shell, Edward W. Shaw, James M. Briggs, Alfred Dewitt, C. S. Vredenberg, Levi Shoemaker, Noah Stern, Peter Sipes, George S. Myers, William H. Welter, Michael Stump, Amos Strycker, Levi Price, F. M. Sterling, S. H. Brown, James H. Herndon, W. H. Carothers, Cornelius J. Sibert, J. Lundermilk, William Stevens, F. G. Hill, James E. Barker, George Mann, John Liles, Joseph Harsh, William Swearingen, Elijah White, Thomas A. Clark, John Krider, William Carmichael, John Scott, Walter Foyer, John Shepard, Russel Shepard, S. F. Troup, Thomas Hollanshead, Josiah Shoafstel, C. Martin, Garret Taylor, George Gouldsby, Thomas Barry, Calvin J. Cutler, George Lawrence, J. W. Norton, J. W. Smith, William H. Kilmer, George W. Hale, David E. Hale, S. R. Myers, S. S. Waggober, H. H. Lacy, Samuel Martin, John J. Gerstenstager, David Allison, James Stewart, John Hutter, A. A. Spafford, G. F. Spafford, J. D. Rex, W. J. Lawrence, William Good, James Reeves, Shepley H. Link, John A. Kerr, William Hallowell, R. Park, James H. Corning, H. H. Dixon, Christian H. Glazer, Andrew McElwain, H. D. Vroman, Franklin Culver, August Wise, August Sickfelt, Daniel Good, J. McAnderson, William Nichols, Oliver Bolander, David Good, Levi Sewartz, David Miller, John Grossell, Benjamin Ream, Jacob H. Flickinger, Jacob Good, Marcus L. Lowell, John H. Swinehart.

On the 4th of September, the regiment left Monroeville and was hurried by rail to Cincinnati, and thence to Covington, Ky., to assist in repelling a threatened attack by Kirby Smith. Remaining at Covington until September 24, it was sent by rail to Louisville, Ky., and there attached to Gen. William P. Carlin's brigade of Gen. Robert B. Mitchell's division, Buell's army. When that army again moved southward, the battle of Perryville resulted, and in this, its first action, the regiment behaved handsomely. At Nashville, Gen. Jeff C. Davis took command of the division (vice Gen. Mitchell assigned to the command of the post of Nashville), and on the 26th it marched with the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Rosecrans commanding, to battle with the rebel forces under Bragg in front of Murfreesboro.

The afternoon of the same day (December 26), the enemy was met and a line of battle formed. Gen. Jeff C. Davis' Second Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-first (Gen. Grant's original command in the rebellion) and Thirty-eighth Illinois, Fifteenth Wisconsin, and One Hundred and First Ohio Regiments of infantry and the Second Minnesota Battery, soon engaged the enemy with spirit, sustaining a sharp fire until he was dislodged.

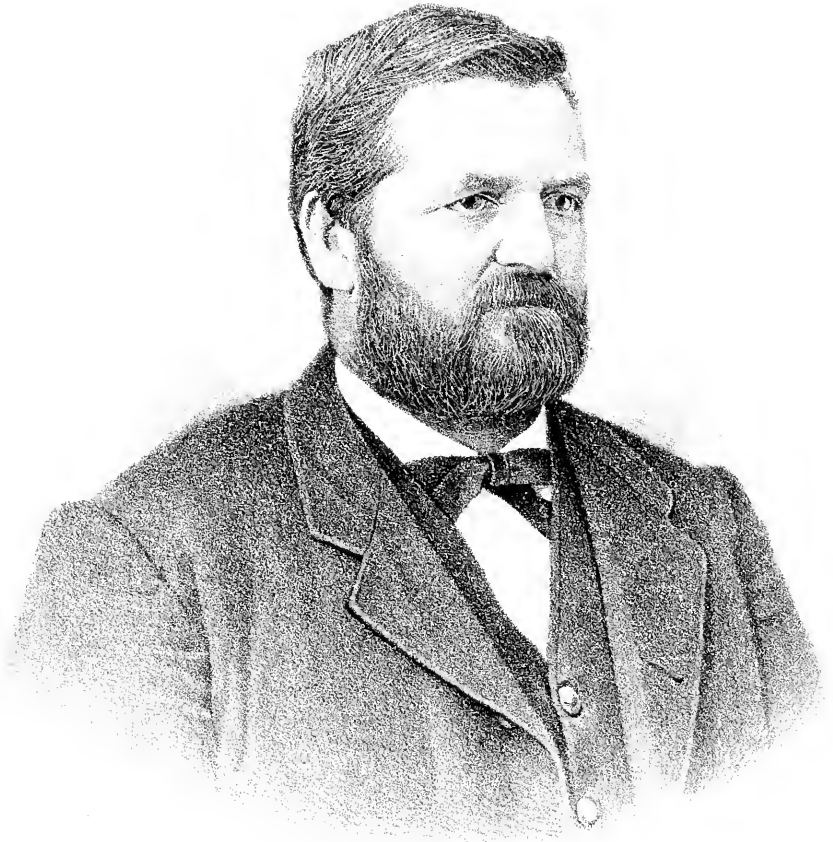
Although the day was fast drawing to a close, and little was known of the precise nature of the ground over which the armies were moving, Gen. Davis resolved to follow up his advantage. The enemy retreated about two miles to a rugged hill, the road passing through a defile known as Knob Gap. Deploying on either side of the road, with one section of their artillery in the defile and other pieces on the crest of the hill, they waited another encounter. In the short, sharp action which ensued, Carlin's brigade performed its work most gallantly. The enemy was driven from his position and two bronze field pieces were captured from him on that part of the line covered by the One Hundred and First.

Four days later (December 30), Carlin's brigade was the first of the Union army to arrive on the battle-field of Stone River (a small, limpid stream named after a Pennsylvanian named Stone, who, with a party of three or four others, first discovered it about the year 1760). It at once engaged the enemy's outposts, and drove them back on his main line, and just at night became briskly engaged. The regiment lay on its arms through the night, and was fully prepared to receive the shock of battle that came with daylight on the following morning. The brigade stood firm, repulsing every attempt to break it, until Johnson's division and Post's brigade of the First Division on the right being driven from their positions, the enemy appeared on the right flank and rear of the brigade, when, in obedience to orders, it fell back and took up a new position, holding the enemy in check until he again threw a force on the flank and rear. The regiment continued in the hottest of the fight, taking up six different positions, and stubbornly maintaining them during the day. Col. Leander Stem was killed, and Lieut. Col. Wooster was mortally wounded while respectively leading the One Hundred and First on to victory. The regiment was held on the front line on the right of the army until the afternoon of January 2, 1863. When disaster was threatening the left of the Union forces, it was one of many regiments transferred to that part of the field, and with the bayonet helped to turn the tide of battle. During the series of actions termed the battle of Stone River, the regiment lost seven commissioned officers, and 212 men killed, wounded and missing.

During the remainder of the winter, the regiment was constantly engaged on expeditions through the regions surrounding Murfreesboro, suffering very much from fatigue and exposure. "It was no uncommon thing," says a writer, "to see as many as fifty men of the regiment marching without shoes on their feet,* and so ragged as to excite both the sympathies and risibilities of their companions. This marching up and down the country, the purposes or utility of which were oftentimes wholly unknown, lasted until April, when the regiment was allowed to go into camp at Murfreesboro for rest."

When the Tullahoma campaign was inaugurated during the last days of June, 1863, the One Hundred and First moved with that portion of the army that demonstrated in the direction of Liberty Gap, and was engaged with Cleburne's rebel division for two days at that place. It followed the fortunes of the army up to Chattanooga, and at the close of that campaign was with Davis' division at Winchester, Tenn. On the 17th of August, the

*We deem the imagination of Reid's informant too vivid in this statement. We were there, and we never saw fifty, nor even one man marching without shoes at or in the vicinity of Murfreesboro during the winter of 1862-63. True, some ragged men might occasionally be seen, or rather men who had stood or slept too near their camp fires and thus scorched and burned their garments, but there was no need at that time for men to march without shoes, for the army was near its base of supplies, and supplies of all kinds were issued in abundance. Besides, it is a well-known fact no general officer in the Union army was more thoughtful and zealous in seeing to it that his men were well supplied with food, clothing and equipments than Gen. Rosecrans.



Henry Altstæter

regiment marched on the Chattanooga campaign, crossing the Tennessee River at Caperton's Ferry. From thence it marched over Sand and Lookout Mountains to near Alpine, Ga. It then countermarched over Lookout Mountain, up Will's Valley, and re-crossed Lookout Mountain to the field of Chickamauga, where it participated in that battle on the 19th and 20th of September, displaying great coolness and gallantry. During the second day, the 19th, the regiment re-took a Union battery from the enemy, fighting over the guns with clubbed muskets.

After retiring to Chattanooga, the army was re-organized, and the One Hundred and First Ohio became a part of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. On the 28th of October, this brigade was ordered to Bridgeport, Ala., and thus missed taking part in the fighting at Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

On the 3d of May, 1864, it marched with Gen. Sherman's armies on the Atlanta campaign, and from that time until the first days of September following was almost constantly engaged in marching and fighting. After the federal occupation of Atlanta, and in the sudden change of tactics adopted by the rebel Gen. Hood, it was actively employed with other Union forces in pursuing, fighting, and heading off the enemy in his designs on the railroad communications of the Union troops. It marched with the Fourth Corps from Atlanta to Pulaski, Tenn., and from there on to Nashville. At the battle of Franklin, which took place during the execution of the last-mentioned movement, just at nightfall, the One Hundred and First was ordered to retake a position held by the enemy, which it did at the point of the bayonet, and held the position until 10 o'clock P. M., notwithstanding the fact that the rebels were almost within bayonets reach during all that time.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Nashville December 15 and 16, and participated in the assault on the enemy's center on the 15th. After the battle and rout, it followed in pursuit of Hood to Lexington, Ala., and marched thence *via* Athens to Huntsville, where it went into camp. It remained at that place until June 12, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. It was sent home by rail to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, where its members received final pay and discharge papers.

Among the officers and men mentioned at the close of the war as having served in this regiment from Wyandot County, were the following:

Field and Staff—Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen. Isaac M. Kirby, who was mustered out with the regiment.

Company F—Capts. Franklin Pope, resigned January 28, 1863; William H. Kilmer, killed at battle of Chickamauga; George W. Hale, mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieut., Jacob Newhard, resigned December 23, 1862.

Sergts. F. G. Hill, J. W. Herndon, G. S. Myers, John Kerr, William Stevens, Harmon Lacy, C. N. Martin, David E. Hale, George F. Mann.

Corps. Joseph Lowdermilch, Andrew McElwain, William Hollowell, R. H. Parks, John Scott, Levi Price, Elijah White, John Shepherd, Alfred De Witt.

Privates, W. I. Lawrence, David Allison, Oliver Bolander, James N. Briggs, James M. Anderson, S. H. Brown, H. H. Dixon, C. P. Cutler, William Carothers, J. H. Corning, T. A. Clark, Walter Foyer, William Good, Herbert Bixby, August Lickfelt, Samuel Martin, David Good, John Liles, George Lawrence, William Carmichael, John McLaughlin, John Hutter, John Krider, C. J. Harris, Theophilis Gould, Joseph Harsh, P.

Heller, Thomas Hollanshead, S. H. Link, Benjamin Ream, Fred Ludwig, Claudius Martin, J. P. Gastenslager, John W. Norton, William Nichols, S. R. Myers, C. H. Glasser, Daniel Good, Russell Shepherd, George Quaintance, Amos K. Slade, S. S. Waggoner, Levi Shoemaker, Levi Swartz, F. Culver, William Shell, A. H. Turner, A. Stricker, A. A. Stafford, F. M. Sterling, C. J. Sibert, David Miller, August Wise, W. H. Welter, J. D. Rex, J. H. Flickenger, H. G. Vroman, John A. Wells, C. S. Vredenberg, Ellis Quaintance, Samuel F. Troup, Peter Sipes, J. A. Stewart, Noah Stinn, William Swearingen, Josiah Shaffstall, Edward Shaw, ——— Spafford.

Company A—Privates, Abel Thompson, Thomas Thompson.

Company D—George Miller.

Company E—Sergt. Enos B. Lewis.

Privates, J. Y. Good, Michael Stump.

Company H—Private, H. C. Cross.

Company I—Corp. John Salyers.

Privates, D. Funk, Joseph Funk, Valentine Wisebaker, P. Heckman, Christain Funk, S. P. Renisderfer.

Company K—Private, M. W. Shumaker.

Company not reported—Samuel Snyder, J. L. Miller.

Brev. Brig. Gen. Isaac M. Kirby, whose name has already been mentioned in the foregoing sketch of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry, is a son of Moses H. Kirby, Esq., of Upper Sandusky, and was born at Cobumbus in 1834. In April, 1861, he was elected Captain of a company of Wyandot County volunteers, and with that command (afterward known as Company I, of the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry) served during its term of three months. When the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry was re-organized for a three years' term, Capt. Kirby again took the field in command of Company D. He served with that regiment in Western Virginia and then in Buell's Army of the Ohio. He marched with it to Pittsburg Landing and participated in the second days' battle there, assisting Maj. Wallace in commanding the regiment. He resigned his position in the Fifteenth Regiment May 4, 1862. In July, of the same year, he recruited another company of volunteers for the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry, of which he was (for the third time) commissioned Captain. The regiment soon after joined Buell's army in Kentucky, and in October, 1862, Capt. Kirby was promoted Major of that organization.

Early in the morning of the first day's fight at Stone River, Col. Stem, commanding the One Hundred and First, was killed, and Lieut. Col. Wooster, of the same regiment, was mortally wounded. Maj. Kirby thus succeeded to the command of the regiment during the remainder of the battle. On the 27th of January, 1863, he was commissioned Colonel, to take rank from the date of Col. Stem's death—December 26, 1862. He continued in command of the regiment until the early part of the movement against Atlanta, when he was designated as the commander of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, which he led throughout the campaign. Col. Kirby was now recommended by superiors in official reports for promotion. He commanded the brigade during the movement of Gen. Thomas' army from Northern Georgia to Nashville, and through the battles of Franklin and Nashville. In the latter, he led the first assault on the enemy's main line of works. He was now again recommended for promotion, and he finally received a commission as Brevet Brigadier General.

Gen. Kirby continued in command of the First Brigade, First Division,

Fourth Army Corps, until the close of hostilities. He was mustered out of service with his regiment in June, 1865. At the present time, he is engaged in the sale of hardware, etc., etc., in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, a town which has been his place of residence during the past forty years.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

The military organization thus designated was recruited during the summer and early autumn of 1862. Its place of rendezvous was Monroeville, Ohio. On the 16th of October, it moved to Zanesville, whence it was taken down the Muskingum River to Marietta, thence by rail to Belpre, and across the Ohio River to Parkersburg, Va., thence by rail to Clarksburg, reaching that place October 20. From that time until early in January following, the command was constantly engaged in marching, and skirmishing with small parties of the enemy in Western Virginia.

On the 10th of January, 1863, the regiment left Moorefield for Romney. It arrived on the 12th, and remained about six weeks, engaged almost continually in scouting duty in that vicinity, protecting the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. While at this place, one whole company of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, of the brigade, and a small detail from the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, were captured by McNeil's rebel cavalry, and the train in their charge burned. The men were at once paroled and sent back into the Union lines. On the 1st of March, the regiment was ordered to Winchester, Va., arriving at that place on the 4th. From that point it made several raids up the Shenandoah Valley, going as far as New Market.

Nothing further of interest occurred until the 13th of June, at which time Lee's entire rebel army, then on its March to Pennsylvania, surrounded Winchester. On the afternoon of that day, the One Hundred and Twenty-third, with its brigade, under Brig. Gen. Elliott, had an engagement with Early's corps, in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 105 men. On the 14th the Union forces were driven into their fortifications and hardly pressed by the overwhelming numbers of the rebel army. That afternoon they were under a severe artillery fire for two hours, during which time Gen. Milroy, the division commander, directed operations from the Crow's nest of the flag staff as coolly as if on parade. The outworks being carried by the enemy, it was then determined to evacuate the place. The troops marched out of the works in silence at 2 o'clock in the morning, leaving the heavy artillery in position, but spiked. At a point about four miles out on the Martinsburg road, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the rebels were found in position, and further retreat was cut off. In attempting to cut their way through, the regiment lost in killed and wounded about 50 men. In this affair, the regiment made three distinct charges, but to little purpose. While it was forming for a fourth charge, Col. Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut, then in command of the brigade, surrendered to the enemy, and the whole brigade, except Company D, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third, were made prisoners and marched away to Richmond, where the major portion of the officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-third, remained in Libby Prison about eleven months. Lieut. W. A. Williams and Capt. D. S. Caldwell made their escape. Col. William T. Wilson and Lieut. Beverton were exchanged and sent home. The remainder of the officers, after eleven months' confinement in Libby Prison, were sent to Macon, Ga., thence to Charleston, S. C., and placed under fire—by their inhuman captors—of the Union siege guns. Subse-

quently they were taken to Columbia, S. C. From that point several officers made their escape, among whom were Capts. J. F. Randolph, Alonzo Robbins and Oswell H. Rosenbaum; Lieuts. B. T. Blair, Frank B. Colver, Thomas W. Boyce, George D. Acker, J. B. Pumphrey and V. K. Davis. Capt. Randolph made his escape, with a number of the officers belonging to other States, in a wood-scow, down the Congaree and Santee Rivers, where they boarded the Union gunboat *Neipsic*. The remaining officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-third made their way successfully to the Union lines in Tennessee. Col. Wilson, Lieut. Col. Hunter, Capt. Chamberlain, Lieuts. Schuyler, M. H. Smith, Frank A. Breckenridge and Charles H. Sowers were exchanged. Capt. Charles H. Riggs died in Charleston, S. C., on the 15th of September, 1864, of disease contracted in prison. Capt. William H. Bender also died at Columbia, S. C., of yellow fever. The privates of the regiment were exchanged within a few months, and sent to the parole camps at Annapolis, Md., and Camp Chase, Ohio.

Maj. Kellogg, who was wounded and made his escape from the enemy at Winchester, collected the stragglers of the regiment at Martinsburg, Va., where the paroled men of the regiment, after exchange, joined him, about the 1st of September, 1863. At this place the regiment was newly armed and equipped; but being deficient in officers, it was engaged mainly in provost and picket duty until March 1, 1864, when it was distributed as guards along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Monocacy Junction.

About the 1st of March, however, the regiment was collected together at Martinsburg, and, with the Army of West Virginia, began one of the most remarkable campaigns, without adequate results, performed during the war of the rebellion. First under Gen. Sigel, and subsequently under Gen. Hunter, this army was marched up and down the valleys, and from mountain range to mountain range throughout the northwest quarter of old Virginia. As pursuers or pursued, they visited, *en route*, Winchester, New Market (on the 15th of May, where, in a fight with Breckinridge, the regiment lost eighty men in killed and wounded), Woodstock, Port Republic, Staunton, Lexington, Buckhannon, Liberty, Lynchburg, Salem, Gauley Bridge, Camp Piatt, Charleston, Parkersburg, Cherry Run, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, and many other points. The regiment started on the Lynchburg raid with Hunter, with seven hundred men, and at the expiration of two months and a half it returned with two hundred and fifty present for duty.

However, a new era now dawned upon the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Sheridan was placed in command of the Union troops assembled on the Upper Potomac, and with them he pressed forward to a round of victories. At Berryville, Winchester, Strasburg, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, the enemy were signally defeated, and ere the close of October, 1864, the Shenandoah Valley was cleared almost entirely of rebels in arms. This had not been accomplished without great loss of life, and in the One Hundred and Twenty-third alone about one hundred and fifty brave spirits had either been killed or severely wounded.

In December, the regiment, with other troops, was ordered to report to Gen. Butler, commanding on the north side of the James River near Bermuda Hundred, and attached to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Gen. Ord commanding. It arrived at Deep Bottom on the 27th of December, 1864, where it remained until the 25th of March, 1865, at which time it broke camp and moved to the Chickahominy to aid Sheridan across that stream.

The Twenty-fourth Corps was then sent to the south side of the James, to the extreme left of the Union lines, on Hatcher's Run. On the 30th of March, an advance was made on the rebel works, and skirmishing continued until the morning of the 2d of April, when a general charge was made, and the rebel works were carried. The regiment during this time was for three days and nights on the skirmish line, without relief, and their rations had to be carried to them by Regimental Quartermaster, Lieut. Brown—a most dangerous duty. The loss of the regiment was quite severe while engaged in this long skirmish. It captured two battle-flags and a number of prisoners. The rebels were followed toward Petersburg, their forts on the way being captured, excepting at one or two points, where a sturdy resistance was made. On the 3d of April, the whole Union army marched in pursuit of Lee's rebel army toward Danville, the regiment reaching Burke's Junction in the night of the 5th, at 12 o'clock. At this point, the One Hundred and Twenty-third was included in a force sent on an expedition to burn High Bridge, fifteen miles in the advance, on the South Side Railroad. Within half a mile of the bridge, just as the regiment was opening a fight with a brigade of rebel home guards, the rebel cavalry, in advance of Lee's army, came on in their rear, and, after a fight of three or four hours, duration, with heavy loss on both sides, the Union command, including the One Hundred and Twenty-third, *was captured*. Capt. Randolph, of the regiment, was shot through the right lung in this fight, and Gen. Reed, the commander of the expedition, was killed. The One Hundred and Twenty-third, being a second time prisoners of war, was marched along with Lee's army to Appomattox C. H. At that point, the rebel army surrendered to the Union forces under Gen. Grant, and the prisoners were thus rescued.

Immediately after the surrender, the regiment proceeded to City Point; thence it embarked on transport for Annapolis, Md., and finally was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where its members remained until June 12, 1865, when they were mustered out of service.

Following is an almost complete list of the Wyandot County men who served in this regiment:

Field and Staff.—Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. William T. Wilson, mustered out with regiment.

Maj. John W. Chamberlain, mustered out with regiment as Captain.

Surgeon Orrin Ferris, resigned November 10, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Williams, resigned January 25, 1864.

Chaplain, Charles G. Ferris, resigned June 9, 1864.

Company A—Capt. J. W. Chamberlain.

First Lieut. J. B. Pumphrey.

Second Lieut. A. P. Ingerson.

Sergts. F. M. Anderson, J. H. Boroff, William F. Basom, J. P. Bear, Jac Clinger, D. D. Terry, Joseph Roll, H. S. Kaley, John Wentz.

Corps. D. L. Baker, W. S. Rifenterry, B. R. Reynolds, D. W. Nichols, S. A. McKenzie, W. H. Eggeston, L. M. Zeigler, J. H. Ellis, D. P. Demarest, F. Eggeston, T. C. Thompson.

Musicians, John Emerson, R. W. Lundy; A. S. Thompson, teamster.

Privates, Jacob Switzer, David Thompson, O. R. Torrey, E. H. Van Buren, John Thompson, Byal Tracy, W. Walters, Silas Wood, A. Davis, L. L. Wilcox, George B. Smith, George W. Smith, J. Suber, H. Stansberry, McKendree Smith, J. R. Cross, L. L. Wilson, Jacob Teal, John Davis, G. W. Davis, R. J. Craglow, E. P. Cozier, W. H. Crites, John Ellis, William Ellis, W. M. Ellis, R. J. Ewart, Elijah Emptage, George W. Finnell, R.

L. Ewart, A. Corwin, C. B. Drum, D. E. Gibson, Eli Frost, A. Debaugh, Albert Frost, D. Gipson, David Gibson, F. M. Harris, James Haner, W. J. Hildreth, H. Hunter, Edgar Haner, G. P. Hoesington, James Gregg, E. G. Emptage, D. H. Inman, A. Ingerson, Welcome Inman, J. W. Kemp, I. B. Kemp, W. K. Humbert, H. W. Karr, J. O. Heckathorne, W. Inman, A. Kennedy, C. M. King, H. P. King, Frank Leeper, S. C. Heckathorne, Hiran Long, J. W. Bower, Coonrod Hufford, David Mincer, H. M. McMillan, Isaac Michaels, H. Perrin, S. M. Parsons, J. H. Niebel, B. O. Neal, T. A. Miller, I. Price, Henry Palmer, John Parlet, L. Rickenbach, N. L. Robinson, E. S. Rummell, R. V. Rummell, J. Shannan, F. Robinson, R. W. Smith, J. C. Bear, Alexander Carothers, S. C. Cole, J. S. Anderson, John S. Anderson.

Company F—Capts. Curtis Berry, Sr., resigned January 31, 1863; Alonzo Robbins, mustered out with regiment.

First Lieuts. M. W. Willoughby, mustered out with regiment; James H. Gilliam, died in service.

Sergts. A. N. Sawyer, Eli Maskey, M. F. Allison, W. G. White, B. F. Willoughby, Jamuel Dunn, S. K. Cook.

Corps. F. Blond, Thomas Clark, W. R. Willoughby, William K. Fry, John Keys, G. G. White, N. McFarland, A. L. McBride.

J. B. Willoughby, John Swinehart, Eli Smith, musicians; J. P. Dry, color bearer; J. Gephart, teamster; N. B. Brisbine, hospital steward.

Privates, Isaac Van Doran, J. A. Smith, A. B. Smith, N. D. Young, Ezra Snyder, C. Washburn, Joseph Williams, L. P. Willoughby, J. Whinery, Levi Woodling, John Snyder, N. Cowgill, C. Cooper, R. B. Craig, J. Cook, E. L. Dunn, D. W. Dougherty, M. M. Gipson, David Galbreath, W. H. Fisher, David Hall, W. A. Gipson, Joel W. Gibson, Samuel Henley, W. H. Heflebower, S. Hoffman, A. D. Hesser, Jacob Hayman, E. B. Holly, H. Hough, G. W. Hufford, Simon Huffman, Robert Irvin, C. H. Kiehl, J. A. Heflebower, LaFayette Lee, Benjamin Kriechbaum, Peter J. Lott, John Mackey, W. L. Maurice, Lewis Corfman, George Mackey, E. W. McJenkins, R. N. McConnell, M. O. McClain, A. H. McClain, David McClain, S. R. Cook, John H. Miller, J. L. Milton, William Mitchell, D. McClain, J. G. Norton, Levi Noll, A. P. Reardon, H. B. Ragon, C. E. M. Oliver, J. B. Oliver, M. P. H. Oberlin, B. C. Rummell, I. H. Cathright, George Seager, O. J. Scott, J. S. Barclay, H. L. Simmons, Nelson F. Bowsher, R. Bulun, David Bowsher, N. Chambers, R. Cathright, A. Caylor, Peter Altwater, David Stalter, Charles Bolyard, Lewis Blond, Reuben Berleen.

Company D—Sergt. Thomas Parkin.

Corp. H. H. Pennington; Elias Osborn, musician.

Privates, C. C. Roberts, James Kenan, Isaac C. Stalter, Pitt Stevens, Peter Swartz, George Hatfield, B. Delapline, J. A. Heckman, B. L. Hoover, B. Kinney, W. A. Mitten, G. W. Naugle, D. C. Moron, Henry Reynolds, J. G. Reynolds, Gilbert Richmond, B. W. Moore, A. Folkner.

Company E—Privates, LaFayette Dunn, John Halsey, Calvin Dunn, Isaac Holden; John Loder, Corporal.

Company H—Capt. V. R. Davis, mustered out with regiment.

Privates, James Culver, Conrad Haas, G. W. Eyestone, W. L. Foy, J. C. Andrews, Charles Hotelling, Lewis Foy, Lewis Rank.

Company K—Privates, P. Hennessy, A. L. Ragon, William Montee, Isaac Nutter, G. R. Marvin, Thomas Irvin, Benjamin Spittle, W. Costoloe, W. Straub, Leonard Zent, Jacob Switzer, C. Simmon.

Other Companies:

First Lieut. R. D. Ferris, resigned March 12, 1863; T. C. Burnet, Samuel Hayman, William Hoover, J. H. Dunlap.

Brevet Brig. Gen. William T. Wilson, who served throughout its term of service as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, was one of the most prominent residents of Upper Sandusky during what has been mildly termed "the late unpleasantness." He was also known both before and subsequent to that period as the publisher and editor of the *Wyandot Pioneer*, a Republican newspaper.

In April, 1861, he was commissioned Captain, and led into the field one of the three Wyandot County companies, which served in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry during its first term of three months. Soon after its muster out, the same regiment was re-organized to serve for a period of three years. Many of the original members of the old organization returned to the front with the new, and among them was the Upper Sandusky editor, now the second officer in rank in the regiment. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel August 7, 1861, and served with credit until August 11, 1862, when he resigned and returned home. Like his townsman, Gen. Kirby, however, he could not remain in the rear while his country needed his services, and on the 26th day of September, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, with which regiment he served until it was mustered out June 12, 1865. Toward the close of his term he was commissioned Brevet Brigadier General, to take rank from March 13, 1865. He now resides in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the Nineteenth Battalion Ohio National Guard, of Wyandot County, and the Sixty-fourth Battalion Ohio National Guard, of Wood County, at Camp Chase, on the 11th of May, 1864. The regiment was ordered to report without delay to General Wallace, at Baltimore, Md.

Upon its arrival in that city, Companies G and K were detached for duty in the fortifications, and the remainder of the regiment reported to Gen. Morris at Fort McHenry. From there, Company E was ordered to Wilmington, Del.; Company B, to Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Md., and Company I to Fort Dix, at the Relay House. On the 18th of May, the regiment was relieved from duty at Fort McHenry, and was ordered to the Relay House, where it enjoyed comparative quiet until the 1st of July, when the rebel Gen. Early came down the Shenandoah, threatening Baltimore and Washington. Companies B, G and I were in the engagement at Monocacy Junction, and suffered severely, losing in killed, wounded and prisoners about fifty men. On the 13th of July, the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., and from there moved toward Winchester, Va., passing through Leesburg. It was halted at Snicker's Gap, and after a day's delay was moved back toward Washington; but it was again faced toward the Shenandoah Valley, moving via Harper's Ferry, under the command of Maj. Gen. Wright.

At daylight on the 13th of August, a portion of the regiment, while guarding a train near Berryville, Va., was attacked by Moseby's command, with two pieces of artillery. Some confusion was caused by the first fire, but the men soon rallied, drove back the enemy and saved the train. The detachment lost five killed, six wounded and sixty captured. The men of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth were much fatigued and worn by the arduous service performed, but they never complained.

On the 31st of August, 1864, the regiment was mustered out of service, having lost during its term of a little more than one hundred days, about one hundred and twenty-five men killed, wounded and captured. Many of those taken prisoners were intentionally starved to death at Andersonville and other rebel prison pens.

The Wyandot County men who served in the regiment were as follows:
Field and Staff—Col. Samuel H. Hunt.

Adjt. Jonathan Ayers.

Chaplain, J. G. Baughman.

Company A—Capt. Henry H. Ragon.

First Lieuts. William McFee, James S. Leith.

Second Lieut. E. B. Ragon.

Sergts. Levi Shults, J. S. Bowers, H. J. Pool.

Corps. E. Pool, Benjamin Morris.

Privates, Fred Kinley, William Kurtz, Isaac Blackburn, John Blackburn, Hugh Mason, Isaac Ayres, John Gatchell, Jesse Smalley, H. J. Hunt, Leonard Cole, Charles Copler, A. R. Hunt, D. J. Hale, J. M. Pool, Henry Brown, H. C. Bowen, V. L. Obenchain, George Hayman, William Parker, E. Stansbery, John Walton.

Company C—First Sergt. H. M. Cunningham.

Company D—Capt. Asa Brayton.

First Lieut. F. R. Baumgardner.

Second Lieut. Amos Stetler.

Sergts. D. S. Nye, A. E. Gibbs, Byron Kear, W. H. Grindle, John W. Lime.

Corps. Oliver Brayton, Amos Bixby, Amos Nye, David Lindsay.

Privates, W. Plott, William Berry, John Battenfield, J. Barnhiser, J. S. Foster, J. J. Brunning, E. Goodman, W. Lowery, James McGarvey, Henry Kimmerly, Harrison Kimball, James Clark, M. A. Clark, A. A. Carothers, A. Carothers, A. S. Gear, S. J. Keeler, Lewis Bacher, J. A. J. Lang, W. Hurd, W. B. Hurd, J. W. Conn, Thomas Bliss, Gibson Busch, W. H. Davis, J. Duddleson, John Deardoff, Alonzo Ellison, James Myers, C. Humphrey, H. H. Hoysington, A. H. Hoysington, M. D. Grossell, W. H. Karr, L. D. Karr, J. H. Karr, J. C. Ish, J. E. Jones, C. L. Parker, J. W. Crum, C. R. McKenzie, E. H. Sage, James, Ritchie, O. P. Robinson, D. Sipes, Landline Smith, W. K. Nye, L. E. Nye, George A. Nye, A. Harshberger, J. D. Shireman, Elkanah Sherman, E. Sherman, E. H. Shellhouse, D. Shell, Joseph Shane, Wellington Nesbaum, S. C. Williams, S. Y. Williams, H. Straham, Luther Stone, S. Harpster, O. Whipple, J. W. Harpster, B. F. Swartz, W. H. Straw, W. H. H. Williams, G. F. Wonder, D. Wonder, A. J. Wonder, S. R. Wohlgamuth, S. Wohlgamuth, S. A. Wisner, Asa Wisner.

Company E—Private, E. Young.

Company F—Privates, Jacob Baldwin, Robert Lindsay, Miles Bowsher, William Bowsher, Andrew Baldwin.

Company G—Capt. William Frank.

First Lieut. Howard Kennedy.

Second Lieut. S. H. White.

Corps. G. W. Clark, John Shrank, Allen Parker, R. L. Willard,
— bugler.

Privates, Thomas Emptage, James Emptage, S. B. Cook, Irvine Straw, J. W. Atkinson, J. W. Bowers, Theodore Kellogg, —— McGha, Jerry O'Neal, John J. Inglehart, Orrin Long, John Runels, T. B. Mount, Marshall Cozier, S. D. Holland, R. Parks, E. L. Parker, Joseph Worthington,

Jacob Williams, Theodore Uncapher, D. H. Walker, W. A. Butler, John Campbell, D. D. Hildreth, William Hildreth, Robert Mitchell.

Company H—Capt. James A. Gibson.

Sergts. Samuel Phillips, T. B. Armstrong.

Privates, Clay Miller, John Milligan, J. W. Little, A. C. Hunt, J. W. Stinchcomb, W. H. Case, Alfred McCauley, Noble Emerson, G. W. Horrick, George H. Heistand, J. W. Shaffer, James Hibbins, Alva Bunn, T. A. Van-Gundy, G. W. Baldwin, Lewis Lupton, George Wilson, Benjamin Pontius, W. L. Clingman, J. O. Welty, H. C. Welty, T. C. Wood, C. C. Pancoast.

Company K—Corp. W. D. Cook, private Joseph Seager.

Company not reported—Jeremiah Kitchen, Captain; Aaron Kennedy, Sergeant; John Woessner, P. B. Oliver. Henry Karr, J. F. Myers, Ashford Nail, N. K. Eyestone, Vincent J. Flack, Warner Osborne, W. O. Phillips, W. J. Wilcox, P. P. Wilcox, C. Henry, William Hoffman, T. J. Frazer, L. Bloom, Aaron Price, J. R. Willson, Levi Willson, D. Shafer, John Midlam, J. Puffenberger.

ELEVENTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

The men who composed this battery were enlisted at Cincinnati, and from Athens, Butler, Hamilton, Vinton and Wyandot Counties, in August and September, 1861, and rendezvoused at St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., where they were mustered into service on the 27th day of October, 1861, with one hundred and fifty-one men, rank and file.

The battery consisted of two six-pounder rifled guns; two six-pounder smooth-bore guns, and two twelve-pounder field-howitzers, with gun carriages and caissons complete, and battery-wagon and blacksmith shop. The uniforms for the men were made to order, from actual measurement, of the best material, and each man was furnished with a pair of superior buck gauntlets in addition to the regular uniform. The non-commissioned officers, in addition to their regulation saber, were armed with Beal's patent revolvers, and the privates with saber-bayonets.

On the 26th of October, the battery marched to department headquarters, and was reviewed by Maj. Gen. Fremont, then commanding the Western Department, and was there presented by Mrs. Fremont with an elegant silk guidon. A few days later, the battery proceeded to Tipton, Mo. Subsequently it marched to Otterville, where a few weeks were passed; thence to Boonville and St. Charles. From there it was taken on transports to Commerce, Mo., where it joined a portion of Gen. Pope's Army of the Mississippi, then organizing for operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10. It participated in the Union victories at those points, and then moved with Gen. Pope's command to the re-enforcement of Grant's and Halleck's forces in front of Corinth, Miss. During the siege, and in the battles and skirmishes resulting in the occupation of Corinth the battery bore its full share.

With other troops, it remained in the vicinity of Corinth throughout the spring and summer of 1862, participating in the Ripley expedition under Gen. Rosecrans meanwhile. It was during this summer that the following incident occurred as narrated in a letter written by Lieut. Cyrus Sears at "Camp three miles beyond Corinth, Miss., July 2, 1862," to his brother, John D. Sears, Esq., of Upper Sandusky. "* * * Early Saturday morning last, Charles Rhodes and Robert Swegle, privates of our battery, were walking through the abandoned rebel camp, when having strayed incautiously too far, they suddenly came upon a couple of 'Secesh' sentinels armed with loaded double-barreled shot guns. Our men being unarmed

were very unceremoniously taken prisoners and marched off toward the enemy's camp. Their captors proving very incautions, or mistaking the character of their prisoners, soon allowed them to get close along side. No sooner did they do this, than little Charley called out to Swegle to 'go in,' and suiting his actions to the words he grappled the gun of his man with one hand and, giving him a right-hander with the other, floored him. Meanwhile, Swegle, who is a big fellow, served his man in the same style, and disarmed him in short meter, and came to the rescue of Charley, who was having it rough and tumble, with his customer, among the bushes. The tables were now turned, and the 'Butturnuts' were marched into camp and turned over to Gens. Buford and Hamilton, who declared that it was the best and bravest incident that had come under their notice, and that it should be properly mentioned. * * *

About the 1st of August, the battery with Gen. Hamilton's division moved to Jacinto, Miss., where it remained until 3 o'clock A. M., of the 16th of September, when it moved forward with the forces of Gen. Rosecrans, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Grant against the rebel Gen. Price at Iuka. Gen. Grant, with Ord's division, did not arrive in time. As a result, Gen. Rosecrans' command of about eight thousand men, after a march of nineteen miles, met Price, who had 12,000 men posted on a densely-wooded hill just southwest of the town of Iuka, at 4 o'clock P. M., of the 19th of September, and fought him single-handed. This battle, for the numbers engaged, was one of the most hotly-contested and sanguinary fought during the war. The steady blaze and roar of musketry, as the opposing forces struggled to obtain and hold the crest of the hill, continued unceasingly until 9 o'clock P. M. During the remainder of the night, Rosecrans was engaged making his dispositions to seize some adjacent heights at daybreak for his artillery, and replenishing his ammunition. He had the men called to arms at 3 o'clock, and at daylight was moving. But meantime, Price had learned of the proximity of Ord's column of 6,000 men, and had hastily retreated, leaving his dead unburied, and his wounded either on the field or in hotel buildings, churches and dwellings in the town. The enemy's loss in this engagement was 1,078 prisoners, dead and wounded, left on the field, with 350 more wounded estimated to have been carried away. The Union loss was 782 killed, wounded and missing.

The Eleventh Ohio Battery went into this action 102 strong (three commissioned officers and ninety-nine enlisted men), under the command of First Lieut. Cyrus Sears. During the engagement, it was charged on three different times, suffering a loss of two officers and fifty-five men killed or wounded, eighteen being killed on the field and others dying afterward. Not a man flinched, and numbers were killed or wounded after the rebels, in their advance, had passed the muzzles of the guns, some of them nobly dying in the attempt to spike their pieces. More than sixty of the horses belonging to the battery were killed or disabled during the action, with the entire loss of harness and equipments. The assaulting rebel column suffered terribly, having received over a hundred rounds of canister and other shot, while moving forward less than a hundred yards. They (the rebels) made several attempts to drag off the guns by hand, but were thwarted each time by the hot fire of musketry poured in upon them by the Union regiments.

Although the battery suffered severely in the battle at Iuka, in the loss of men and equipments, it was, in a very short time again ready for the

field, and took a prominent part in the battle of Corinth on the third and fourth days of October following (a battle in which eighteen thousand Union troops, under Rosecrans, signally defeated more than twice their number of rebels) nobly maintaining its reputation for efficiency and gallantry. On the 4th, after the first line in the center had given way, and when the rebels flushed with temporary success were pressing the second line with exultant shouts, the battery poured a destructive and continuous fire upon the advancing rebels, who, although coming within fifty yards, could no longer withstand the murderous discharge of canister from scores of Union guns, but broke and fled.

Subsequently the battery participated in various movements in Northern Mississippi and West Tennessee. In January, 1863, it was moved to Memphis, where its corps—the Seventeenth, under Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson—was preparing for the Vicksburg campaign. After a futile effort to reach the immediate vicinity of Vicksburg *via* the Yazoo Pass, the command to which the battery was attached steamed down the Mississippi to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, where it remained a short time, and then started with the army, under Gen. Grant for the rear of Vicksburg. In the battles of Raymond, Clinton, Jackson, and Champion Hills, the battery bore a prominent part. Also throughout the siege of Vicksburg.

In the many changes consequent upon the re-organization of the army after the capture of Vicksburg, the battery was transferred from its old command—Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps—to a provisional division, and soon after moved with its new command to Helena, Ark. Marching with Maj. Gen. Steele's command—the Army of Arkansas—from Helena, about the middle of August, for Little Rock, the battery passed through all the vicissitudes of a long and tedious campaign. In a short but decisive engagement fought near the capital of Arkansas on the 9th of September, 1863, the battery expended about one hundred rounds of ammunition, and both officers and men received the commendations of the General commanding for the ability with which the guns were handled, and for accurate firing at both long and short range. With this battle the active campaigning of the battery may be said to have ceased. It remained at Little Rock until the spring of 1864. About the 1st of April, with other troops, it proceeded to Pine Bluff, Ark., intending to co-operate with Banks in the Red River expedition, but Banks was defeated, and a portion of Steele's forces were halted at Pine Bluff, where the battery remained until its departure for Ohio, to be mustered out. It arrived at Columbus about the 1st of November, 1864, and on the 5th of that month its members were mustered out of service.

Lieut. Sears, already mentioned in the foregoing sketch, was, several months before the battery's term expired, appointed Colonel of a colored regiment. The men whom he enlisted at Upper Sandusky, and with whom he proceeded to St. Louis in September, 1861, joining "Constable's," soon afterward known as the Eleventh Ohio Independent Battery, were named as follows:

M. D. Butler, H. C. Worley, J. W. Bibby, C. Miller, Ira C. Swazze, M. N. Worly, John Crocheron, James Dewine, James B. Mitchell, M. V. B. Hall, Milo Allen, J. S. Barger, John Eittle, Jerome Woolsey, Lewis Ridling, Henry McLaughlin, Oscar Carpenter, Sherlock Stofer, John F. Heflebower, John Holland, F. Welch, J. F. Hoover, J. B. Brooks, James W. Towers, J. B. Mowry, S. D. Welch, H. M. Welch, John R. Jury, J. W. Brewer, Stephen Trimble, W. H. Woodcock, W. H. Swazze, Louis B.

Henry, Elias Bringman, John Bringman, Amos B. Alger, D. Baughman, Theodore Allen, Matthew Free, Jacob Everhart, Zachariah Welch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Besides the companies and regiments of which mention has already been made, there were many others containing Wyandot County men whose record is equally as brilliant. But from the fact that these men served in organizations in each of which the county had but very few representatives, it is an impracticable task to do otherwise than to arrange their names in classified lists as follows :

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

- Second—Company F, John Pausch.
 Third—Company I, J. K. Waltermire ; Company —, E. Cowgill
 Fourth—Company D, N. G. Case, Charles Case, Philip Wickiser ; Company H, Joel Straub, Charles Warner, William Burns ; Company G, John F. Myers, A. W. Napers.
 Sixth—Company I, John C. Lynch.
 Eighth—Company A, Sergt. L. Snover, D. G. Watson, John Beatty, J. H. Nichols, Hiram B. Brown.
 Ninth—Company A, Jonas Wohlgamuth ; Company F, Buell D. Chapman, Corporal ; Charles Moessner, private Company H, J. H. Warner.
 Eleventh—Company A, William Reiber.
 Fourteenth—Company —, Joseph Snider.
 Sixteenth—Company G, Thomas Hanna.
 Eighteenth—Company H, J. M. Huff, Fifer.
 Twentieth—Company K, D. B. Rinehart, First Lieutenant ; Company A, R. B. Conant, Sergeant ; Company B, C. O. Oldfield ; Company —, Henry Inman.
 Twenty-first—Company C, O. L. Cleveland ; Company H, J. W. Daish, Corporal.
 Twenty-third—Company G, J. A. Brown ; Company F, Robert Ewart.
 Twenty-fourth—Company K, Joseph Lehman.
 Twenty-fifth—Company D, Sergt. T. A. Van Gundy ; Privates, Jonas Kamble, G. W. Long, W. H. Mann, Joel Milum, George W. Bogart ; Company G, Sergt. G. W. Kriling, Private J. K. Hawk.
 Twenty-sixth—Company B, Francis Dawson, Barton Dawson.
 Twenty-seventh—Company A, R. I. Murphy.
 Thirty-second—Company I, Daniel Stam ; Company H, J. S. Van Marter, Second Lieut.
 Thirty-third—Company A, Jacob Reuter ; Company C, Jacob Stam ; Company D, Milton Tong ; Company K, D. W. McConnell.
 Thirty-fourth—Company E, Edward Quaintance, Corporal ; George W. Rex, G. W. Eekert, John Lumberson.
 Thirty-sixth—Company D, J. E. Goodrich, Sergeant ; A. G. Barger.
 Thirty-seventh—Asst. Surg. A. Billhardt.
 Company F—Eirst Lieut. M. W. Blucher.
 Sergt. Jacob Schneider.
 Privates, Henry Wuscher, Sebastian Glamser, Fred Fahrni, Peter Fahrni, John Michelfetter, J. Altenberger, Jacob Bastel, William Buehrle, Fredrick Waechter.
 Other companies:
 A—E. G. Bates.

- K—Henry Gerster, John Keller, Oswald Voegel, Nicholas Volker.
 Thirty-eighth—Company C, C. Stury.
 Thirty-ninth—Company K, Joel Cole.
 Forty fifth—Company B, W. R. Ramsdell; Company I, William Earp, George Morrison, George H. Morrison, J. W. Wickiser, William Wickiser; Company K, Adam Lambert, Jesse Lambert, Isaac N. Lane, A. G. Straw.
 Company D—Nathan Rovert, Oliver Robinson.
 Fifty-first—Company A, John Bart.
 Fifty-third—Company H, H. W. Gillingham.
 Fifty-fourth—Company G, Privates David Dysinger, David Kauble, Samuel Stalter, Oregon Kerr.
 Company K—Capt. William H. Hunt; Private William Brown.
 Fifty-seventh—Company F, Privates, Lewis Morehart, Leander Tong, Isaac Wohlgamuth, Lewis Switzer, Jerome Propes, James Switzer, Isaac Switzer, Joseph Glick, Joseph Newel, Andrew Amrine, Marion Esterly.
 Other Companies in Fifty-seventh:
 B—Sergt. J. F. Kemmel; Private Jacob Rumple.
 C—Private George A. Gibbs.
 D—Capt. David Ayres, Jr.
 G—Capt. E. A. Gordon.
 I—Private Samuel Gordon.
 Fifty-eight—Company D, Christ. Woessner.
 Sixty-first—Company K, Sergeants A. Bope, J. W. Brewer; Corp. Matthew Walton; Privates J. C. Spencer, Isaac Lott, H. Keller, Samuel Longabaugh, Jacob Greek, Nicholas Mott, P. H. Brewer.
 Company G—Sergt. Israel Walterhouse.
 Jac. Ludwig, Jacob Eckleberry.
 Sixty-second—Company K, John Kriechbaum; Company A, Jacob Kennedy; Company D, Emmanuel Bowlby.
 Sixty-fourth—Company A, Joseph Haupt; Company B, Joseph Richmond, E. B. Messenger; Company —, O. E. Fox.
 Sixty-fifth—Company D, Privates, George W. Finnell, S. Perry, Theodore Stubbs, F. F. DeTray; Company C, Privates, J. C. Miller, George Zabriska.
 Sixty-sixth—Company B, M. A. Parlet; Company E, Isaac Wood; Company H, S. H. Stricker; Company K, John Burk.
 Sixty-seventh—Company C, J. C. Duffield.
 Sixty-eighth—Company K, H. C. Kime.
 Seventy-first—Company C, Jacob McPike; Company not known, John DeBolt, S. Barnhiser.
 Seventy-second—Company C, A. P. Kelley; Company D, Orsin Bower, Corporal.
 Seventy-third—Company A, Thomas Dawson.
 Seventh-sixth—Company K, John McMullen.
 Seventh-eighth—Company C, Rush Holloway; Company G, I. Hart, N. Willoughby, L. W. Scott.
 Eightieth—Company A, Peter D. Newell.
 Eighty-seventh—Company G, Theodore Dame.
 Ninety-sixth—Company C, C. O. Oldfield, First Lieutenant; Company E, Thomas H. Carter; Company F, J. E. Breese.
 One Hundredth—Company G, Patrick Farley.
 One Hundred and Second—Company C, Samuel Miller; Company G, Chester Bowsell; Company D, Samuel Lutz.

- One Hundred and Sixth—Company I, F. Shrank.
 One Hundred and Seventh—Company D, John Russell; Company F, Frederick Bush.
 One Hundred and Ninth—Company G; William Van Marter.
 One Hundred and Thirteenth—George W. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon.
 One Hundred and Twentieth—Company B, W. W. Chew.
 One Hundred and Twenty-first—Company E, E. G. Bartram; Company G, Job Hoffmire.
 One Hundred and Twenty-second—Company F, McDonald Savage.
 One Hundred and Twenty-sixth—Company A, Titus Lowmiller, John Whittaker.
 One Hundred and Twenty-eighth—Company C, M. M. Starr, Sergeant; George W. Starr; Company D, F. M. Brown.
 One Hundred and Thirty-second—Company A, William Plott.
 One Hundred and Seventy-fourth—Company H, W. E. Webber, First Lieutenant.
 One Hundred and Seventy-fifth—Company I, Sergt. J. H. Plott; Corp. William Baker, Privates, Elias Wentling, J. D. Wickiser, David Spoon, Daniel Spoon, G. H. Carey, A. J. Shellhouse, W. H. Kimmell, Jesse Edgington, Henry Cram, L. A. Cole.
 One Hundred and Seventy-sixth—Company B, G. Spitzer.
 One Hundred and Seventy-seventh—Company B, S. B. Bechtel.
 One Hundred and Seventy-eighth—Company G, W. Lundy; Company F, James Williams.
 One Hundred and Seventy-ninth—Peter Grubb, Lieutenant Colonel; Company B, Privates, B. F. Smith, T. C. De Jean, John Keller, G. W. Gregg, G. S. Barber, Joseph Ralston, William Washburn, William Limberson, L. Wilson; Company G, Corp. E. Mutchelknaus; Company H, Jacob Hawdenshield; Company I, Privates, Uriah Bechtel, F. Caldwell, F. H. Chatlain.
 One Hundred and Eightieth—Company C, Privates, E. Reynolds, Reuben Inman, J. E. Healey, Martin Inman; Company E, Private Samuel Bare; Company G, Corp. Frederick Scheufler; Company K, Privates, Jacob Opp, drummer, S. D. Blue, Simon Kachly, P. J. Liles, W. H. Moore, William Robey, Thomas M. White.
 One Hundred and Eighty-second—Company K, E. R. Earp; Company I, S. G. Liles, Second Lieutenant; Company —, A. P. Inman.
 One Hundred and Eighty-seventh—Company G, C. Wilt.
 One Hundred and Eighty-eighth—Company G, Alfred Epley.
 One Hundred and Ninety-second—Privates, Company E, John J. Mayer, John Tirey, J. L. Barick, John Weaver; Company H, Private G. W. Halsay; Company I, Privates, Isaiah McCleary, John Loubert, Theodore Henry, J. P. Berleen.
 One Hundred and Ninety-fifth—Company B, Park Ludwig, John Wise, A. Hemrick; Company —, C. S. Sherwood.
 One Hundred and Ninety-seventh—Company B, W. H. Spore; Company E, Hosea Tong.
 One Hundred and Ninety-eighth—Company A, Robert Gerster, J. J. Gerster.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS, ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.

- One Hundred and Thirty-fifth—Company —, Charles Wooley; Company I, L. E. Landon.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth—Company C, Wilbur Brown; Company E, Robert Seaton.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth—Company F, Henry W. Peters.

One Hundred and Sixtieth—Company G, L. Chilcote.

One Hundred and Sixty third—Company C, Wesley Cashel, First Lieutenant.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth—Company C, C. W. Longwell, Corporal; Company G, H. Dwire.

Regiment not known—Company E, John Freet.

OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

Second—Napoleon B. Brisbine, Surgeon; Company D, F. A. Singer.

Third—Company E, T. P. Miller; Company G, A. J. Caldwell, J. F. Gregg; Company L, Perry Roswell, Sergeant; G. M. Wisner, Corporal; Ashley Bixby, William Hewing, E. A. Nye, John L. Martin, Andrew Nye, S. A. Shepherd; Company M, J. S. Chapin, First Sergeant; L. C. Chapin, John Lindsey, Sergeants; Daniel Clinger, C. H. Bradley, John Warner, Reese Hunter, Jacob Payne, W. H. Smith, Sergeant; William Young, Sims Irwin, G. B. Harness, William Hollanshead.

Company not known—Nelson Wilkins, Albert Harvey, Henry Lear.

Fourth—Company A, Henry Dodge.

Fifth—R. J. Brennen.

Eighth—Company L, J. M. Henry, First Lieutenant.

A. Fitzgerald, James Fitzgerald, J. Fitzgerald.

Ninth—Company F, L. C. Moody, Sergeant; H. W. Karr, John Karr, H. K. Inman, J. W. Holloway, J. C. Graham, Enos Gatchell, Jacob Gatchell, William J. Gatchell, William H. Branyen; Company —, Joseph McCutchen, Captain; George Sherman.

Tenth—Company B, John Venter; Company H, Daniel Dubbs, Sergeant; Company L, S. T. Jaqueth, Corporal.

Eleventh—Company H, Henry A. Hoffman.

Twelfth—Company A, Abraham Conger, F. M. Wert.

Thirteenth—Company —, S. A. Worley.

Thirtieth—Company L, Frank Kurtz.

—————, —Company A, J. W. Lilley.

OHIO ARTILLERY COMMANDS, VOLUNTEERS.

First Ohio Heavy Artillery—David Gatchell, William Moore.

Second Ohio Heavy Artillery—Henry Larick.

Sixth Battery, Light Artillery—Second Lieutenant, Lemuel Krisher.

OTHER STATES.

INDIANA.

Fifth Infantry— —Battery, John Kennedy, H. C. Worley.

Eighth Infantry—Company H, John Reiger.

ILLINOIS.

Seventy-seventh Infantry—Company B, J. A. Poyers.

One Hundred and Seventh Infantry—Company C, E. B. Norris.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry—Company H, Joseph Coon, Daniel Williams.

Ninth Cavalry—William Walters.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Eleventh Cavalry—Company M, Irvin Bacon, Captain.
 Seventeenth Cavalry—Company A, J. M. Walterhouse.
 Fifth Artillery—Company B, John Andrews.

NEW YORK.

First Infantry—Company G, W. M. C. Durbarow.
 Fifth Infantry—Company C, W. H. Spore.
 Ninth Infantry—Company I, A. J. Shuler.
 Thirty-second Infantry—Company H, George W. Cypher.
 Thirty-fifth Infantry—Thomas Shuler.
 Forty-second Infantry—Company H, J. M. Crawford, Sergeant.
 Fifty-eighth Infantry—Company E, G. W. Nibloe, First Lieutenant.
 One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry—Company I, P. J. Van
 Marter.
 Third Artillery—Company H, George W. Cypher.
 Thirteenth Artillery—Company E, Christian Birk, Sergeant.
 First Light Artillery—Company C, Edgar Ingerson.
 Twenty-fourth Cavalry—Company A, James Morrison.

IOWA.

Fourth Infantry—Company D, John Swinehart.
 Thirty-fourth Infantry—Company H, David Sheldon.
 Thirty-first Infantry—Company D, Edward Brown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Twenty-first Infantry—Company H, W. T. Durlow.
 Fifty-fifth Infantry—Company E, I. W. Brickney, Color Sergeant.

MICHIGAN.

First Infantry—William High.
 Third Infantry—Rolando Freet.
 Eighth Infantry—Company D, Theodore Freet.
 Second Cavalry—Company A, Alfred Foy.
 Eleventh Cavalry—Company B, Willis Baker, First Sergeant.

MISSOURI.

Twelfth Infantry—Company E, Christian Birk.
 Second Cavalry—Company C, J. B. Pool, Second Lieutenant.

KANSAS.

First Infantry—Company H, T. B. Armstrong.
 Seventh Cavalry—Company A, George W. Kenan.

CALIFORNIA.

First Infantry—Company A, A. F. Smith, Captain.
 Third Infantry—Company I, C. S. Swank, Sergeant.

NEW JERSEY.

Second Cavalry—Company M, George W. Karr.

MARYLAND.

Second Infantry—Company F, E. Thomas.



John H. Engel

VIRGINIA.

Infantry—Samuel Hart.

LOUISIANA.

Second Infantry—Company A, Christian Birk, Corporal.

COLORADO.

First Infantry—John E. Shepherd.

UNITED STATES.

Eighteenth Infantry—Company F, John Leslie.

Forty-ninth Colored Infantry—Cyrus Sears, Colonel.

Seventh Cavalry—Edward Emptage.

United States Signal Corps—E. P. Shepherd, W. Strahan, M. B. Smith, Allen Smalley, J. W. McKenzie, Thomas C. McKenzie, A. McLeod, George Litle, J. L. Kaley, Nathan Jackson, C. B. Hare, D. D. Hare, Elijah Brayton, Ira J. Baker, John Carothers, Fred Harpster.

United States Engineer Corps—C. V. D. Worley.

Hospital Surgeon—John A. Royer.

James W. White, Surgeon of the United States.

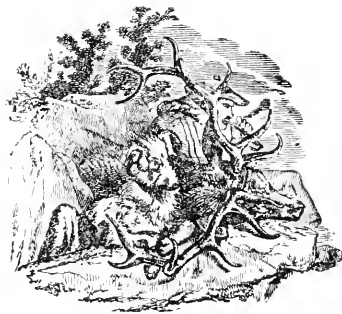
Navy—Robert Bovard, John Reilly, W. H. Morris, R. S. Mullholland.

The following soldiers whose regiments and companies were not reported were also accredited to Wyandot County:

G. B. Kelley, D. H. Walton, James F. Rich, I. B. Cross, P. Brashares, Page Blackburn, Peter Parsell, S. C. Anderson, W. S. Bowers, Martin Snyder, J. A. Dumm, William Sweet, Frank Switzer, Murray Switzer, J. A. Ankrum, J. O. Studebaker, J. G. Haner, John Kerr, Nathan Kimball, A. M. Johns, D. H. Young, E. W. Ekleberry, George Bowers, James M. Beam, James Miller.

We conclude this article by adding that Messrs. J. G. Roberts, Samuel H. Hunt, John D. Sears, S. H. White and T. E. Grisell, composed the county military committee during the last years of the war. That from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, the county received credit for one thousand five hundred and forty-five men, of whom only nineteen were drafted. That the total of all quotas called for amounted to one thousand five hundred and fifty; thus a deficit of five men was marked against the county at the close. However, thirty-five of the sixteen thousand non-enlisted "Squirrel Hunters" who hastened toward Cincinnati in August and September, 1862, at the time that city was threatened by the rebel forces under Kirby Smith—were Wyandot County men.





PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.



TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHAPTER I.

TOWN OF UPPER SANDUSKY—CRANE TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—REFERENCE TO PRECEDING CHAPTERS—ORIGINAL PLAN OF THE TOWN AS SURVEYED—ITS STREETS—LOTS—POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE INDIAN TOWN OF UPPER SANDUSKY—ITS FIRST WHITE RESIDENTS—MADE THE COUNTY SEAT—THE RESIDENTS OF 1845—EARLY FESTIVITIES—COL. MCCUTCHEN'S PEN PICTURE OF THE TOWN IN 1846—POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS—GRADUAL PROGRESS TO DATE—REMINISCENCES OF EARLY INHABITANTS—CORPORATE HISTORY—BANKS AND BANKERS—MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—SECRET ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.—CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS—WYANDOT COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY—WYANDOT SABBATH SCHOOL UNION—OAK HILL CEMETERY—EARLY SCHOOL TEACHERS—PRESENT SCHOOLS.

UPPER SANDUSKY, a town which has an altitude of 287 feet above the surface of Lake Erie, and which for the past thirty-nine years has been known as the seat of justice of Wyandot County, is pleasantly located on the west or left bank of the historic Sandusky. Its wide, well-shaded avenues, laid out in the true direction of the cardinal points of the compass, are graced by many handsome public buildings, churches and private residences, and its inhabitants, about 4,000 in number, are apparently in the full enjoyment of an enviable degree of comfort and prosperity.

Respecting its early history, we will state here, parenthetically, that throughout all of the chapters of Part III of this work, frequent and pertinent allusions will be found, especially in Chapters III to XI inclusive. We have there shown how and when the lands upon which it is built came into the possession of the Wyandot Indians. That in later years it was the grand rallying point of the hostile Northwestern tribes during their wars against the Americans; that its site was visited by Col. Crawford's command of Pennsylvanians in June, 1782; that during the war of 1812-15 it again became prominent in National affairs and history, by reason of the assemblage here of large bodies of American troops under Gen. Harrison and Gov. Meigs, and as the site of Fort Ferree; that in 1817 it was made the central point of the chief Wyandot Reserve, and it thus continued as the seat of their council house, church, store, jail, etc., until 1843, when they, the Wyandots, removed, in accordance with treaty stipulations, to a region lying west of the Missouri River. Therefore, to avoid an unnecessary repetition, we commence our historical sketch of the town of Upper Sandusky with the year 1843—the date its site was surveyed and plated under the provisions of an act of Congress.

A copy of the original "plan of Upper Sandusky, surveyed under the

provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1843, 'for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians, and for other purposes.' " is before us. From it, we learn that the original survey of this town was made by Lewis Clason, D. S., some time during the year 1843; that "the inlots fronting on Wyandot avenue are eighty-three and one-third links front by 300 links in depth. All the other inlots are 100 links front by 250 links in depth, and contain one-fourth of an acre. The dimensions and contents of the outlots* are inserted therein. All alleys are 25 links in width." Upon this plan, which is neatly drawn on a scale of five chains to an inch, other notes and explanations appear as follows: "The above map of the town of Upper Sandusky, situated in Township No. 2 south of Range No. 14 east, First Meridian Ohio, is strictly conformable to the field-notes of the survey thereof on file in this office, which have been examined and approved. Surveyor General's Office, Cincinnati, January 8, 1844." "Secretary of State's Office, Columbus, Ohio—correct copy. April 10, 1863." "Received November 23, and recorded December 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1863, H. Miller, Recorder of Wyandot County, by William B. Hitchcock, Deputy. Fee, \$10."

Originally, including outlots, the town lots extended from the west bank of the Sandusky River westward to Warpole street, and from Church street on the north southward to the south line of the fourth tier of outlots lying south from Crawford street, or to the point now termed South street. The inlots, however, being 380 in number, were bounded on the north by Bigelow street, on the east by Front street from Bigelow to Walker street, and by Spring street from Walker to Crawford street, on the south by Crawford street, and on the west by Eighth street.

According to the plan, the original streets and their width were as follows: Streets running east and west—Church, 100 links; Elliott, 80 links; Guthrie, 100 links; Bigelow, 125 links; Finley, 125 links; Walker, 125 links; Wyandot avenue, 150 links; Johnston, 125 links; Hicks, 125 links, and Crawford, 125 links. Streets running north and south—Front, 125 links; Second, 125 links; Third, 125 links; Spring, 50 links; Fourth, 125 links; Fifth, 125 links; Sandusky avenue, 150 links; Seventh, 125 links; Eighth, 125 links; Hazel on the south, and Garrett on the north, both being on the same line, 62½ links, and Warpole on the western border, also 62½ links wide. Water street extended along the bank of the Sandusky, from the foot of Walker to the foot of Bigelow street.

This plan also indicates the exact location of various points of interest in old Upper Sandusky, which, with the exception of the "graveyard" and the William Walker house, which still stands on the southwest corner of Walker and Fourth streets, have long since entirely disappeared from view. Thus on Outlot No. 49,† which is bounded on the north by Walker street, east by Third street, south by Wyandot avenue, and west by an alley or the continuation of Spring street, stood the ruins of Fort Ferree. Upon the same lot, and directly northeast from the fort, stood the Indian jail, which, constructed of hewn timbers, and standing upon the point of the bluff, jutted beyond the street line into Third street. The council house stood upon Inlot No. 90. Directly north of it is shown the graveyard, which occupying the crest and slope of the bluff, and a space equal to four inlots or one acre, is bounded on the west by Fourth street, north by an alley, east by Spring

* The outlots were 216 in number, and generally contained about two acres each.

† A house which was occupied, a year or so later, by those connected with the land office, etc., also stood upon Outlot No. 49.

street and south by Johnston street. The inclosure contains the remains of members of the Walker, Garrett, Williams, Armstrong, Clark, Hicks and Brown families, besides those of many others, a majority of whom were either part or full-blooded Wyandot Indians. Again glancing at this map of the town, we find that William Walker's residence stood upon Inlot No. 211, or near the southwest corner of Walker and Fourth streets. His store was south from his house, and occupied a portion of Inlot No. 193. Clark's house rested in the center of Walker street, near the west line of Third. "Garrett's tavern," which stood near the northeast corner of Wyandot avenue and Fourth street, occupied portions of Inlots 159 and 160, as well as Fourth street. Hicks' habitation* rested partly on Inlot No. 70 and Fifth street. Brown's cabin was directly south from the council house, on Inlot No. 19, and Armstrong's dwelling stood near the center of Outlot No. 12. Other buildings, though probably they were not of much value, were standing in 1843, upon Inlots No. 56, 106, 156, 165, 212 and 217, but the names of the original owners or occupants are not given. It will thus be observed that the first residents of this locality—the Indians and their friends of mixed blood—chose the most dry and picturesque positions as sites for their council house, jail and dwellings.

Having explained how, when and by whom the town was laid out, we will now glance at some of its early white inhabitants.

The Indians departed in July, 1843, and their old haunts were soon after occupied by a number of those who became permanent settlers, though by reason of the fact that these lands, or lots were not placed upon the market until two years later, they were for a brief period only "squatters." In October, 1843, the United States Land Office was removed from Lima, Ohio, to Upper Sandusky, and when at the same time Col. Moses H. Kirby as Receiver, and Abner Root as Register, came on and established their offices in the old council house, they found that those who had preceded them here as residents were Andrew McElvain, his brother Purdy McElvain,† and Joseph Chaffee. Andrew McElvain was the proprietor of a log tavern, which, standing on the grounds now occupied by the brewery had but very limited capacities for the entertainment of men and beasts. Col. Purdy McElvain had been here for a number of years, employed as United States Indian Agent, while Col. Chaffee was engaged in farming and land speculations. He had a considerable portion of the original town plat sown to wheat in the fall of 1843. At the same time, George Garrett, whose wife was one-quarter Wyandot, and who was the father of Joel Garrett, kept the "Garrett Tavern." Col. Kirby also remembers that the town was surveyed by Lewis Clason, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in November or December, 1843. At that time William Brown was engaged in surveying the reservation which had been vacated by the Indians during the preceding summer.

Jude Hall, Esq., Upper Sandusky's first lawyer, was numbered among the residents in 1844, also Chester R. Mott, Esq., Wyandot's first Prosecuting Attorney. During that year, too, October 12, Col. Andrew McElvain was commissioned as the first Postmaster of the town.

Wyandot County was erected in February, 1845, and soon after Upper Sandusky was chosen as the county seat. Then began a lively boom for the new town. In their anxiety to secure good locations, lawyers, merchants,

*Hicks' house, William Walker's house and the council house, were the only frame buildings in the town while it was occupied by the Indians.

†Col. Purdy McElvain, then Receiver of the Land Office, died at Upper Sandusky in April, 1848. The following month the office was removed to Defiance, Ohio.

doctors, artisans, hotel-keepers, shop-keepers, speculators, etc., etc., hastened here by the score, and ere the close of that year, hundreds of town lots had been sold (see Chapter VI, Part III of this work); the town could boast of two newspapers, numerous stores and shops, and a population of from three to four hundred.

The names of all the tax-paying inhabitants of the town for each year since 1845 are yet accessible, hence, as a means of pointing out those who were the first residents of Upper Sandusky, we here insert the names of all who were assessed for personal property in Crane Township in the spring or early summer of 1845. The names of those who then resided outside of the village limits are printed in italics, all others are presumed to have been residents of the town proper: James B. Alden, Andrew M. Anderson (afterward Associate Judge), Anthony Bowsher (a merchant), Saul Bowsher, Jesse Bowsher, Robert Bowsher, William Blain, Susanna Berry, James Boyd (colored), Joseph Cover, Hanson Cover, Joseph Chaffee, James H. Freet, George T. Freet, George Garrett (tavern-keeper), Michael Grossell, *Ersin Goodman, David Goodman*, Jonathan Gaddis, David High, *John Hamlin*, John Johns, Samuel Johnson, Moses H. Kirby (Receiver of Land Office and attorney at law), Moses Kirby, *George Larick*, Samuel Landis, Andrew McElvain (Postmaster and inn-keeper), Dr. Joseph Mason (practicing physician), James McLain, *John Maybee, James Morris, William Morris*, Joseph McCutchen (a merchant), Chester R. Mott (attorney at law), George Orth (merchant), *Joseph Parker*, Hiram Pool, *Michael Rugh, John Rummell, James Rankin* (a half-breed Wyandot), John D. Sears (attorney at law), Samuel Smith, John W. Senseny, Daniel Stoner, *Jesse Snyder, Nathan Sayre, Elias Sickefoos*, Ezra Tucker, Abraham Trager, David Wilson, Dr. David Watson (a practicing physician), William K. Wear (attorney at law), Timothy Young, George Young, Lemuel Young and Cornelius Young.

In November, 1845, David Ayres & Co. and Henry Zimmerman, having had erected for themselves suitable buildings, also became identified with the business interests of the town as merchants. During the same month and year, too, the Wyandot chieftains Greyeyes, Jaques and Washington, while *en route* to Washington, D. C., to settle some matters connected with the transfer of this their former reservation, visited their old home, Upper Sandusky.

The townspeople, especially the younger portion, now began to assume airs commensurate with their fancied importance as dwellers of the county seat, as witness the following article which was published in the *Democratic Pioneer* in May, 1846:

"For the Democratic Pioneer.

MR. EDITOR—Please let the people know that the ladies and gentleman of our town went fishing yesterday, and, just to "stop the rush," tell them the fish are all spoken.

Upper Sandusky is in its infancy, but if there is a town in Ohio of not more than three times its age and size, which owns a greater number of sweet, charming and beautiful girls, we think we always went through it in the night time. All these charmers went out, and with them a slight sprinkling of the rougher sex.

Armed with bean-poles, pin hooks and twine, and loaded with bounteous provisions of cake and pie, we sallied forth, and disregarding wells, springs, and puddles, struck boldly for the Sandusky. The fishing being only ostensible, was soon finished. We rendezvoused at the Big Sycamore,* around which the varied and fleeting groups, the diversified pursuits, and strange commingling of sounds, afforded excellent opportunities for the study of Nature's works, both natural and artificial.

The greensward was our table, and never was festive board, surrounded with lighter hearts than ours. The grass afforded pleasant seats; and the attitudes, as we reclined around the daintily ordered feast, were purely classical. Of course there were coquet-

*The Big Sycamore in 1846, measured fifty-one feet in circumference.

ting, ogling, honied words, and tender glances, and those who were hooked, will, perchance, learn in future to beware of the "fishers of men."

But don't stop the press any longer than just to say that we relieved the anxieties of our careful mammas by returning before dark, and the fish stories to the contrary notwithstanding, didn't catch a single fish, cat, bass, minnow, pike or

SUCKER."

However, that Upper Sandusky did make rapid progress during the first eighteen months succeeding the county's organization, is fully attested by the following extract from a letter which was written by Col. Joseph McCutchen to his friend Hon. William Crosby, United States Consul at Talcahuano, Chili, on Christmas Day, 1846.

* * * * *

In the first place, in relation to Upper Sandusky. It has improved beyond the most extravagant calculations. It is but a little over a year ago since the General Government sold the town lots and land, and now some 800 inhabitants reside here. There are six dry good stores—three too many—about the same number of groceries, four hotels, mechanical shops of various kinds, and the town is still improving.

The county is also settling with an excellent class of farmers. The public buildings are in rapid progress. The jail is almost completed; it is by far the best looking jail I have seen; it is made of stone and brick. The brick is the best specimen I have ever seen in Ohio. The stone for the doors and windows are beautiful white limestone, brought from Marion County. The builder is Judge McCurdy, from Findlay, Hancock County. Although he will in a few days have seen seventy-four winters, he is one of the most enterprising men of his age I ever saw. If he is spared a few weeks longer, the job will be finished in a masterly style. He gets by \$500 too little for the building.

The court house has been contracted for at \$7,000, by a Mr. Young, from Logan County. It is to be a magnificent building. The donation from the General Government, if judiciously managed, will pay every dollar of expense of the public buildings, or nearly so, without taxing the people a dollar. I hope it may do it, as you are well aware I have labored three years with Congress, to have the donation matter accomplished. Your old friend in Congress, Hon. Henry St. John, managed that matter well.

* * * * *

Here we are reminded that nearly all residents and property owners of new and progressive towns—especially of Western towns, and Upper Sandusky was considered a Western town at that time—are prone to over-estimate their population. That Mr. McCutchen was led into the same error is clearly proven by the accompanying statement of the number of inhabitants of Upper Sandusky in February, 1847; that is, two months later than the date of his letter. Taking Wyandot and Sandusky avenues as the divisible lines, the population of the town, at the date above mentioned, was ascertained by actual enumeration to be as follows: Northeast quarter, 270; northwest quarter, 63; southeast quarter, 153; southwest quarter, 200. Total number of the inhabitants in the town of Upper Sandusky in February, 1847, 686.*

Early in the year 1848, after much controversy, and a good deal of ill-feeling had been engendered, an act was passed by the State Legislature, which declared the ambitious little town of Upper Sandusky, a body corporate, etc., etc. The act reads as follows:

An act to incorporate certain towns therein named. [See Vol. XLVI, Local Laws of Ohio, page 169.]

* * * * *

SECTION 12. That so much of the township of Crane, in the county of Wyandot, as is included in the recorded plat of the town of Upper Sandusky, † or that may hereafter be included in the plat of said town, is hereby created a town corporate, to be known and designated by the name of the town of Upper Sandusky, and by that name shall be a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession.

* * * * *

*The town contained only 783 inhabitants in 1850, 1,599 in 1860, 2,564 in 1870, and 3,545 in 1880.
 †By annexations made March 30, 1871, July 13, 1877, and January 31, 1881, the corporate lines have been extended considerably beyond the limits described in 1848.

SEC. 21. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

JOSEPH S. HAWKINS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 CHARLES B. GODDARD,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 18, 1848.

Notwithstanding it was the county seat and an incorporated village, it is apparent, by reason of its sparse population and lack of manufactories, that the town and townspeople moved along in a slow, even, uneventful way, for a number of years succeeding 1848. In 1854, however, by the energy of George W. Beery, Esq., Robert McKelly, Esq., and other public-spirited citizens, railroad communication was secured with the East and West via the Ohio & Indiana Railway, now known as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The benefits conferred by this grand avenue of commerce were at once made manifest. Many new business houses were opened, values rapidly increased, and from 783 inhabitants in 1850, the number of residents in the town were augmented to 1,599 in 1860, or an increase of more than one-half during the decade. Since the year last mentioned, the increase in population has been at the rate of 1,000 per decade. Meanwhile, and especially during the past fifteen years, much has been accomplished in the way of beautifying and making healthful the town. A vast amount of money, in the aggregate, has been expended, and as a result its streets are well lighted and sewered, several are macadamized, and all are supplied with good and substantial brick and stone walks.

A point has now been reached in this recital when it is deemed necessary, in showing the town's gradual progress, and in speaking of its corporate history, fire department, manufacturing interests, banks, social institutions, churches, etc., to use separate headings for each topic. The readers, therefore, will find further and special information respecting such subjects, under appropriate captions in pages to follow. First, however, are inserted a series of highly interesting articles from the pen of a well-known early resident.

REMINISCENCES.

The following entertaining reminiscences "of peculiar people and events in the early days of Upper Sandusky," first appeared in the columns of the *Wyandot Union*, during the year 1882. They were written by Robert D. Dumm, the senior editor of that journal, and, with his permission, are here reproduced.

OLD STORM.

In 1845 and 1846, perhaps extending into 1847, there lived in Upper Sandusky a man by the name of Storm. He was a Frenchman—a French patriot. Every fiber of his nature was French; every feeling and impulse an irrepressible desire to once more look upon the beauties and grandeur of Paris. He would talk glibly of the Boulevards and the Palais Royal "on zee Rue Richelieu;" and gave you plainly to understand, that more than "zee hundred time," had he joined in the uproar of "Vive l' Empeur!"

He was one of Napoleon's old guards. He saw, as well as felt, the carnage and destruction at Waterloo, and was one of the survivors of that terrific struggle. In his way he was quite a character, and knew just enough of English to make his broken French a jingle of quaintness and humor. A single man was Storm through an eventful life, because the old guard "never surrendered;" and moreover, no thought nor care had he taken of the morrow. How he happened to drift into Upper Sandusky was never

fully explained, for old Storm was only communicative when in liquor, and the topic then uppermost in his mind was Napoleon and the French Army. He could think and talk of nothing else, and when referring to the Emperor's exile, would weep like a child. His worship of Bonaparte had all the feeling and fullness of adoration, and the music of his pronunciation in uttering the name of "Na-po-le-on," had that sweet and peculiar ripple which forever lingers in the recollection.

But Storm, away from the shimmer and shock of battle-fields, had to make a living, and he existed in Upper Sandusky, by taking care of the horses and stables of Dr. Mason, one of our early physicians. Mason, from the exhaustion of a large practice in this country, rough as it was then, was worn out, feeble in health and sometimes irritable, and old Storm used to try his patience terribly. A little incident we have in mind will show the craftiness of the old guard. Besides grooming the horses, a share of his business was to pail the cow, but as Storm never looked upon milking as a fine art, he failed to perform this part of his task with any degree of satisfaction. Time and again the Doctor and old Storm would dispute over the proclivities and disposition of the cow. To apologize for the scanty supply of milk, Storm would insist that "zee dam short-tail would not let zee milk down."

One day the doctor met Storm coming from the stable with a vessel of milk. The quantity did not suit the doctor, so he took the bucket out of Storm's hand, proceeded to the stable and re-milked the cow with very satisfactory results. This chagrined and puzzled the old guard, but he did not surrender. The next time when Storm went to milk, he took two buckets with him. After milking half from the old cow in the first bucket, he hid it in the straw, and then finished milking in the other. He carried his scanty supply of milk to the doctor, d—ning "zee short-tail," with many emphatic embellishments, for holding up her milk. Here, the Doctor, in a fit of passion, grabbed the bucket and broke for the cow to show Storm that he was "a liar and a villain." After tugging away at the old cow for about ten minutes without any show of milk, he felt like, and did apologize to Storm for his rashness. But Storm was all smiles and good humor. He had convinced the doctor that the cow held her milk. The old guard was himself again and on top.

A few minutes after, Storm came from the stable with the other bucket of milk, telling the doctor that he had just yanked it from the cow. Here, the doctor transformed his eye-brows into a fine pair of exclamation points, and forgave Storm for all former delinquencies, blaming the frequent short crops of milk upon "zee dam cow."

This is one of the many little incidents that occurred, bringing forth the character of the old guard, which a life in the French Army had cultivated. Frequently have we seen old Storm, in a transport of imagination, living over again the scenes of his army life, going through the drill with a pitchfork, and keeping time and step to the low chant of some patriotic air.

But a time came for old Storm to pass in his checks, and as the fever racked his brain, he marched with Death through the broken ranks of a shattered army—on—on—into eternity; exclaiming with his last breath, "Na-po-le-on—Waterloo! Zee old guard dies, but never surrenders."

DANCER.

One of the characters of Upper Sandusky in 1846, was a rotund, Punch-and-Judy sort of a fellow by the name of Dancer. He was about as broad

as long and twice as natural. The fat boy in Piekwick is an excellent picture of him, although he differed from the Piekwickian protuberance in one very essential quality. While the Piekwickian fat boy was always falling asleep, Dancer never knew what it was to bob an eye when old Huber was around.

Dancer was a barber; he was the white opposition to our old colored friend, Archie Allen. For those early times, Dancer was quite an æsthetic. He always appeared in immaculate linen, and the little bunch of hair on the top of his head was a rosette of frizzes, *a la mode*, which not only gave him individuality, but produced also, a very stunning effect.

Dancer was always anxious to please. He was a model of politeness and broken English, and had good backing as long as Huber had the land office in the next room.

What made Dancer more popular than he otherwise would have been, was the fact that he had a good looking wife, who could smile equal to Sarah Bernhardt, and had the same inclination to make friends among the stronger sex. A door separated the barber shop from her boudoir, and when Dancer was out taking a gentle glass of soda water, Mrs. Dancer smiled upon his customers; and frequently men with no beard at all would drop in to be shaved, but drop out as suddenly when they saw Dancer turning the Bowsler corner in a ziz-zag break for his Malinda.

Another door from Mrs. Dancer's boudoir opened into the land office of the U. S. A., presided over by a very pious gentleman by the name of Huber. Mrs. D. would frequently open that door, and inquire of the old Christian if his head ached, and of course it always did. Then her enthusiastic and benevolent soul would go out for suffering humanity, the infirmities of the old man were dispersed, and his life of anxiety for the funds of the United States was interwoven with the bliss of angels. The result was that the smiles of Dancer lasted longer than the treasury, for while Huber became a defaulter, the countenance of the Dancer was still wreathed in smiles.

One night Dancer was down at Anthony Bowsler's corner, drinking seltzer water. Although reared in a country where seltzer was an innocent beverage, it proved too much for Dancer; he insisted that Anthony Bowsler had two heads, and that the old log shebang was built of porcelain and precious stones. And when Dr. Hartz differed from him and intimated that "zee 'parvue' Dancer was zee demndest lunatical in zee catagorie," Dancer was only prevented from impaling the doctor on a razor, by "Red Thread," who happened to be present to take in all the spare drinks. After Dancer got quieted, he broke for his residence and barber shop.

It was very dark, was the domicile when he approached it; he thought he would turn in quietly and not disturb his soul-lit happy better-half. But behold his surprise on entering the shop, where, without the aid of even star-light, he found Mrs. Dancer and one of his customers conversing on scripture, each insisting that there was no hell this side of Chicago. As Dancer was opposed to the discussion of religious subjects at the barber shop in his absence, he got up on his ear and just riddled things. The seltzer acted well in his work of destruction, and the barber shop soon looked like the last rose of the summer in a turnip patch. Of course this raised considerable of a scandal in a town of 300 inhabitants, and the customer's family was the first to hear the glad tidings. The wife wanted to know on what part of the scriptures he and Mrs. Dancer differed, when the husband, in despair, grabbed a rope, bid good-bye to his family and broke for the stable; he manipulated the rope over a joist and adjusted it to

his neck, waiting in great anxiety for the family to rush out and rescue him, but they didn't rescue worth a cent. Presently, one of his daughters went out to see how the corpse looked, when the would-be suicide suggested that he couldn't think of it just now, as "a circus would be here next week," and he wanted to see one more elephant before he joined Lazarus in Abraham's bosom.

Dancer never recovered his barber trade, but a small patrimony to his wife established her in his affection as well as in the grocery business. Huber was a defaulter and wiped out, and a few months in the grocery business put Dancer on the ragged edge; and quietly all dropped out of sight, leaving Time, the great avenger of events, to send forth his stentorian cry of "Next!"

T. SPYBEY, TAILOR.

On the site where now stands the Catholic Cathedral, in 1845, stood the shell of a new frame shanty. It had roof and weather-boarding, but lath and plaster were improvements to be added when fortune rallied to the aid of its architect and builder. This improvised tenement was to furnish the subject of our sketch shelter from the elements, and served as a domicile and place of business. It stood solitary and alone, gathering the sunbeams in summer, and bracing itself against the winds through winter. A small tin sign over the front door read: "T. Spybey, Tailor;" and all you had to do was to pull the latch string and walk in. Like a graceful Turk spread over the table was Thomas, and, without losing a motion of his needle, would give the nod of recognition so sweetly and refreshingly, that you instantly lost sight of his infirmities, and felt only the beneficence of his presence.

Thomas was a widower with a little boy five years old. This constituted his household and family. He superintended every department of his edifice from kitchen to "good fits guaranteed." Where T. Spybey came from, or where T. Spybey, intended to go to, when he quit Upper Sandusky or this life, T. Spybey perhaps didn't know; nor is it to be wondered at, whether or no, T. Spybey cared. T. Spybey would frequently boast, however, that he was a full-blooded American, and could trace (but he never did) his lineage to Plymouth Rock. Like many other tailors, he inherited the intellect and genius that seem indigenous to that calling as well as its frailties and misfortune.

A great reader and a fine conversationalist was T. Spybey, but above all, brilliant in flashes of wit and humor; he was remarkable at repartee, and would frequently punctuate his utterances with thrusts that rolled and bubbled over with satire. More than once have we sat upon the table with T. Spybey, Tailor, and listened to tales of adventure, which, for our then young ears he would sandwich with good advice, never forgetting to take a stitch at the right time, and in the right place.

This was the bright side of T. Spybey, Tailor. If it had only been this, the angels would have spread their white wings over his home, and hung the brightest flowers upon his little tin sign, wafting upward the inspiration of one whose nature seemed all goodness; but this was not to be, for T. Spybey, Tailor, was human; and it was human for T. Spybey, Tailor, to get drunk. And of all men to revel at exercises bachanalian, in the language of A. Gottfried, Esq., he was "the boss." When he worked at his trade, T. Spybey, Tailor, had no communion with the cup, but periodical drunks he would have, and continued them sometimes for weeks. It was in these drunken sprees that he became notorious. He never lost the use of his limbs, but

was always on the go, calling on the neighborhood many times a day, flashing forth the oddities of his humorous nature, reduced and distorted by the bug juice of that early period.

As we have said before, the bright side of T. Spybey, Tailor was marred and made singularly unfortunate by an infirmity beyond his control, and although he furnished amusement for the town, the sight was a pitiful one; for around and about this drunken debauch, he was followed by his five-year-old boy, whose sunlit eyes were unconscious of a father's disgrace. The little fellow had never known a mother's care, but the father's devotion, though steeped in drink, had all the sanctity of parental love. He would hug the child to his bosom, and, with uplifted eyes, utter a tender prayer for its deliverance from all evil; the crowd around frequently melting to tears at so grand an exhibition of fervor mingled with the misfortunes of humanity. The little boy never doubted the faith or conduct of his father, and contributed to his pride of offspring in the many playful antics so common to childhood.

One Sabbath evening, when T. Spybey, Tailor, was at about 90° Fahrenheit, and spoiling to raise a racket of some kind, he tottered into the Methodist Church and took a seat in the amen corner. He seemed to take in the sermon with evident satisfaction, for every now and then he would elbow Billy King in a place where he thought it would do the most good, and smile and nod his gratification at the speaker's eloquence. But the minister happened to drop the remark that "no drunkard could enter the kingdom of heaven;" and that raised the ire of T. Spybey, Tailor. He immediately rose to his feet, shook his fist at the pulpit, "and informed the preacher that he wanted him to be more pointed in his remarks, as some d—n fool in this corner might think he had reference to T. Spybey, Tailor—good fits guaranteed." He stalked out with injured dignity, muttering to himself it was all "a d—n lie," and that he could prove it by Josephus or any other tramp hatter from Jerusalem.

The next morning T. Spybey, Tailor, was arrested and taken before Mayor Bivens for disturbing a house of worship. The mayor, a shoe-maker, held his office among the leather and lasts of his establishment, and his seat of justice was the veritable bench upon which he mended and saved soles. He ordered T. Spybey, Tailor, to stand up, when T. Spybey, Tailor, immediately sat down. T. Spybey, Tailor, had come into court with a bunch of onions in each hand, pulled fresh from somebody's garden, and was greedily devouring them; and when the warrant was read charging him with being drunk and disorderly, he responded by assuring the Mayor that it was, "another d—n lie," and if he didn't believe him the head of the Stoga Ticket might smell his breath! Here he filled his fly-trap full of onions and made a dash for the Mayor. At all this, and no wonder, the Mayor got mad, passed sentence upon the culprit, imposing a fine, and ordering him into the custody of the Supervisor. But T. Spybey, Tailor, would have his say, and quoted Scripture and the constitution to prove that Bivens was a jack-ass, with the accent all on the last syllable; and "what he now wanted of him was the cash long promised for making that brass coat with blue buttons, which the Mayor used on state occasions;" then with the dignity of a martyr, T. Spybey, Tailor, stepped out of the shoe shop and broke for the log corner after another drink.

As the world moved on, T. Spybey, Tailor, moved with it, out of one spree into another, sinking deeper as the waves gathered, with the faithful little boy still clinging to the wreck. When sickness and hunger peeped

into the frame shanty, some relative or friend appeared, cared for the neglected child and nursed the father back to health. Then the little tin sign of "T. Spybey, Tailor," was taken down, the house sold, and father, son and friend bid adieu to Sandusky, never more to look upon the place or its people.

RUSSEL BIGELOW, INGIN.

In 1845, there was no one here to mourn for Logan but Russ. Bigelow. He was a Wyandot Indian, and the only one left of a once numerous tribe, that two years before, had emigrated to Kansas; or rather after purchase of the reservation here, was quartered there by the Government. Russ. didn't go with the tribe; not because he had any inclination to remain behind, but because his presence in the tribe at that time would have been very unhealthy for "big Ingin."

As we strolled through a sheep pasture one day with Doc. Garrett, he gave us the story of Bigelow's downfall; and on turning oversome particles of concentrated grass, he cast a smiling countenance upon a pleasant-faced buck, and also informed us how he acquired the sobriquet of Doctor; but of that no matter now, as it may form the subject of another sketch.

A short time before arrangements were made with the Wyandots for surrender of the Reservation, Russ. got into difficulty with one of his brother warriors and committed a grave offense, which brought down on him the fury of his race; and to preserve his carcass liquid proof, he sought safety in Canada, and there remained until the Wyandots had settled in their Western home.

Russ. in his young days was good looking, and quite a masher among the squaws. One evening, at singing school, in the old Mission Church, over which the Hon. Jonathan Pointer presided, Russ. was "luxuriant" on a dusky maiden, who happened to be the charmer of another brave by the name of Peacock.* This Peacock couldn't see any fun at the young squaw smiling so deliciously upon Russ.; allowed the green monster to overcome him, and in the sweetest accents of the most eloquent "chocktaw" called Russel an unmitigated son of a wheelborrow. This was more than his Indian nature could stand, especially before the aristocratic moccasin-birds of Log Hollow, and at it the two went. Now the Indian looks upon it as a disgrace to imitate white men in a knock-down. They never strike from the shoulder. If it is not scalping-knife and tomahawk, it's go in on a back hold, down and gouge. Both were powerful Indians, but in this struggle Peacock proved the greater athlete. He had Russel down, and was on top; and a thought struck him that he would just go for and pocket a couple of eyes, but Russel's optics were tough that night, and would not tear worth a cent. The next bright poetic idea that Peacock got into his head was to feel in and about Russel's facial orifice for his false teeth, when Russel clamped upon Peacock's finger and yanked off a pleasant mouthful. Now, an Indian is a good deal like a Chinaman: cut off a Chinaman's head and he won't say a word. He may kick around a little and complain of the weather, but he ain't going to disturb the elements; but cut off his pig-tail and he'll boom and jerk around like an exploded boiler. It is not death so much that an Indian or Chinaman dreads as mutilation; for with them mutilation is disgrace. They are rich in the belief that the Indian develops and beautifies in the great hereafter, and for Peacock to promenade over the happy hunting ground with a finger looking like a piece of broken bologna,

*This is not the Peacock that our friends Capt. Worth and John S. Rappe use to dance with, and who was a Christian as well as a fiddler, but another and quite a different rooster, hallelujah.

was more than bear his tribe could stand; hence Russel took the first mule for Canada.

In 1845, Russel returned to Upper Sandusky very much demoralized. He had punished all the whisky lying around loose in Canada, and come back to finish up on the old stamping-ground. For a short time after his return he carried with him a bow and arrow and shot for "little dimes," as he called the small Mexican or Spanish piece, then so much in circulation, representing in value 6¼ cents. These little dimes were carefully deposited at the Log Corner in exchange for "hy-key." He would bet you a little dime that he could put an arrow through a little chip thrown into the air, before the aforesaid little chip would fall to the ground, and he would do it every time. When he wasn't at this pleasant occupation, he would make bows and arrows for the boys, and the result was, that every boy in town who could, by any manner of means, get hold of a quarter, became a patron of Russel Bigelow. In those early times the boys didn't attack the old man and make him stand and deliver, like they do now. A quarter was a huge pile of money to the Upper Sandusky youngster in those days; the only fortunate exception was Cy. Mason, who was backed by the Hedges' estate and a liberal-minded dad. That is why the quarter bows became a little aggravating when Cy. would splurge around, spoiling the heads of chickens, with a dollar outfit, upon which Russel had expended all his skill and the genius of his race. Thus Russel's unerring aim at shooting chips in the air and making bows and arrows for the boys kept him pretty well supplied with "little dimes," and as long as they lasted, it was "heap whisky for big Ingin." His meals were taken at everybody's kitchen, and for lodging he generally selected one of the two blacksmith shops then existing in town. His partiality for blacksmith shops was on account of those institutions yielding him assistance in furnishing metal and the facilities for making arrow heads; and then, too, he would frequently pick up a little dime for holding somebody's horse, while the blacksmith swore at him, preparatory to nailing on a shoe. Sometimes when the horse was delicate and of good family, and Abe Trager the artist to manipulate a pair of troublesome hind feet, he would hire Bigelow to take the "cussing" which Russel would bear with Christian fortitude for a little dime. So the live Indian moved on, always managing to keep himself full of whisky or hy-key, as he called it.

When the bow and arrow business played out, and shooting chips in the air lost its attraction, Russel was driven, sometimes, to despair, for the little dime which was a legal tender for hy-key. He resorted to every scheme and device to raise the wind, never losing an opportunity to beg piteously from all who came within reach. When these failed, he became ugly, and would threaten all the horrors of Indian cruelty upon those who refused him the little dime. A few, through fear, would fork over; but as a general thing there was little attention paid to his savage threats. He finally became such a nuisance that everybody, who had muscle enough, was frequently compelled to exercise it in kicking the Indian out of his way. At last he was induced to follow the tribe to Kansas, by assurances that Peacock's vengeance had passed away, and that the Government installment would enable him to obtain hy-key at a low rate of interest. Thereupon Russel bade adieu to Sandusky, and joined the people of his race on the banks of the Big Muddy.

Russel, however, didn't remain long with his brethren. The civil service reform man who dispensed Government annuities to the Wyandots, compromised with Russel on a barrel of forty-rod, and he soon sprouted into a



Robert McKelvy

little angel. He had traveled to the dark river and crossed over, ever aiming at the chip in the air, which still illumined with a halo of promise, sank forever in the great and mysterious hereafter; or in other words, Russel became a snake charmer, and died of the jim-jams,

J. M'CURDY, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

About thirty-eight years ago, an old white-headed man might have been seen kicking up a dust in and around the spot where now stands the county jail. It was J. McCurdy, architect and builder, and the contractor who had undertaken the work of erecting the edifice which now stands on the south side of the court house lot. McCurdy, then as old as Methuselah, was active as a boy, and could get more work out of men without swearing, than any other Christian within our recollection. He was a sincere old fellow who had a mind well stored with information, with just enough vanity to bring out all his prominent traits of character, and this he never failed to do.

We distinctly remember when the ground was broken for the jail building; the enthusiastic precision of the old man in settling the lines, and the determination foremost in his disposition to throw out the first shovelfull of dirt, which he did with becoming reverence; for the old man no doubt believed that good luck followed in the van of rites and ceremonies. Every hour in the day the white head of the architect and builder could be seen moving about the work, never failing to lend assistance where it was needed and very frequently where it wasn't needed, to the annoyance and consternation of the workmen. The work proceeded slowly and every detail was watched with that scrutiny which flows from a feeling of pride. J. McCurdy was proud of his profession, still prouder of his skill, and rose to the superlative over what he considered and believed to be his good taste and judgment.

In the erection of the jail he was bound to immortalize himself, and with this feeling he came to the second story. Here the afflatus of a pent up genius took possession of him, and he proceeded to surround the name of McCurdy in a halo of glory. So to create the envy of all other architects and builders as well as to command the admiration of generations to follow, he put two cut stones of the surface of about one square foot at each end of the front wall, to show to a dying world where the first story ended and the second commenced its upward flight. These two stones were the joy and rapture of the old man, and though not down in the contract, were thrown in as extras regardless of expense.

Often have we seen the old architect and builder walk backward to the middle of the road and gaze at the effect of these two stones with all the devotion of an artist who had portrayed his dream love for the eyes of his darling. The old architect was not content in doing all the admiration himself. He wanted help. He was suffocating for the commendation of others over the crowning excellence of his life. So he called Dr. McConnell one day to assist him in the work of praise. The Doctor put on his spectacles, looked all over the beautiful facade, and inquired where the stones were. This dampened the ardor of the old architect somewhat, but he took a ten-foot pole and pointed them out to the Doctor. "Ah, yes, Mr. McCurdy, I see them now. I thought the mortar had run over at those points; but I see them now; yes, yes, there are two of them, and they do look like stones. Very good, very good, Mac, but I think they're about a quarter of an inch too high for the balance of the building." Here the old man's head turned a shade lighter, but revived immediately on the appearance of Col. Me-

Cutchen. The Colonel was exhorted to pass his opinion upon the two stones, which he did in a flow of compliments, assuring the old architect that there was nothing like it since the days of the Pyramids, and he would see that an extra appropriation was forthcoming, for certainly those two stones deserved an increase of salary. And many and various were the opinions and criticisms over the two stones, which were usually declared ornaments to the delight of the old architect.

Time, however, has almost effaced the recollection of these occurrences, but the two stones still remain; and we never pass the jail but we see them, and they seem to play hide and seek with the memory of the good old man who placed them there, to exalt his profession and beautify the world.

If our good people ever build a new jail, we want to see these two stones preserved in some prominent position and marked "McCurdy's." It will not be out of character, for he was a Presbyterian, the father of a large family, and no relation to Elliot Long.

The other incidents in the career of the old architect, together with his trials and tribulations over a mischievous grandson by the name of Elisha, full of amusing situations, will be given at another time.

J. McCurdy, architect, was a remarkable man for his age, with sufficient culture and ability to make himself prominent in all circles of society. He was ready at an impromptu speech, and as a matter of course, was put forward on public occasions. He made the speech at the laying of the corner stone of our present court house, and did it handsomely. He welcomed the volunteers back from Mexico, at a public dinner given by our citizens, under the artistic *cuisine* of Bishop Tuttle. The dinner was spread under a canopy of green boughs on a vacant piece of ground opposite the "Blue Ball Hotel," known in after years as the Saltsman lots. And how well we remember the fact that, just about the time the white head of J. McCurdy bowed over the inviting feast to supplicate Divine favor, a terrible wind storm, accompanied by a dashing rain, played havoc with that part of the entertainment. The rain came down in torrents for about 20 minutes, and every last son of a patriot was forced to the indecorous extremity of grabbing an armful and seeking shelter where best he could. But after that the sun came out beautifully, permitting the remaining part of the programme to be faithfully and pleasantly fulfilled.

McCurdy was a devout Presbyterian of the old school, and a regular attendant at Charley Thayer's Church. He would doze through the sermon with evident delight, but always wakened up in time to start the hymn. Now, this starting-the-hymn business had a good many competitors. It was in the days when choirs were considered iniquities, and organs an abomination not to be tolerated. There was McCurdy, Jackson, Taggart and Wilson, who all wanted to start the hymns in Mr. Thayer's Church, and the zeal exercised by these men to get the start of one another, when Charley got through reading the sacred stanza, created considerable amusement in the Christian mind, for we were all Christians in those days except Capt. Ayres, who was a Universalist; and Charley Thayer always gave his congregation to understand that no Universalist need apply. So the Captain on a Sunday morning told Charley if he wouldn't, he would, and in the neatest little announcement the Captain gave out: "That the Rev. Mr. Sky Insurer would preach at the court house in the afternoon, on the immortality of everybody going to heaven, or words to that effect, and extended a cordial invitation to all." Of course, we all went to hear the Rev. Sky Insurer in the afternoon, and, in the most pleasing eloquence, he soon settled the brimstone business.

We digress—but then we intend to—just as much as we please in writing these sketches, because the digressions are the best part of them.

Well, one Sabbath, when Charley Thayer was reading, to be manipulated by the human voice, a new poem, entitled, "When I can read my title clear," McCurdy, Jackson, Taggart and Wilson squared themselves for the start, each eyeing the preacher with breathless anxiety to get the advantage. By anticipating the minister's announcement to sing, Father Taggart started up with, "When I can read"—a full neck a head, but McCurdy wasn't to be fooled with that kind of previousness, so he pitched a few notes higher with "title clear," compelling Jackson and Wilson to chime in or go it alone. In those days Presbyterians didn't play a "single hand." Now, they can "order it up," "play it alone," or bring about a "flush," and at the same time march on to the New Jerusalem as happy as clams at high tide—so excellent are the improvements in Christianity.

This proceeding was more than Father Taggart could stand. He had studied vocal music for forty years, and particularly the art of starting hymns in several different languages, and to be deprived of this chosen desire of his life by an old architect, was the hair that broke the camel's back; so he gathered up his hymn-book and tuning-fork and bid good-by to foreordination. He sought refuge in another church where he had full sway in pitching the tune, much to his own delight and pleasure of the congregation; for Taggart was a good singer, much better than McCurdy, but lacked the dash and rapidity of the old architect. The only thing the architect lacked was a few dozen teeth which gave to his baritone something like a cross between the dinner horn and a bass drum.

In politics, Mr. McCurdy was an old Whig, and if there was anything he more desired to talk about than the two stones in the jail building, it was the principles of the Whig party and his ideal of statesmanship in the person of Henry Clay. He would rattle it off by the yard, with a wonderful memory of events, never failing to interlard his remarks with well-pointed thrusts at his opponents.

The Presbyterian prayer meeting was very frequently held at McCurdy's house, and in those days it was quite common for boys to attend. It is a custom now quite obsolete; but never mind, some day when you get into difficulty and are forty miles from water, you'll wish you had attended a few prayer meetings in your youth. We never failed to turn up at these meetings. Charley Thayer was always there; the old architect was always there; so was his grandson Elisha. And it is very possible that if Elisha hadn't been there, that the divine influence would not have had such an impelling force over the natures of some other boy attendants. Elisha was a mild-eyed boy "who never did anything," but his grandfather never prayed without keeping an eye open for Elisha. Elisha, however, managed to get on the blind side of the old man, and while the supplication was becoming enthusiastic, would crawl around among the audience, tie a string to the old man's slipper, and when "amen" was said, off would jump the slipper, with considerable rattle, into the middle of the floor. The old architect would clinch his fist, but relax it immediately to raise a familiar hymn. The next morning, the old architect would take Elisha into a woodshed and practice on him with a hoop-pole, and Elisha would cross his breast, and "hope lightning might strike him dead if he did," but the old man was deaf to these eloquent appeals.

Elisha also applied his artistic skill in unceremoniously removing bonnets and shawls, and in putting hickorynut shells under chairs for the wor-

shippers to kneel down upon. Elisha's tricks had become so much a matter of remark that he was credited with all the innocent depredations that occurred in town, and the result was that the old man was frequently seen chasing Elisha with a war club; and yet there was nothing mean or malicious about the boy. It was simply to appease his passion for fun that he indulged in these capers, willing to take the punishment they brought rather than abandon them.

While Elisha was a great tribulation to the old architect, yet he was his dead daughter's only child, and grandfatherlike, he loved the boy. Forgetful of his anger over aggravations, he would sometimes extol his virtues and predict a bright future for the youth—"who would tone down in time"--and after all, Elisha doesn't mean any harm in these playful tricks." Wonderful, mysterious nature! The ties which thrill the heart can never be quieted, but must throb on through the smiles of to-day and the tears of the morrow, full of the exquisite touch which lends a charm to humanity. So, while Elisha was a brick, he was still the old man's grandson. In him he could see traces of his buried darling; her infant prattle lingered through the lapse of years, appealing to a heart still aching for the loved and lost; the angels whispered, and a white hand beckoned him toward her child. No wonder then that the old man would stroke Elisha's bangs, and call him "good boy."

Failing to secure a contract to build the court house, and feeling that his occupation here was gone, the old architect took Elisha under his wing, wrapped the drapery of his tent about him, and quietly dropped out of sight.

BIVENS, SHOEMAKER AND MAYOR.

In 1848, the town of Upper Sandusky was incorporated, There was no little controversy in regard to this movement, and a good deal of ill feeling engendered. At that time, Upper Sandusky had about 500 inhabitants, and at least 250, including Alex. Little, held up their hands in holy horror at this semblance of oppression in the way of about \$10 additional tax to secure the ringing of the court house bell every evening at 9 o'clock, so our good citizens would know when to go to bed. By the way, we had no bell at that time, but historians are allowed a good deal of "filling in" for suitable embellishments. There are only about six persons in town who could have any show in contradicting the writer of these sketches, and as their memory is not to be depended upon, we feel confident of going on undisturbed in our work of glory. We say glory, because these sketches, like Converse's letters from the pyramids, will be published in book form, with a steel engraving of the author, and sold only to particular friends at the small sum of \$10.

The first election for corporation officers took place in 1848. W. W. Bates was elected Mayor, and Jacob Juvinal Recorder. Jake was one of our best-looking fellows in those days, and was faultless in his dress and manners. Besides he was as popular as he was good looking. He was the only one elected on the Whig ticket, defeating Henry Miller, then fresh from the Mexican war, and another handsome fellow. We don't recollect who were elected to the Council, nor does anybody else. This city government, during its regime, spent \$45.62, and the people just rose in their majesty and smashed things. The Mayor and Recorder maintained their dignity and the confidence of the people. They had nothing to do with this extraordinary expenditure of money, The Council did it. It had the audacity to pay Bill Giles \$1 for publishing a column ordinance "to protect

live fences." Maj. Sears was then interested in a live fence enterprise, and it was thought that he inspired this reckless expenditure of a hundred cents. The other \$44.62 was expended for the good of the public in quarters and fifty-cent pieces, \$3.72 going into a mud hole in front of the McIlvane House, now Van Marter's old stand.

This was the state of affairs when another election was called. The Whigs tenacious to maintain discipline and their party organization, put a full ticket in the field, with —— for Mayor. We suppress his name, because he is one of the survivors and has a whole battery of artillery at home, including a shot-gun unerring in its aim, and we are not in circumstances at present to contemplate a probable first-class funeral.

The Locofocos to a large extent shared the distress of the people in contemplating the horrors of incorporation, and when it was proposed to elect a Stoga ticket, with Bivens as Mayor, all thought of reviving the hero of New Orleans against the "Mill Boy of the Slashes" was abandoned, and the opposition found satisfaction and a good deal of amusement in rallying to the support of the Stoga ticket.

As Bivens could scarcely read, and had very little idea of life beyond the trade which afforded him a living, he was thought by many a very proper person to entrust the interests of the city. He was to be fortified with a council, selected especially for their skill and ingenuity in making their marks (x) one day and denying them the next. As none of them ever paid a cent of tax in their lives, they were terribly down on taxation, and they promised their constituents, if elected, to serve the town without charge and give every citizen a chromo.

On a beautiful spring morning the contending parties met. The Whigs in full war paint—the opposition with their hands full of tickets upon which were printed the picture of a stoga boot. When the smoke of battle cleared away, it was found the Stoga ticket was elected with the exception of one councilman who was defeated a few votes by Dr. Ferris. Did Dr. Ferris serve? Well, you can just smile that he didn't. He walked up and paid his two dollars for the privilege of resigning.

We have witnessed the enthusiasm of many campaigns in Upper Sandusky, but none has yet approached the wild tumult of joy over this triumph. Bivens was serenaded with the only bass drum then existing in town, and he made a speech in such high-sounding English that it had to be interpreted into French before it could be appreciated or fully understood. It was in this speech, however, that he got off the immortal words, "That under Providence and our star-bangled Constitution, every man was liable to office." Each of the successful Councilmen was saluted with a tin horn and each assured his delighted fellow-citizens that they would preserve the integrity and enterprise of the noble red man who had left the imprint of his genius upon our beautiful plains.

Bivens, overcome with joy at so sudden a freak of good fortune, with its privileges and attending honor, stalked into his shoe shop, and from thence next door into his parlor, and catching a glimpse of his graceful better half, struck an attitude: "Barbara, behold your Bivens! Look into my eyes darling, and tell me, if in the fondest dream of your life, you ever expected to sleep with a 'mare;' " for that was the way he always persisted in spelling it. The good wife melted to tears and assured Bivens that she always thought some grand fortune would overtake them, but this distinction and honor overwhelmed her. "Don't let us be proud William, but let us continue to speak to common folks as usual. Let us set an example to

other great people of the town: but William, I must have a grand wardrobe, to reflect in part, the dazzling splendor of your white vest, on state occasions."

Very soon Bivens was surrounded with official authority, but he pegged away all the same. His first official act was to draw up a deed for himself, conveying his little property, with the expectation of enlarging his surroundings. He came to the clause where it stipulates that the wife must be examined separate and apart from her husband, before she attaches her name to the instrument. Did this puzzle the Mayor? Not much. Did it stagger the Bivens in his contemplation of legal discrimination? Well, scarcely. His mind rose to that grandeur which overcomes the frivolous technicalities of law. He told Barbara to go into the other room. He intimated to Barbara that she must sit near the keyhole. That she must gaze pleasantly on some hopeful object and think only of her "mare;" as it was now his privilege as well as his duty to examine her separate and apart from her husband through the keyhole. All of which the Mayor did with that pleasing triumph which throws a spell of enchantment over greatness, and he revealed in the beatitude of these graceful feelings, until he took his deed to the then Recorder, John A. Morrison, who told Bivens he was "a d—n fool, and that his deed wasn't worth a cent."

Here was consternation mingled with injured authority and great expectations. To be called a d—n fool by a common man was bad; to have the glory of his first official act met with derision was still worse, but he would have his revenge. Pop-Eye* should be arrested for contempt of court at the very first opportunity.

The Mayor drifted from one situation to another, until one day he saw a prominent attorney† shoot off his gun within the limits of the corporation. That settled it. He immediately scattered for the shoe shop, and told Barbara that the peace and dignity of the city now, Atlas-like, rested upon his shoulders. He would make an example of the Major. He would fine him for contempt of court, and then compel him to surrender his gun to a public procession, headed by the City Council. He drew up a warrant which read: "Whereas, I, William Bivens, Mayor of Upper Sandusky, ss., saw John Dudley Sears, did shoot; Resolved, that said John Dudley be arrested without benefit of clergy," and this warrant was placed in the hands of the Marshal for collection.

The prisoner "was collected" and taken to the shoe shop, where he demanded a trial. The Mayor winked pleasantly, and said there would be no trial—not if the court knew itself. He saw the shooting with his own little eye, and that was sufficient. "Fine—\$1 and costs—cash! Marshal, take charge of the funds." But the prisoner at the bar, or rather at the shoe bench, wasn't to be treated in that summary manner. He demanded his rights as an American citizen of Crawford County descent, and that while the Mayor saw him "did shoot," he was there ready for trial with an array of home talent who would swear that they didn't see him shoot, and that the burden of proof was in his favor." Furthermore, he had McKelly to defend him, and you all know in those days McKelly had a voice, and a combination of æsthetic adjectives at which the angels would spread their wings and fly away; but Bivens wasn't an angel, and he couldn't spread; he had to stay on earth and struggle through the volley. At last crouching under the panoply of his office, he ordered Mack under arrest for contempt

*John A. Morrison was called Pop-Eye on account of his large, protruding eyes.

†Maj. John D. Sears.

of court. As there was no officer in the shoe shop big enough to tackle Mack, the case rested until court, when Bivens shouldered his docket, walked in where the blind girl was dangling her scales, spread his case before the Judge, and made an appeal for suffering humanity; but as Judge Bowen was not of the kind who cared for suffering humanity, unless it took the form and shape of a lovely woman, Bivens was ordered to get out, and make room for Blunderbus vs. Hurricane—a noted case that involved the value of a \$2-pig.

From that day the star of Bivens was on the decline, and he pegged and blundered through the remainder of his administration, the sport of the time and for many years thereafter. "Since the days of Bivens" has become an epoch in our history to crown a ludicrous expression or bring to memory some event of pleasing notoriety.

Bivens couldn't exist in Upper Sandusky after his power to arrest for contempt of court had fled, so he gathered up his effects and the wreck of his greatness, and left for other and greener fields.

TABLER, THE REVIVALIST.

In the early days of Upper Sandusky, the principal church building was the Stone Mission, now almost a ruin in the northeastern part of the town. It was built for the Indians, and for a long time the red man worshipped there his belief in the Great Spirit.

We shall not recount the origin and growth of the Mission Church, because it is not within our recollection. This church, its founders and worshippers have passed into history and is well known to the general reader.

Perhaps the best posted man in town in regard to the many incidents connected with the Mission Church, is our esteemed fellow citizen, John Owens, whose father built the church in 1832. We believe it was in 1832, but ten or a dozen years out of range is not much of a mistake for historians to make. There are discrepancies of several thousand years in the legends of old writers, yet nobody gets up on his ear over the fact. True, a fellow by the name of Bob Ingersoll has had the audacity to question the integrity of the Bible because the ark was a few feet too narrow, and as many feet too short, to have carried safely over the flood, the caravan of the living, and the provender to sustain it, but then nobody pays any attention to this meddlesome, seven-by-eight Republican.

Every Sunday the old Mission Church was crowded. Although there was not a sidewalk in the town, and the road to the Mission Church, in ugly weather, was little less than a swamp, people would go at the risk of health and shoe-leather; and during a revival, which usually lasted all winter, the attendants were as anxious to get seats as dead heads at a concert. Women wore boots and men rubber diving-suits to protect them from the mud and slush, but they got there all the same.

One winter, particularly, the excitement was intense, and people would frequently do without their suppers to be in time at the church before the orchestra chairs were all taken. It was during this memorable revival that the subject of our sketch, the Rev. Jeremiah Tabler, made his appearance. It may be possible that we are slightly mistaken in the christian name of this divine, but saddest of all, it might have been.

Tabler was a peculiar man; tall, spare, somewhat cadaverous in appearance, with hair black as coal, and a pair of eyes so full of expression that they seem to talk and tell you how wicked you were. With these qualities he had a wonderful voice, plastic and yet so thrilling, that it was no trick at

all for him to yank a "hallelujah" from any one inclined to give way to religious emotions. While perhaps he was the most illiterate man that ever swung from a pulpit, there was something so pleasingly fascinating and magnetic about him that he had only to open his mouth to become eloquent. With a sublime fervor he would thrill you with the utterance of words that in themselves were meaningless. His blunders, sometimes, would choke you with sympathy, until you could sufficiently recover to enjoy a smile. If he had said the moon was made of green cheese, you would instantly have wept for the poor moon, so wonderful was this man in the gift of expressing thought without regard to language. It seemed that he could plume any word to express the sympathy of his soul, and throw the same effect into the feelings of his audience. All his sentences ended in "ah," and frequently many of his words; but these "ahs" shook you up and held you suspended by the hair; and it was only when you lost sight of Tabler that you could unstring your nerves and see the ridiculousness of your situation.

In preaching his introductory sermon, Tabler, in a flight of eloquence, told his hearers "that he graduated at the foot of Jesus and got his diploma from heaven. That he was no scholar or college graduate, but simply an instrument under the influence of heaven to stir the people up to the magnitude of their wickedness, and that every man must work with the tools he has. The carpenter worked with his tools, ah; the blacksmith with his tools, ah; and thank God he worked with the tools that God gave him. He compared the native and educated ministry with the progress of the carpenter trade. He said before the educated smoothing-plane could be used on the wicked scantling the rough had to be taken off with a jack-plane, and it was called"— Here the minister coughed, and asked Sister B. if her soul was still rising. He appeared a little confused, but grasping at the rings of Saturn exclaimed, "that he was one of heaven's jack-planes, and always got it off in that way." This remark was made with a suspicious look at an old bachelor who had succeeded in getting a front seat, and who would have enjoyed better health if he'd got married at the right time.

Tabler was one of the Winebrennarian order of disciples, and after a successful revival which loomed up into encouraging numbers, he established a church here, and for several years included this place in his circuit. He was always greeted with a full house. You never could tell what he said after you left the church, unless to laugh over some blunder or ridiculous expression, yet he drew and interested you to such an extent, that to miss one of his sermons was considered a misfortune.

One night, when the house was jammed, the rain coming down in torrents, and the lightning and thunder stirring every one within with feelings of alarm, Tabler took occasion to mingle the fury of the elements with an appeal to the wicked in a manner so electrifying that such a rush was made for the altar that a placard had to be put up declaring to other sinners that there was "standing room only." He called up the dead Indians from their graves with that weird and fervent assurance, that each flash of lightning as it glared and glimmered through the windows, seemed to disclose the spectral forms of the past, marching with measured steps at his call. The old missionaries who had undergone trials and tribulations in the cause, frequently meeting death to reclaim the savage, stalked in at the open door; and even Johnathan Pointer could be seen gathering the tithes for a new collection of hymns. Such was the power of this illiterate man to thrill and enthuse an audience. He would mingle with a rattle of words the pleasing ripple of running water, budding its course with roses and the

beauty of spring. Even in a spasmodic outburst of "hallelujah," he would scatter the balm of a thousand flowers and bring some sister to her feet with "glory to God!"

And yet this Tabler loved his chicken like other ministers, and would even growl if the collections did not come up to his expectation of christian fortitude. He had a weakness for some of the good looking sisters, so Bishop Tuttle said, but every body shook his fist and called Bishop Tuttle a liar. Whatever Tabler might have been in the kitchen or a back room is nothing to us as a truthful historian. We only know him as a great revivalist, who could murder the King's English and at the same time charm you with its destruction. He was a man who could give thought and expression to sound, and fasten it with the holy wag of his head. To the enthusiastic in the faith he was irresistible. He could say "come" three times with that fervor, feeling and solicitude, that you would feel yourself involuntarily rising to your feet with a readiness to wade in. He could instil a whole sermon into these three words of invitation, and the result was the mourner's bench was a popular resort for half the congregation. Many souls were converted that winter to thaw out in the spring, yet there were others who proved faithful to the last; and one or two are still living here who thank Tabler for pointing them to the light that shines from another world.

RAMSAY.

His name was Ramsay, and he gloried in the pleasing ripple that these six letters made in weaving their music into syllables. He informed the sketcher that it was pronounced *Ram-zee*, with a trip-hammer accent on the ram part. The *zee* was simply a beautiful French zephyr to ornament beneficent design in embellishing the individuality of an eminent people. That Ramsay was a name of distinction; of Scottish origin; of distinguished scholars, poets, painters and physicians. That Ramsay Alexander was authority on the anatomy of the heart, brain and liver. That Ramsay Allan was a painter whose master-pieces made the Raphael Madonna look sick; "and Bob, the Greek Slave that Major Sears talks so much about, is nothing but a hitching-post in comparison to the fair and lovely virgin that one of my ancestors chiseled out of a common nigger-head." That Chevalier Ramsay wrote the "Travels of Cyrus" and the "Life of Fenelon," and although a Scotchman, wrote them in French. That the balance of foreign Ramsays just made the hemisphere brilliant with the grandeur of their thought and the wonder of their achievements, but that he was a hairpin from the cushion of David Ramsay, an American historian and physician, who was born in Lancaster, Penn., a short time before the American eagle.

The Ramsay under discussion dropped from, no one knows where, upon a forty-acre tract of unimproved land in Antrim Township, and commenced life as a farmer. He was a tall, good-looking fellow, only remarkable for the size of his lips, and the critical glare that made prominent a large pair of blue eyes. His energy was only exceeded by his ambition. To battle life in the woods with convenience and economy, he married; but making rails at 50 cents a hundred didn't agree with young Ramsay's diaphragm, and, concluding that there was an easier road to fortune, it was not long before a man of his indomitable will found and pursued it. In reading one of Jayne's almanacs and learning of the fabulous sums of money made out of pills and cough syrup, Ramsay made up his mind to be a doctor, and every spare moment from daily labor was given to the study of medicine. Lacking in education, the study was a difficult one; for those terrible Latin

jawbreakers would shake him up and hold him suspended over the picture of a skeleton, in that doubt and despair which rattled through his head in a thousand aches. But he did not surrender—he wasn't that kind of a Ramsay. He had the distinction of his Scotch lineage to brace him, and what he lacked in classics was more than made up by the magic spell which surrounded a great name—the name of Ramsay!

After a short course of study he scratched his name upon a little tin sign, and, illuminating it with the professional affix, commenced practice in or near the village of Wyandot. The ills common to new countries are the agues and fevers which quinine and calomel knock in the head without the slightest provocation, and the Doctor had good success.

He removed to Upper Sandusky and formed a partnership with Dr. Watson, killing and curing under the firm name of Watson & Ramsay. In winters, these men alternated in attending lectures at Cleveland, as one hand could generally run the ague business during the dull season. While Ramsay had the experience of considerable practice, he had never whittled the benches of a lecture room; so when it came his turn to break for Cleveland, he spread himself in the best toggery that could creep from under the artistic fingers of Peter Huffman. With his Dundreary whiskers, cane and eyeglass, he looked like an Irish-Italian *impresario*, but his name was still Ramsay. When he returned from Cleveland he brought back with him a manikin and a pica edition of Shakspeare. This Shakspeare was a second-hand paper copy that would pleasantly fill a wheelbarrow, and the manikin occupied about the same space.

Ramsay, through his early struggles and disappointments, had become quite a misanthrope. He acknowledged without decent hesitancy that he no longer loved his wife nor cared for his children; that his marriage was the result of ignorance, and his family a misfortune. He had an aversion for the society of men, and was only in agreeable elements when he had for a companion some mild-eyed boy who could listen enchanted at the wonders of Ramsay; and the sketcher was usually that mild-eyed imitation of bifurcated humanity. He used to say that the success of a young physician was in looking wise and feeding his patient on any amount of harmless preparations, such as white sugar, flour, starch, etc. He said he gained his first triumph by looking at old Brown's tongue, which was wrapped in about four coats of dog-leg tobacco; and the altisonant explanation he gave of the color of that tongue, conducting it through the realms of most beautiful metaphor to the lower lobe of the old man's liver, met with a pleasing response. The old patient, full of gratitude, shook the Doctor's hand, and said he was the only physician that understood his case. He knew it was his liver, but that contrary old woman of his always insisted that it was nothing but dog-leg. So Ramsay put on a wise look and treated this man for a bad liver. He left him a half peck of pulverized licorice to be taken in small doses with the regularity of clock work, spreading over all the caution that his patient, during the use of this powerful medicine, should beware of stimulants, especially anything that had the narcotic effect of garlic or tobacco. He threw in the garlic to pull the old man off the scent. The result was that in a few days old Brown was himself again, sounding the praises of Ramsay all over the neighborhood. He only charged him \$50, which Brown thought was entirely too cheap, and in addition made the doctor lug home a spring calf and a bag of potatoes. He owed his resuscitated liver to Ramsay, and if he wanted a barn raised or a note indorsed, all he had to do was to call on his friend Brown. At this, Ramsay

melted to tears, and said he wouldn't have charged a cent, but that liver medicine was so terribly expensive. It could be got nowhere nearer than the Alps; that it was discovered by Bonaparte while crossing the Red Sea—a beautiful brook of pure carmine which meanders through a crevice in that wonderful peak. "History, Brown, history, is where the effulgence of this beneficent drug first poured upon me its limpid light. No other physician has this wonderful work of 'Bonaparte after a Bad Liver.'"

The manikin which Ramsay brought from Cleveland looked very natural in wax and bright colors, representing all parts of the human frame with the skin off. He said it was modeled after Alexander the Great, but as the Alexander part was missing, he would call it Susan. The pica copy of Shakespeare had its history which the doctor rattled off with a flourish, then both were placed in a large store box. One morning the manikin was missing; burglars had crawled through a back window and borrowed it. The doctor was in a whirl of excitement. All his fond hopes of a summer study had vanished. Police! police!! Officers were notified of the theft, and a reward offered. The greatest vigilance and the most active search availed nothing. All the doctor could do was to mourn over his loss. "If they had only taken the Shakespeare, but the manikin, my God!" A few days after, the lost was found in the old Council House with the following card tied to its left ear:

*"My dear Ram—*We are through with the business, but since your manikin has been sleeping for the last week with Russell Bigelow, we consider its character ruin."

The burglars and the writer of this note were probably graduates from Brown's shoe shop.

Ramsay had a vain desire to be great or at least rich; and conceiving the idea that wife and family were a hindrance to success, deserted them—leaving wife and two beautiful children forever! The poor woman was heart-broken over this dastardly, unnatural act, for she idolized her husband.

Many years passed before the whereabouts of Ramsay became known. He had gone to New York, engaged in practice as a specialist in private diseases and amassed a fortune. Several years ago he was smitten with the charms of a beautiful Spanish lady who was traveling in America with her mother. The Doctor, who contended that love was a lumbbug, acknowledged the soft passion to the Spanish belle and pleaded for her hand. But the belle hesitated with "Si hay calculos, tomense repetidas dosis de aceite de oliva que hayan pasado;" which means in English that "the Ramsay was too entirely too too d—d old for La Senora Ambrosia," and before her mother would permit the surrender of her youthful beauty to the rich old specialist, he must come down with the pewter. An ante-nuptial contract was made placing to the credit of the daughter \$25,000 in bonds, with a neat little clause inserted, that on the death of the daughter, bonds and their increase should pass over absolutely into possession of the mother. The marriage took place and the fashionable watering places sparkled with their presence. It was not long, however, before the beautiful belle began to pine for the sun-lit skies of her Spanish home. The bloom faded from her cheeks, and something like a cough had in it the terror of a most dreaded disease. The gentle mother insisted that her daughter should look upon her beloved Spain once more, assuring him that it would bring back the roses to his bonny bride. Would he accompany them? How could he with a practice on his hands worth twenty thousand a year; so he kissed his lovely wife good-bye and prayed for a speedy and safe return.

After a few months' absence a telegram announced her death, and this

was soon followed by a fashionably dressed corpse, embalmed and hermetically sealed in an elegant and costly casket. The crystal front exposed a profusion of flowers through which peeped the face of a dead beauty. Did the Doctor recognize that loved and cherished face? Most assuredly, although disease and death had stripped it of all its charms. His grief was intense, and he never recovered from it, until his Spanish mother-in-law demanded her rights under the marriage contract—the \$25,000 that was settled upon her daughter with a tender reversion to the mother. Ramsay having his suspicions aroused, had the body exhumed, but as all first-class Spanish corpses look alike when several months old the examination was everything but satisfactory. Suit was commenced to establish a conspiracy and recover back the money, and a New York court tussled with Ramsay and the mother-in-law for several weeks, giving in at last to the latter, who pocketed the securities and left for Spain.

It was intimated that the beautiful La Belle returned from heaven by way of the Isthmus as soon as the \$25,000 were secured, and is now the wife of a curled mustache who knows how to handle the supple and unscrupulous stiletto. Was the Doctor wise? You can smile that he was—very, very wise, and correspondingly discreet, in not seeking for his wife in Spain; for verily, a still, small voice became resonant, that it would scarcely be healthy for Ramsay to circulate in that beautiful, yet perfidious Spain, where the stiletto secures what the law oftentimes is powerless to maintain.

The wretch at last felt a shock of the wrongs which shattered the hearts of his little family in Upper Sandusky; and if full retribution has not already followed, let a fervent prayer ascend that it may. To conclude with a benediction, permit us to add, that it would cheer our way to the tomb, and make pleasant and joyful a trip up the golden stair, to learn before starting, that the craven who caused so much misery, was compelled to live with a heart full of Spanish holes, similar to the one inflicted by the beautiful La Belle.

TRAGER.

“Halloo, Abe, can you shoe my horse, to-day?” “Well, don’t know, Bill; Red Thread is here with four turkeys, which he borrowed from a fellow ’cross the river, and we are having it red hot on a raffle to see who takes the pile. Come in, Bill; let your old nag go a couple of days. Can’t? Want to go to mill? Out of flour? Well, get off your horse and take a throw. I’ve got lots of flour, and you can help yourself. And Tom’s here; so is Jim, and so is old Steve, drunk as a fiddler’s bicycle. O, get off—hitch; what’s the use of being a d—n fool for a little flour, when there’s bushel’s of fun for five cents? Russ., you ugly old Ingin, get up and give Bill a seat on the anvil.” Allow the sketcher to introduce Abe Trager, blacksmith.

Of all the men that ever lived in town, Abe Trager was the jolliest and biggest-hearted. The scene we introduce above has in it an inference that Trager was a careless fellow, more given to trifling away his time than attending to the better pursuits of life, but such was not the case. While Abe was full of fun, and would sometimes adjourn trade to join the boys in a harmless pastime, no man worked harder or had a greater pride in looking after the comforts of his family. His little shop stood for years on Main street, south of the railroad half a square, and on the east side of the street. It was a popular place, and few ever passed the shop without having a word with Abe. He had a call and an answer for every one, and if you needed assistance, off would go that leather apron in an instant.

He was a little uncouth. You might even have called him rough, but he had a heart as tender as a child's. A useful man was Trager. He was at the sick bed of every neighbor, and those large callous hands of his were offices of comfort in smoothing the pillow of restless heads. Those same rough hands, with a tender touch, have closed the eyes of our dead and arranged their pallid forms for the last sad service.

Once at the death-bed of a friend, when the poor wife, prostrate with grief, found relief in an anguish of tears, Trager, who was choking with sobs and the big tears running down his cheeks, said: "Maggie, don't cry for Jim. I never cry. Now be a man, Maggie, and don't cry. See how calm I am, and I would have bet my last dollar on Jim. The last words Jim said, were: 'Tell Maggie not to cry;'" and here the great heart broke down entirely with the impulses of his tender nature. Recovering sufficiently to look upon his dead friend, he muttered half soliloquising, and half in the direction of the bereaved wife, to stimulate her with words of solace: That poor Jim was his best friend; that he had pitched horse-shoes with him a thousand times; that Jim never would cheat nor go back on a saw-off; and while old Steve and Red Thread, and even young Frank would try to get the better of him on a side flip, Jim always toed the mark and bought his pitcher of cider like a little man. And, Maggie, I was talking to Jim a short time before he died, and he said he was going home, and that death had no terror, if it wasn't for leaving his darling wife; and says he, "will you look after Maggie some, when its cold, Abe; when the flour's low; and if the poor thing gets sick, will you, Abe?" And then he smiled and pointing upward, said: "Its there, Abe; a star is shining, oh, so bright; and a little hand beckons me toward its beautiful light. Two little wings peep from under that star, and a bright, sweet face! It is my child, Abe; the darling boy who left us years ago! He's there, Abe, waiting and watching—waiting and watching! Tell Maggie we'll wait for her, where there's no death, and where the star shines." Another peaceful smile and another hand reaching for the bright light and Jim was with his child. This glimpse of the immortal was a bow of promise to the stricken wife. If poor Jim could not stay with her, he could clasp to his breast their darling boy, and she could go to them—to Jim and her darling—where there is no death, and where the star shines. And old Abe was sitting astride a chair, with his chin resting upon its back, wiping the moisture from his eyes, and assuring Maggie that he never shed a tear in his life, and if she would cheer up he would tell her the biggest joke on his old woman she ever heard. "And Jim was with me, Maggie, and didn't he enjoy it? He said it was as good as getting married, and you know he always said that when he was extra pleased. Ain't that so Jim?" In a moment unmindful of the scene of death, old Abe had turned to the pallid features of his dead friend for the playful response that in life was so much a part of his nature, and again wiping the big tears from his eyes, muttered in broken sobs: "I did, Maggie, yes, I did—I—I—forgot poor Jim was dead; but don't cry; see how calm I am, and I loved Jim dearer than a brother. He was just boss on a chicken roast, and one Saturday afternoon, my old woman killed two lovely chicks, fat as coons, filled 'em with stufin' and laid 'em on the milk house to sweat. She was expecting the preacher next day, and when she has preacher on the brain for dinner, old Abe has to go on short allowance; so I thought I would hold a full hand on those chickens. I told Jim to meet me at Chaffee's mill, and we'd roast 'em at the coal pit, and didn't we? You ought to have seen Jim go for that spotted hen. He just made it

in ten minutes and was still hungry. He's the last fellow I ever thought would die, while so many chickens were running around loose. He said he'd take the breast bone home and try luck with Maggie. I didn't take mine home. I knew there would be no luck for me if I did; so I spent the balance of the day at the coal pit. In the evening I went home and told mother I never was so hungry since I had the measles; and if she had a piece of chicken left I would take a leg or two; and then you ought to have seen that old gal git up and dust! She just opened her mouth and screamed, 'It was you who stole my chickens, I know it was. Oh, Abe, Abe, how could you be so cruel?' 'Why woman have you been to the mourner's bench, that you've got it so bad? What about chickens? I just left old Ponder and he was swearing about snakes! Now its chickens! Never heard that it was chickens before. Mother, that current wine is entirely too strong, but I'd rather have it chickens than snakes; but what about your blamed poultry any how? Its a sad thing that the father of this family can't have at least a wing to gnaw at, after a hard day's work at burning charcoal. Gave it all to Tabler, eh? Well, all right, mother, dish up those cold potatoes and second-hand onions. Haven't touched a morsel since morning.' But she kept on yelling, 'where's my chickens, you old wretch?' 'Well, chickens again', said I, 'don't it beat h—l. Sis, go down and tell Dock Mason to come up and look at your mother's tongue, for I don't like this chicken business a bit; the next thing we know it will be snakes, then good-bye, Eliza Jane! Chickens! Me take your chickens! Why, gorolmighty, mother, did you ever know a blacksmith to steal chickens while firing a coal pit? Bet your life Russ Bigelow has taken those chickens, and I'll go right down to the shop and look after the bones. If I can't find bones, I'll weigh the Ingin, and if he pulls down ten pounds more than usual, he's got 'em,' and I'll whale the whisky out of him.' 'So it wasn't you then, Abe?' 'No, darling; I ain't that kind of a shanghai. I would't eat a chicken at no coal pit; neither would Jim; and Frank Tripp will cross his breast and tell you, that when I'm firing a coal pit, I hate the sight of chickens; for the Scriptures say, when your burning charcoal on Sunday, eat nothing but old Chaffee's roasting ears.' "

In the foregoing is indicated the nature of good old Abe Trager, who was the life of our town in early days. Many of our older citizens will remember him with emotions of pleasure and recall to mind the incidents we have related; or many so strikingly similar, that they will say, "yes, that's Abe."

Our esteemed and respected fellow-citizen, Frank Tripp, Sr., commenced learning his trade with honest old Abe, and can, no doubt, give many entertaining accounts of his humorous side. About twenty-five years ago, Trager and his family removed to Iowa, and we understand he is still living; if he is, he is one of the men we would travel a hundred miles on foot to see.

AMIDELPHIAN.

The two Latin scholars we had—an Irish schoolmaster and an old French doctor—were struck with the euphony of this high-sounding word, and flew to Webster's Unabridged for consolation; but Squire Webster failing to anticipate the intellectual grasp which made the title of Amidelphian possible, contented himself with "Delphian," and left poor Ami out in the cold. Where Ami could have been when Noah was getting up his interesting catalogue, was suggested during the controversy by one of our literati, who said he didn't know, but thought the Ami we were looking for might be found in

Chicago picking rags. One or two crossed-eyed imbibers of belles-lettres just squatted on their knees and held their sides, when a flaming poster announced that "the Amidelphian Society of Upper Sandusky would jerk dramatic thunder from a grand old English Tragedy, which had charmed as well as thrilled the crown-heads of three or four dozen continents," or words to that effect. Meantime, while the critics were making merry over a name that was apparently without name, because lexicographers had failed to find fair Ami among the Latin roots and Greek derivatives in time for the approaching exhibition, the amateur histrionic talent of Upper Sandusky were sweating at rehearsal for the grand debut that was to take place in Ayres' Big Brick. Capt. Ayres had just erected the brick block which now stands opposite the court house, and it was in this building, before completed, that the Amidelphian Society spread its wings for fame.

The play selected was an English standard, entitled "Young Norval," and the several characters were assumed by Miss Mattie Ayres, Miss Rumina Ayres, Miss Cal. Doolittle, Isaac Newton Ayres, Frank Huber, Wean Beals, Howell Morrison, Charles Bagley, Charles Robins and the Sketcher. Scenic designer and toucher-off of calcium lights, Prof. Mikado, on a visit from Tiffin. Music by the band, which was composed of William Ayres, Deacon McGill and James G. Roberts. And couldn't they play. We shall never hear their like again. Ayres was all melody; Deacon came in with his soul-stirring "Bear's Trot," and Roberts with that clarionet filled you with feelings that drew forth glimpses of the gates ajar. Col. Jont. Ayres lent his able assistance in arranging the play, and the programmes were printed by an imp who scoured tails in the old *Pioneer* office.

On the opening night the house was packed; a dozen yards of calico rolled up and the play commenced. The scene unfolded was one never to be forgotten. It was the grand audience room of a King, in which a flour-barrel painted yellow formed the throne, and a circle of tin the insignia of royalty. The assemblage was spell-bound with admiration, and the play moved on. At last the stellar attraction waltzed in, and came very nearly landing on his ear, but struck an attitude before the King and yelled:

"Me name is Norval, on the Gram-pi-an hills
 Me fa-ther feeds his flock—a fru-gi-al swain,
 Whose only care was to protect his herd,
 And keep his only boy, myself, at home,
 To run the peanut stand.
 But I had heard of battles, and y. u bet,
 I stole a dollar fro u the old man and left;
 And if you want anything out of me, old rooster,
 Just come down out of that flour-barrel!"

Young Norval, who represented a Scottish peasant, was in reality a changeling and the heir of a king; hence he was dressed in a waist of blue paper muslin, with pantaloons to match. He looked lovely in low neck and short sleeves, and the brass ring borrowed for his left hand completed the costume. He just felt big enough to square himself at Edwin Forest, but he didn't. The rest of the company looked handsome in conventional dramatics, and carried off the applause and several baskets of bouquets, which were thrown upon the stage by fellows in the pit, whom Col. Jont. Ayres had hired for the occasion.

Miss Mattie Ayres, a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, and a great favorite with our people, impersonated Lady Montague with rare ability, and won the honors of the society.

Miss Rumina Ayres was another brilliant young lady, who exhibited re-

markable histrionic talent. She is now the wife of Hon. John McClure, of Little Rock, Ark., and one of the most accomplished ladies in the South.

There's a young man in town who revels in the tragic name of Frank Edwin, whom many of our people have seen fit to compliment for rare talent in a dramatic way, but he "wasn't a patching" to his illustrious sire as the noble Young Norval of early days, in low neck and short sleeves.

The Amidelphians repeated their tragedy to another crowded house, and then disbanded. Only two of that remarkable society remain as citizens of Upper Sandusky. The others are scattered—several of them sleeping the sleep that knows no waking.

Of the orchestra, William Ayres and Deacon McGill have passed over the river, leaving behind the tenderest feelings of respect. Mr. Roberts is still here, and one of our honored and amiable citizens. Does he still play the clarionet? Well, no—he's entirely too healthy. Years ago he gave his clarionet to Maj. Sears, and this loved instrument, together with the Bible kissed by our sons of Malta, and a Confederate dollar bill, are resting in the Major's museum as relics of by-gone glory. And Col. Ayres—grand and glorious Jont.; he never gets an hour older, and is still the genial and lively gentleman he was forty years ago—always ready to get up a dance, or take his place behind the scenes.

Callie Doolittle, a charming girl, is now out West, happily married to a prosperous Yankee by the name of O'Brien, and the mother of several beautiful children.

Isaac Newton Ayres, one of the brightest young men Upper Sandusky ever produced, died in the bloom of manhood, when his paths were full of promise, and his sacred dust now lies in a distant State, where the troubled Missouri, in its onward flow to the Gulf, sings a requiem for the departed.

Frank Huber, another brilliant fellow, always sparkling with wit and the life of his young circle, met death at an early age and was conquered. And so of poor Howell Morrison, who lived but a short year to survive the glory of Amidelphian honors. Wean Beals always good-looking and the Beau Brummel of those times, is a distinguished politician in Indiana, making his residence at Bourbon. A Whig then, was Wean; but now a Democrat and a prominent county official.

And Charley Bagley—good old-fashioned Charley Bagley—with almost the brains of Webster and the genius of Franklin, it remained for him—Bagley—to go through the trials and tribulations of life, and to find happiness in being much married and the father of a numerous family. He went to Cario, Ill., where the rivers meet, and where mosquitoes blockade that American delta against the tide of emigration; but as Charley was mosquito-proof, he got fat on turtle soup and married a widow with six children. The lapse of a single decade brought him a half dozen more; and then death threw its pall over his cherished wife. In this bereavement we can see that great sympathetic heart wrung almost to the verge of suicide, but like all other widowers, he waltzed around with a crape on his hat, until he found an old maid who was willing to mother a lot of second-hand children with the prospect of adding to the stock as years advanced. This last enterprise yielded six more Bagleys—my God! Charley still lives, and a year ago, he sent the sketcher a photograph of himself and family, and says he, "dear Bob, I would have sent this months ago, but I was waiting for the eighteenth! Observe how sweetly my little Ami toys with her pet alligator, while Delphian is tugging at its tail; and that two hundred-pounder on the left, with the bronze jewelry, is named 'Mattie,' in honor



McDermott

of our favorite, the gifted and accomplished 'Lady Montague' of our younger days."

Of the Amidelphian Society, only two remain in Upper Sandusky—grandmother and the gray-headed fiddler.

THE EXODUS.

In 1848, the news came from the newly discovered El Dorado, that mountains of silver and valleys of gold were lying around loose, and that anybody with a mule and cart and a barrel of whisky could become a millionaire in a few days. All he had to do was to treat the natives, and haul away the metal. A few nuggets of gold were shown to our citizens by a fellow who strutted our streets with a watch chain made of grizzly teeth, and that settled it. Bill Giles offered to sell or give away his printing office; old Andy McIlvain pulled down the blinds of the only aristocratic hotel we had; and other of our people refused their usual meals and tossed their better halves out of bed in wrestling with nightmares that were dropping down upon them whole tons of precious gold. They had it bad, and soon a party was formed to cross the plains. Bill Giles loaned the *Pioneer* office to his brother, Lige and Josiah Smith, and donned the dress and accouterments of a fighting guerrilla. He had Deacon McGill forge him three or four bowie knives out of rat-tail files, and with a revolutionary musket and a pocket cannon he announced his readiness to drive an ox-team or do the cooking on buffalo chips. Old Andy McIlvain wrapped himself in a blanket and said he was ready to ride in that ox-team and demolish the provender. Also waiting to join the caravan were Col. Aaron Lyle, William McIlvain, Swayne McIlvain and several others whose names we cannot call to mind, including a sprightly nigger, named Buck, who had been raised by the Garrets. This Buck, with the strength of Hercules, was active as a cat, and as saucy as he was active. A short distance out on the plains Buck was found with a hole through his head, and consequently it was supposed that he died suddenly for want of breath, but as it was only one nigger less for grizzly feed, the party moved on. Before the plains were overcome, poor Bill McIlvain, and that large generous hearted fellow, Col. Lyle, who was seeking health instead of gold, surrendered to the pale horse and his rider, and left their bones on the desert wastes of the Great West.

Bill McIlvain was a promising young man, about to enter the law, but a blighted love for one who also felt the bitterness of the shock, made him reckless to do and dare, and his sad fate was more the result of piercing heart-throbs than the wreck of health from exposure.

Col. Lyle was a brilliant young lawyer, who came here from Lancaster, Ohio, with the Beerys; his long and severe application while a student had impaired his health, and the hectic flush that mingled with his smiles and good humor, was a warning which thrilled his friends with the gravest apprehensions. It was death to remain; an overland trip might revive a shattered constitution, and still make life the dream of his ambition; but hope in its struggle with disease soon ended in the death of that grand, good fellow, who was loved and esteemed by all our citizens.

Swayne McIlvain, after an experience of several weeks on the plains, got scared at a moccasin track, and took the first balloon for Sandusky. He denied the soft impeachment, giving as a reason for his sudden re-appearance, "that father thought he had better go home and prepare a cave or two for the nuggets."

Of the party, Bill Giles and old Andy McIlvain drove their ox-team in

sight of the Pacific, and ordered the natives to bring out their gold dust if they wanted it panned out.

McIlvain, who had never done anything in his life but bow to fellow-citizens from a hotel door, commencing at the American in Columbus, and ending with a house at Upper Sandusky, didn't believe in exercising the pick and shovel; but he would go into a hay speculation with Bill Giles, and he did. Andy got the profits, and Bill got the hay. Bill has still some of that crop on hand, and will get up on a fence and swear till the sulphur oozes down into his boots every time he passes a hay stack. After Bill had killed his Ingin, fought a grizzly, and started and published two papers in California, he returned to Upper Sandusky and resumed publication of the *Pioneer*.

Others, from time to time, left for the Golden State, among them our genial and popular friend, William Bearinger. During the first excitement Mr. Bearinger had no idea of leaving his then prosperous business for allurements in the apparent verdure of far-off hills, but a dream unsettled his mind. He dreamed that he was in the heart of the Rockies, and was moving along gracefully on a pair of six-foot snow shoes, when all at once he came to a very stylish and fashionable gulch. He looked over the declivity and saw that he could slide down with comparative ease, and he did. At the bottom there was a lump of gold that he could just raise a little by straining several of his left ribs, and he gave them a twist. To carry it up the incline on snow shoes was impossible, and in the act of shouting for help, he woke up. He could still see, however, the beautiful gulch, the huge lump of gold at its bottom, and the trees all around which he had blazed to mark the spot. He goes to Dr. McConnell, tells him his dream, and asks for advice. "Go, by all means, sir," said the doctor, "examine every hole in the Rockies; be sure you don't miss a gulch; go sir, for if you don't, that lump of gold will haunt you forever." So William started for the golden shore by way of the gulches, and found the identical spot that appeared to him in his dream. In a year or two he returned well pleased over his trip, with a sly wink that it had been agreeably successful. Everybody thought he had that gold lump, and they would examine his left ribs to see if they were in a twist from heavy lifting, and would scratch around his shop at night to see where he had hid it, and would try to call William out on heavy articles; about how much a man could lift you know, without affecting the lower part of his thorax, and how much he couldn't, perhaps; and one fellow would swear that no hunk of gold that ever was born would weigh 200 pounds; and that he would like to see the chunk of gold that he couldn't hold out at arm's length, and he would bet William \$50 that California wasn't much of a place for big lumps of gold anyhow, and he never would believe some of them stories until he saw the nuggets." And then William would smile so aggravatingly, and tell the boys "to not be in a hurry—'twasn't late yet," and then he would go to the shop window, and look out uneasily, as if he had something hid near the bark pile, while the boys would shy around on the other side of the fence and look for fresh dirt. So whether William's dream was ever realized is not known to this day. One thing is certain, he has never been out of humor since he returned from California, and the sketcher still thinks that William found that monster nugget; that he has it hidden under some barn, and as soon as two or three more of our old fellows die, he'll dig it out and buy the town.

[NOTE.—These sketches will embrace a full expose of the Sons of Malta,

with amusing scenes connected with the initiation of Hon. R. McKelly, James G. Roberts, Col. S. H. Hunt, Gen. Kirby, Dr. Henderson, Dr. J. M. Rhoads, William Marlow, and other prominent parties, and will particularly indicate at what point in the ceremony these gentlemen were unable to "hold their oats." Rich? Well, you can just bet. Nothing but a thousand dollar check will prevent the calamity.]

JOHN N. REED.

A pleasing character of our olden times was John N. Reed. He was one of the men designed by nature to be accommodating. Nothing pleased John N. so well as to render his neighbor a service. He was truly a good old man, living one day with the hope of existing the next; looking upon futurity as so much space to enjoy life, and picking up what little jobs of painting that were strewed along his eventful pathway. John N. always wore a smile upon his face, unless a tender chord of sympathy was touched, and then a tear would glisten in that benevolent eye, weeping for every misfortune but his own. He filled his circle of usefulness well, but gained little beyond the pleasure it afforded him. God made this class of men, and it was part of His infinite wisdom.

At the sick bed he was a ministering angel, rich in words of encouragement, with the tender care of a mother's gentle hand. He sought no reward in caring for those who found comfort in his presence, and when death came, his big heart would share in the distress of bereaved friends. The world may have called John N. a thriftless fellow, but how barren it would be of kindly offices if such men did not exist. It takes a variety of people to form a world, and if the John N.'s had never risen to the surface, Earth, with all its Solomons and its several Cleopatras, would have been a failure.

John N. dropped into Upper Sandusky from Columbiana County, and had the honor of kicking out of his paint shop Gen. Morgan and Clement L. Vallandigham; for, although John was goodness itself, he would sometimes get mad when the little Morgans and Vallandighams would steal his putty to make marbles, sprinkle sand in his paint, and put a bur in his pantaloons where it would scratch the most good. But notwithstanding all this, John N. would frequently say that George and Val. were the brightest little fellows he ever saw, always sleeping with one eye open to study up some devilment.

As John N. and Bill Giles were from the same town, and as Bill was another of the bad little boys who assisted George and Val. in their depredations against the paint shop, the *Pioneer* office was John N.'s usual place of resort, and he and Bill would have it for hours in discussing old times. Bill couldn't think of, speak of, or suggest anything about New Lisbon or its people that wasn't perfectly familiar to John N. He was right on the spot when all the interesting incidents occurred, and helped to lay out the wounded, so to speak, if any laying out were necessary as a part of the recital. And when Bill inquired if he remembered the time when Lafayette quartered his troops on the common south of town, John N. was in raptures. "Didn't he? Oh, William, how you do revive old memories! Can I ever forget it! Did you never hear of me and Lafe going across the bridge to old Kate's, and whipping an Englishman with a wart on his nose for calling Gen. Washington a coward?" "Washington a coward," says I, "who fit the battle of Waterloo? And with that I knocked the Englishman into fragments; and the last I saw of Lafe, he was sweeping up the pieces for dog feed. Yes, William, I was a pretty active young man—a good deal

like my Jimmie, when climbing for coons, or skirmishing at a primary election."

John N. was at one time our honored coroner. He presided with the dignity of true Statesmanship; and when a dead body was found, with the glamour of violence casting its witchery over the ghastly sight, John N. was among the stars, surrounded by a halo of hallelujahs, with angelic wings sprouting out from all parts of his body. Old, old was John, but a stiff unknown in death, with the mystery of terrible incidents, threw over him the enchanting spell of active youth, and he was everywhere in a minute, commanding reverence and consideration in the name of the law!

One beautiful Sabbath morning, the news came that a child was found in the river, toying with the ripples, a ghastly corpse! This intelligence illumined the serene countenance of the old coroner, and before his toilet was made, he was at the banks of the Lower Ford, peering into its crystal depths for the misery which sprinkles life with so many sorrowful accounts. He saw it—a dead babe! Very small, thought the Coroner, yet large enough to contain a human soul! It had scarcely caught a gleam of the beautiful sunlight, ere the pallor of death unfolded the glimpses of another world. "Oh, a beautiful babe," said the Coroner, "and must I, must I, in my old age, d—n these careless girls, who steal into the balmy air at night to feast upon the deceptive watermelon." He gloated over the beautiful lineaments of the miniature corpse, as it glinted in the ripples and sunbeams, deploring the depravity of human nature when misfortune overtakes the wayward, every now and then casting a suspicious glance over the crowd of men to see if he could detect a resemblance. Presently, the dead remains were fished to shore under the artistic skill of the old Coroner. His delight was only equaled by his enthusiasm; and when some one suggested that it was hairy and very like a cat, his indignation knew no bounds. You could see by the beads of sweat that scintillated with prismatic power from his anxious and agitated brow that he was suffering the pangs of a terrible disappointment, but before he would give in, he appealed to the boys to look around among the bushes for a fur-coated Australian belle, who had broken loose from a side-show, and put in the balance of the season in fooling around a camp-meeting. By this time, it was very apparent that the corpse was an unfortunate Maltese of tender growth which rude hands had cast into the river. For many days after, the boys would mew at the Coroner, but the graceful old man bore it all with the resignation of a martyr, frequently inviting them to the Blue Hall Corner for refreshments.

The old man, however, never fully recovered from this cat-astrophy, and it was ever after one of the clouds which shrouded his usual happy disposition.

In addition to being Coroner, he held for years the position of court-crier, and took a pleasurable delight in calling that body to order. It was generally in a sonorous voice of great volume: "Hear he, hear ye, hear ye, the Court of Common Pleas is now in session. Those who have causes to present, will now come forward and present them, and defendants must be in readiness at the call of the Judge. Lawyers may try their good-looking divorce cases in the back room. At a pleasant wink, Col. Kirby will vacate the office and go across the street to see a man."

John N. would do without his meals most any time to be on hand to open and close the sessions of court. The position seemed to exalt his nature, and to miss one of these opportunities was to him a source of the deepest distress. One afternoon when the old gentleman was enjoying a com-

fortable snooze, and the court and counsel were busily engaged in considering an interesting point in evidence, a wag tapped John N. on the shoulder and told him it was time to adjourn court. He immediately sprang to his feet, and rubbing his eyes, yelled at the top of his voice "Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye, the court"—but the balance of the cry was lost in an outburst of laughter in which the court and bar joined with a hearty zest. It was the most mortifying blow that ever befell John N., and it took him four hours to explain to Judge Bowen the cause of his drowsiness and at what particular point in his dream the impudent fellow tapped him upon the shoulder. The Judge intimated that he might go this time, but if he ever indulged in such another disturbance there would be a dead court crier.

John N. remained court crier until the rebellion broke out, when he went into the service as body-guard to Col. McCutchen. He came back flush with honors and took up his residence at Kirby where he died a few years after. He was a good old man who had a feeling of friendship for everybody, and against whom no one ever uttered a harsh word.

[NOTE—Sketch, No. 211, by request, contains a graphic account of Rappe's Wagon Trade with the Indian—"Maybe Canton, maybe no Canton—heap black stripe on hub, dam lie—fool Ingin." McGregor, of the *Stark County Democrat*, has offered a thousand dollars for the exclusive right to publish this sketch, but Mack is wasting his spirit of enterprise, as this "American Author" writes only for THE UNION.]

OUR FIRST CONSTABLE.

Faded, perhaps, from the memory of most of our people, is the jovial face of one, who was somewhat conspicuous here in early days. He was dressed in the brief authority of Constable, and one of the first that honored the township of Crane. He was a small man, a little stooped in the shoulders, with a red face that sported a sharp nose, and a pair of eyes that winked continually an assumption of knowledge on all points and phases connected with his official duties. He could write his name, as a parrot asks for a cracker, and further in the routine of educational exploits he could do but little; what he lacked in early advantages was more than made up in that peculiar cunning which follows the van of adventure, and what he did not know he never hesitated to assume, trusting to luck and that genius which enables nature to overcome obstacles. He was a pleasant fellow, so gifted in his habits, that he he could render the asperities of his authority with such a degree of suavity, that you could lose your last cow, by the virtue and force of a remorseless execution, and yet feel a pleasurable delight in his presence. When those impenetrable eyes were not winking, they were weeping, not over the trials and vicissitudes of his own life, but over the unpleasantness of his position in being compelled to oppress his neighbor and fellow-citizen; yet, he always made it a point to add a score of mileage to his costs to cover any little discrepancy his benevolent nature may have overlooked in its struggle with sympathy. Was he popular? There were few so well and pleasingly favored; and had he remained here a hundred years, and vacillated to all points of the political compass, he would still have ornamented our little writs of process with "S. Riggins, Constable."

He was familiarly called "Sam." and seemed to relish this simple attachment to his name, although his official signature was never failing in the inevitable "S." He seemed to take peculiar pride in that twisted capital, which he painted rather than wrote, allowing the Riggins to take care

of itself. His ambition in the science of chirography commenced and ended with the capital "S." The Riggins was a mere pastime of a few hieroglyphics.

Naturally, one of Sam's exultant disposition created in many a desire to put it to the test. He was known to be alert in everything that came under his notice, or to his knowledge by virtue of his official position, so one night, a messenger, white with excitement, informed him, in a voice choked with consternation, that a murder had been committed at Allen Sane's grocery: that the ghastly corpse was still dripping with blood, and that the murderer armed with a corn-cutter was standing over the inanimate form, defying arrest. Did Samuel pale before this picture of desperation, and complain of an uneasiness below his vest? Nothing of the kind. He immediately jumped into his boots and was flying for the scene of carnage before he had arranged his toilet. The messenger who carried his coat while Sam was fooling with his shirt collar abstracted his revolver and replaced it with a corn-cob. Sam threw on his coat as he came to Sane's door, and bursting in, saw a sight that was calculated to freeze the blood of an ordinary mortal. The ruffian with a corn-cutter dripping with blood was still brandishing it over the prostrate body of his victim, and threatening death to any one who came within reach. Sam placed himself before the murderer, and with the power vested in him by the statutes in such case made and provided, demanded a surrender in the name of the State of Ohio. "The State of Ohio be d—d," said the murderer, making a bloody thrust at the Constable. At this breach of respect for an officer of the law, Sam pulled his revolver to find it a corn-cob! Here was a predicament that the Constable had not contemplated. He was defenseless before an infuriated outlaw, armed with a corn-cutter, and with one victim already dead at his feet! But Sam hesitated at nothing. He flew at the giant, grasped his sturdy right arm, and in a short struggle, wrenched the weapon from his hand. Sam was now the victor and radiant with triumph. The murderer must strip and submit to a search under the uplifted corn-cutter, which Sam now flourished over his head. To this demand, the murderer quietly submitted, when about 250 pounds of Allen Sane tumbled out of the disguise. By this time, Red Thread, who was playing corpse on the floor, got up and made for the long-necked bottle, that served as a kind of free lunch during preparations for this little drama which was "to take in, do up, and demolish the Constable." In Sam, however, they had caught a tartar. He had demonstrated that there was no lacking of pluck, even in a Constable; and if it hadn't been for the happy exchange, in which a corn-cob took the place of Sam's revolver, there might have been a very funny dead man with a very solemn funeral.

Allen was graceful enough to acknowledge that he was disappointed, and that he felt it his duty to set it up for the boys whenever Sam should order it.

You see, gentle reader, it was all made up to "scare Sam out of his boots," because Sam, when a little full, would sometimes boast of his courage, and how he brought this and that fellow to time when disposed to be a little ugly. Allen Sane, to have some fun and to "take the conceit out of Sam," submitted to the decorative art and was patched up to represent a formidable specimen of the plug-ugly. He induced Red Thread to play the part of a pleasant corpse while the fun was going on, and also called in a number of the boys to witness Sam's terror and complete overthrow when he should fall into the trap. The hilarious Sane just doubled

up with laughter in assuring the boys that he would frighten the little devil so he couldn't wink for a month. But how transitory are all the blissful dreams of life. Sam wouldn't scare worth a cent, but, as the sequel shows, came off with flying colors, and Allen never heard the last of that bloody murderer who was captured by one little man, whose only weapon was a corn cob.

[NOTE—Correspondent—Yes, we will have a pleasant sketch of Elliot Long, which will consist of a good deal of turtle soup; but we have about fifteen years of trouble to produce before we arrive at the charm of three.

One of our best sketches is Aleck Little's introduction of George Depler to a belle of Crawfordsville, at one of the grand dances held in that town in early days. At this introduction, George got fighting mad, and threatened to annihilate Aleck, but Aleck told him to not disturb his linen, as he had given him a big send-off, for the ladies would now have confidence in his ability.

Another sketch embraces Aleck's experience at the Old Council House, on one rainy afternoon, when it wasn't a good day for his business.]

THE LITTLE FRENCH DOCTOR.

A new town is usually a nucleus around which gather the curiosities in human life. It is one of earth's savory spots that attract moth as well as genius and enterprise. The Micawbers are there for something to turn up, moving pleasantly among those stimulated by a laudable ambition. Thirty-seven years ago, Upper Sandusky was a new town, and, like all other new towns, its three or four hundred inhabitants was the result of great expectation upon the part of a variety of people, including one colored man who still remains with us in the person of Uncle Archy. The professions are always gracefully represented in new towns. Where there is an appearance of law, there is a profusion of lawyers; then come the physician, the undertaker and the politician. While Messrs. Mott, McKelly, Sears, Kirby and a singular looking mixture of nature and Blackstone by the name of Wier represented the law, Drs. McConnell, Ayres, Ferris, Watson and Hartz gave their skill and attention to the afflicted. Valentine & DeLong made our coffins, and any teamster for \$1 would haul out the dead. We indulged in no parade of hearse and plumage, in a force of spangled pall-bearers and a retinue of hired carriages.* In those days it was an expensive luxury to die. You could go off with a \$10 estate, with the quiet and beatific assurance that the boys would plant you in handsome style. But what a change! To die now almost shatters a fortune, leaving the bereaved friends doubly afflicted. So expensive has this funeral business become that three or four of our old inhabitants utterly refuse to die, adding largely to the gray hairs of their prospective heirs, who have been waiting and watching so many years on the ragged edge of hope and despair. In talking to an old friend lately, he said: "Do you know, Bob, that it costs from \$800 to a \$1,000 for a fellow to die these days." "So much!" exclaimed the sketcher. "Yes, all of it, and I'll see them d—d first. I would have passed in my

* The first hearse made its appearance in Upper Sandusky some time in the year 1851. It was the enterprise of B. Sulliger, who came after Valentine & DeLong, to make our resurrection outfits. This hearse was fashioned a little after John Cary's chicken wagon, only the sides were closed with a curtain of black muslin, to give it the appearance of a catafalque, as it were. We think death was stripped of a good deal of its gloom after Sulliger launched his hearse. It was hauled by one horse, produced, not unfrequently, by the party who furnished the corpse, and as a usual thing nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. For the times, the Sulliger hearse served its purpose well, and reflected upon that fine old quiet gentleman considerable credit; but it would be a sorrowful looking affair in contrast with the elegant and costly, yet tearful, equipages which now bear the remains of loved ones to our beautiful city of the dead.

checks several years ago, but I really can't afford it. I intend now to meet Gabriel on the threshold and help him blow his horn."

Among the peculiar people of our new town was Hartz, the little French doctor. He was a very small man, so distinctively French in his nature and appearance that he smelt of Paris. He was precise in his dress, and, while eschewing everything American, was studious, even severe, in preserving all the customs of his native land; hence an immaculate frilled shirt always bloomed beneath a beaver cap, which he wore winter and summer, and when the weather would permit, an elegant pelisse, upon which connoisseurs of the art had expended their taste and skill. It was very evident that the doctor had seen better days, and that his sojourn in America, if not an experiment, was the result of those social or political upheavals so common in France during the unsettled reign of Louis Philippe. He had a beautiful wife, and a still more beautiful daughter, who gave the most pleasing indications of culture and refinement. In appearance they reflected the fastidiousness of the husband and father, yet with that delicate shading which lends a charm to the softer sex.

Like other great men, Dr. Hartz had his failing. He would get drunk. Not every day, but every evening, and his favorite place of resort was the Blue Ball Corner. With French enthusiasm he always carried a revolver and a dagger cane, which he never exercised nor threatened to use, yet his impulsive nature was full of dangerous apprehensions. At all events, when the boys played a trick on the Doctor they were mindful of first securing his cane and fire-arms. The Doctor's greatest delight was to get with a small party around a table, drink wine and talk of his beloved France. He would toy with his wine, describing many graceful circles with the glass to give a pleasing embellishment to his conversation, always mingling a flow of good French to get off a supply of bad English. What he could not clearly enunciate by a mixture of both languages he would make impressive, or at least amusing, by a system of pantomime that was irresistible.

One night, when the Doctor was full, and in that high state of inebriation where the sorrows and anxieties of earth roll on, and leave the subject in a grateful state of semi-forgetfulness, he was informed that a patient at the point of death needed his attention. True to his professional instinct, although drunk, he manifested a desire to go, and was led to the death bed of a fellow mortal. The boys had a fellow in bed to represent a very sick man, and he was tossing the clothes around with an appearance of agony. Drunk as the Doctor was, he took in the situation, and with his peculiar French dignity, examined the "sufferer" very critically, and with apparent candor. The boys were "tickled to death" at seeing the little Doctor so terribly fooled, and the patient was several times on the brink of bursting into a fit of laughter. The Doctor took no notice of this levity, but ordered a huge mustard plaster. The kind and anxious attendants, however, had no idea of furnishing material for this appliance. When they went into a side room apparently to consult, but in fact to give vent to their pent-up laughter, they heard the shrill cry of "murder" issue from the sick man's room. Thunderstruck they rushed in and behold! The Doctor was on the bed, holding the patient down with one hand, and snapping a lance at him with the other. When pulled off the bed, and asked for an explanation, the Doctor said: "Zee patient is on zee verge of suppuration, and zee bad blood must come out. It's zee worse case of zee dam fool, and phlebotomee in zee fool case is triumph of zee mee-de-sin profesh-ong." By this time, the patient was yelling and waltzing around the room, with his back covered

with blood, oozing from a dozen punctures made by the Doctor's lance. The sellers were sold, and to keep this intelligence from McCoy, of the Blue Ball, they did not dare to utter a word of complaint against the Doctor for his merciless use of the lance upon their improvised patient. They cautioned the Doctor to say nothing about it, and he should have a half dozen of his favorite wine. So after plastering up the back of their patient, they all went down to the Blue Ball and ordered the wine. The Doctor was very convivial, and drank until his little eyes lost their luster. When he started home, 'Lish McCurdy was on hand with his rope, which he tied across the pavement every half square to trip up and throw the Doctor to hear him swear in broken French.

The Doctor furnished a good deal of amusement for the boys, very frequently coming out ahead, as he did in the case related.

He was a man of more than ordinary intellect, well skilled in his profession, and would have been successful and prosperous had not his besetting infirmity overcome him.

He tried to become a permanent resident by building the wide, peculiarly-shaped brick structure, which remained for years on the site now occupied by John H. Junkin, and which he called his *Cote de Par-ee*. Here he lived with his beautiful wife and daughter, who suffered the mortification of his drunken debauches, yet murmured not in any sign of outward rebuke. He was always the husband and father and treated with the tenderest feelings of respect. He was all they had of the better days which filled life with emotions of pleasure, and in him they could still see a soul adorned amid the wreck and sorrows of human frailty.

After a few years' residence here the Doctor as mysteriously disappeared as he rose to the surface—another bubble on the great ocean of life. "a moment white, then lost forever."

THE MAJOR.

We tip our beaver, this week, to Maj. Anthony Bowsher. The old gentleman is still living, and in good enough health to not tolerate any foolishness, consequently the sketcher will not permit his imagination to make any of its usual flights. The Major is a gentleman who has dealt largely in experience, and has had his share of earth's pleasures and vicissitudes. From early years to comparative old age, he was active and energetic, willing to do anything in the line of work or trade. He came to this county from Circleville, Ohio, a short time before Jackson was elected President, and had the honor of casting his first vote for that old hero. Thrown upon his own resources when quite young, he had no opportunity to attend school, and his education, so far as it concerned books, was entirely neglected. The only part of the alphabet that looked familiar to him was the letter X, which meant Anthony Bowsher when he went bail on a sale note and got stuck.

The Major settled on the plains, south of this city, at a point which still bears his name. He labored hard until he accumulated sufficient means to start a country store, which contained everything you could think of, including the post office and a bar, where spirits could be revived at three cents a smile. The Major did a good business, and notwithstanding he could neither read nor write nor cipher, he had remarkable success. A good deal of credit was done in those days, and it used to perplex the Major considerably to keep run of the things "got on tick." His manner of book-

keeping was a system of symbols which the Major had reduced to almost a science.

One day old Smith came in "dam mad" and wanted to settle. This anxiety was caused by the Major sending word a few days before, "that if he didn't come in and pay up, he'd whale h—l out of him." Smith, white with rage, was on hand and demanded his account. The Major reached down into an old boot and pulled out a shingle upon which he kept the score of the much agitated Smith. The first charge was a long mark with two prongs, and Smith acknowledged a pitchfork; another attempt at design convinced Smith that he had got a pair of shoes, two drinks and a bottle of paregoric. They were getting along well on settlement until the shingle showed a large, symmetrically-drawn circle, which Major insisted was a cheese. Here Smith's venom bubbled over, and accused the Major of an attempt to swindle him. He never had a cheese in his house. They never ate cheese. His family would starve alongside a cheese factory, so great was their aversion to that article of indigestible food. The Major was highly indignant that any member of the contemptible Smith family would dispute his books, or rather his shingle; and if Smith didn't shut his fly-trap he would lead him out by the eye-brow. By the time a crowd had gathered in to prevent bloodshed, the Major doubled up with laughter. "I've got it," says he. "Why, Smith, it's a grindstone. I forgot to put a hole in it." Of course. Smith recollected the grindstone, and was well pleased that the controversy ended so happily. He advised the Major, however, to be more particular with his "double entry" hereafter when he opened a new set of shingles. In the Major's way of keeping accounts, while a large circle stood for cheese, a similar circle with a dot in the center represented a grindstone. In this instance he had neglected the dot, and hence the confusion at this settlement. Smith also objected to the caricature the Major had drawn to designate the debtor. He declared the ears were too long, and he'd be d—d if he had a turned-up nose and a sore heel.

The Major, in his day, was a general favorite, noted for his benevolence as well as for his many sterling business qualities. Nature had done a great deal for the Major, and with proper advantages he might have advanced to almost any position in society. He was always willing to promote any good calling, or get up a horse race, and gave freely of his means to support churches and schoolhouses.

One day Mrs. B. informed the Major that a preacher would be there for dinner; that he should be on his good behavior; talk nice and pious, and above all to keep from swearing in the good man's presence; all of which the Major promised faithfully. He said he would just make that preacher believe he was a peddler from Jerusalem with a grip-sack full of tracts and holy water. "Bet'yer life, mam, you won't be ashamed of your darling this time." The preacher came, an elegant dinner was spread, and the Major, with the dignity of a statesman, took his seat at the table. He was all smiles and talked his prettiest, frequently calling the minister 'Squire, sometimes Judge, and once or twice he ornamented that follower of the Lamb with the title of General. He was getting along splendidly, and his good wife was in raptures. The Major was pleasingly congratulating himself that his true sphere in life was pious and refined company, when the minister asked him "if there were any deer in this part of the country." At last he took the Major unawares, and, all excitement, his response was: "Why, J—s C—t, man, the woods are full of them!" Here tottered

and fell the beautiful edifice he had erected for wife and minister. The Major's chagrin, the crushing disappointment of his wife, and the surprise and consternation of the minister over this little mishap formed a tableau unapproachable in its intensity, throbbing and palpitating with those peculiar feelings which find a struggle between irresistible smiles and tears. But was he to blame? In unguarded moments nature will break out, no matter how well fortified with good intentions.

In appearance, the Major looked like a hero. He had a splendid physique, straight as an arrow, with a pair of shoulders that supported a head that might have been mistaken for the author of "give me liberty or give me death," but it never was. Forty years ago the Major's person was a matter of remark, as it indicated considerable prominence, and the result was, when abroad, he was sure to attract the notice of strangers. He frequently visited Columbus on business, making the trip on an Indian pony, which was the next best thing to a steam railway. He always stopped at the Neil, and had picked up an intimate acquaintance with old Modesai Bartley, then Governor of the State. One day at dinner, while the two were waiting to be served, the Major threw himself back in his chair and spread a newspaper before him with all the grace and dignity of a French savant. Any one coming in at that moment would certainly have taken him for the Governor, but he wasn't. After a good many guests had assembled around the table, the Major, who couldn't read, had accidentally got his paper upside down, and catching a glimpse of some marine advertisements embellished with small cuts of steamers, became very much excited and exclaimed: "Whew! By the holy Moses, there's been a h—l of a storm on the lake. The ships are all upside down, and the dam things are leaking. This brought Mordicai to his feet, and looking over the Major's shoulder "saw the difficulty." He informed the Major that he held his paper wrong side up! The Major dropped to it immediately, and with his natural cunning remarked: "All in fun, Gov'n'r; only trying to get up a little laugh for that one-eyed Senator at the other end of the table."

The Major lived many years in this place, and did business in a little log shanty, first opposite the old log tavern, and then on the site now occupied by Mr. Moody. For the last thirty years, he has resided in Carey, surrounded by a large circle of warm friends. He has been a widower a long time, making home with his daughter. He is still full of the old humor, and carries a cane, on which is tied a dozen or two specimens of calico; and when interrogated on this point, smilingly replies, that they are samples of the several widows who of late years have been persuasively troublesome; but he always has room on his cane for one more.

The Major is still a very interesting old gentleman and delights in re-bearing old times on the plains. His account of a funeral at Bowsherville strips death of its solemnity, but the story doesn't pan out well unless the Major relates it.* He often speaks of being the architect of the two richest

*The subject of this funeral was Abe Roscherry. His wife preceded him to the other shore. Abe put in all his spare time in drinking whisky, which he drew from his own barrel and drank out of a tin cup. His wife was an invalid, looking and hoping for death every moment; not that she was weary of life or Abe, but of the wreck and pangs of disease. Abe loved his wife, and hearing she was about to die, grief-stricken, he grabbed his tin, drew it full of whisky, and rushing into the sick room, muttered in broken sobs: "Here, Debby, let's take one last drink together. You have always been kind to me, Debby—drink!" The poor woman was dead, yet her glazed eyes seemed to have a tender smile for him. Crushed in the presence of death, the wild and unguarded nature gave way, and the wretched husband sank senseless to the floor. After the death of his wife, Abe made a will, containing an item, that a barrel of whisky and a tub of honey should be appropriated for his friends, and that they should not bury him until the whisky and honey were exhausted. A short time after, Abe died; the remains were laid out in state, and for three days and nights his friends waked the corpse, striving to get away with the whisky and honey in accordance with the will. When the last tinful was passed around, the remains were placed in a wagon, and the march to the grave commenced. The mourners were a little top-heavy, yet the pangs of grief were

men in the county, and that their remarkable advance to social and financial eminence was all due to his Christian advice and example. Although the Major's expletives were usually steeped in sulphur and would go off with the fury of several sky-rockets, he never permitted either of the Davids to indulge in the smallest cuss word; and to this day they are shocked at the slightest semblance to profanity. Even mill-dam was objectionable to one of them, and tenants were ordered to call it "water-stop" when his shadow rested upon the mill.

The Major is now resting under the weight of ninety years, yet still able to move among his friends, and has promised a visit to Upper Sandusky in a few days. Let every one give the old gentleman a hearty welcome.

THE FIRST SINGING SCHOOL.

There are two professions which seem to have a sympathetic alliance. The inspiration of one entwines gracefully with the merits of the other. It is keeping race horses in summer and teaching singing school in winter. It requires the same degree of talent and lung power, and the profits are not so much to be considered as the pleasure and gratification of the employment.

In the fall of 1846, a young gentleman visited the new town of Upper Sandusky, ornamented with a long green bag which contained a violin, vulgarly, sometimes, called a fiddle. He announced himself as Prof. Van Gundy, and his object in greeting the people was to establish in our midst a singing school. Maj. Sears was then a young man who had led a choir or two at Bucyrus, and was somewhat noted for a fine falsetto voice. To him the Professor was directed for consolation. As we had just recovered from the small pox, the Major was a little diffident about spreading another epidemic, so he called to his assistance, Col. McKelly, Capt. Ayres, J. G. Roberts and Jacob Juvinal. They held a council of war over Van Gundy's fitness to practice his winter profession with the same degree of expertness that followed his alleged success during the summer. The Professor passed a very flattering examination, and as one of the above gentlemen remarked, "he could chaw patent notes with any man in America, living or dead," and was allowed to open the old Council House for business.

Of course the house was jammed, as nothing seemed to take so well in those days as a singing school. Prof. Van Gundy made his appearance; was in raptures over his enthusiastic reception, and, without further ceremony, unwrapped the violin from its green bag, and rendered "Old Hundred" with such fascinating rhapsody that the Major called for three cheers. He said he had heard Paganini's "Last Rose of Summer" Ole Bull's "Arkansaw Traveler," and Deacon McGill's "Bear Trot," but that Gundy's "Star Spangled Banner" beat them all and was entitled to the cake. Of course the Major didn't like it very well when Billy King rose to a point of order, and insisted "that the Major should not try to palm off the doxology upon an intelligent audience for one of our national hymns." The Major, then, a good deal like he is now, appealed to the chair for the correctness of his musical judgment, and the chair, who was the Professor himself, "downed

none the less evident. When they came to the grave they found it considerably too short and not half wide enough to admit the coffin, so they thought they would take the corpse back and have another drink while the grave-digger was making a larger hole, and they did. By this time the shades of night were crawling upon them, but Abe had to be buried, and a second start was made. When the wagon drove up to the grave, and Maj. Bowsher was clearing his throat to pass an appropriate eulogy upon the life and services of the deceased, the corpse was missing! The old wagon leaked and dropped Abe somewhere on the way. Back rushed the mourners in search of the corpse, which they readily found; and at last Abe was planted. This is the substance of Abe's wake and funeral, which the Major amplifies with so many amusing situations, that you are irresistibly compelled to smile at death.

him," exclaiming that the beautiful *aria* he had just executed was the veritable "Old Hundred" and not the "Star Spangled Banner" by a blank sight. Still the Major refused to be quieted, and called for a division of the house, and while thirty-nine voted for "Old Hundred," forty cast their ballots for the "Star Spangled Banner." Verily, there were a few scattering votes for "Barbara Allen" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," but they were not counted.

The Major was victorious, and, for his musical discrimination, elected Superintendent of the singing school. He took the seat of honor and hoped that harmony would prevail, and among other things stated "that to prevent further confusion or controversy in regard to Prof. Van Gundy's violin solos executed at the opening of these exercises, he would appoint Capt. Ayres, Col. McKelly, Judge Beidler and Capt. Worth, as connoisseurs, to determine and settle all questions that might arise hereafter in regard to their musical identity." This seemed to spread the white wings of peace over the audience, and all went to work at their buckwheat notes with a zeal and earnestness that made it lovely as well as melodious in the old Council House. But this supreme state of affairs only lasted for a short time.

Van Gundy, like all other *impressarios*, was nervous and excitable, and when some of our then young ladies (who are all forty-nine now), arranged their bustles for a flying leap among the flats and sharps on Gundy's blackboard, and got up so high that there was great danger of falling over on the other side, the Gundy presented a picture of desperation, and would sometimes insinuate that the audience before him was worse than the Ingins. This naturally created some little resentment, and before the close of the exercises it was evident that the Council House was entirely too large for a class in singing, on account of the home talent that gathered around an old ash barrel in the corner. The Superintendent thought so, too, and resigned his position. It was also very evident that while you could run a prayer meeting at the Council House, a singing school was out of the question, so Prof. Van Gundy announced "that the 'Sweet Singers in Israel'—that was the name of the society—"would meet hereafter in the parlors of the Sell's Hotel, two doors north of Abe Trager's blacksmith shop." On the evening designated the Hotel Rocky presented a gay appearance, and Lawyer Sells, who spoke both languages fluently, was on hand to usher in the musical celebrities of our new town. In a few minutes the parlors were so crowded that Prof. Van Gundy and his fiddle had to be taken in through a window. Upon his appearance there was a loud yell for "Bonaparte Crossing the Alps," which was another of the Professor's solos that would pass muster for either the "Pretty Mer-i-maid," or "Yankee Doodle."

It was usual, at Prof. Van Gundy's singing school, for one of the prominent members present to sing a song, and on the evening in question Capt. Ayres was announced for the "Raging Canawl," then one of the flowers in the bouquet of altisonant minstrelsy. Capt. Ayres was then one of our handsomest young men, who always wore a ruffled shirt and a diamond that threw off scintillations equal to our present electric light. He was, moreover, the impersonation of modesty, and to face that critical audience, with Rocky Sells standing at the front door with a club to keep back the intruders, was a little more than the Captain could undergo, so he excused himself by stating that, in consequence of a large gum-boil on one of his toes, he was not in sufficient voice to do the "Raging Canawl" justice; and from the appearance of the animation outside, it might be well for the Professor to take the first mule for Sycamore. By this time the men and boys outside held at

bay by Rocky, deployed to the rear of the building, entered through the kitchen, and made their appearance among the singers, and you may know their presence created a cheerful pandemonium. Here it was that the tall and aged form of the elder Sells made its appearance, and waving the babel of tongues to silence, got off the following with a touch of parental affection:

“I wish to state to this congregation,” said Father Sells “that there is altogether too much hi lig-i-ty. I am informed by my worthy son, Rocky, that there are many here to-night who have sneaked in through a hole in the cellar for the purpose of spectating. Now I am willing they shall spectate, but those who come here to spectate should spectate, and not interfere with those who come here to exercise their exercise; and those who have come here to exercise their exercise should exercise their exercise, and not throw paper wads at those who come here to spectate; and those who come here to spectate should spectate, and not fill the Professor’s fiddle with shelled corn and rub tallow on his bow, as it makes the doxology look sick and frightens the children in the next room. I’m an old man from Carroll County, but by the holy Moses, those who come here to spectate *must* spectate, and those who come here to exercise their exercise *must* exercise their exercise, or somebody will get led out by the eyebrow.”

This speech was received with such vociferous applause that, before its effect had died away, Prof. Van Gundy bagged his violin, gathered up his patent notes, slid out of the back door and was seen no more. Thus ended the first singing school in Upper Sandusky. The above recital of a true occurrence should not indicate that there was ill-feeling or anything outside the propriety of a fun-loving assemblage. Those who went there to “exercise their exercise” undoubtedly had their tents pitched toward Zion, but the boys who “got in through the cellar” made it lively, as they always do, and this was done, not maliciously, but to play upon the sensitive nature of the Professor, who made a ridiculous exhibition of himself at every slight annoyance. In the language of a famous French author—“It was fun the gamin wanted, not fight.”

CORPORATE HISTORY.

As already shown, the town was incorporated in February, 1848, but no records are now accessible—doubtless none are in existence—to indicate who the officers were from 1848 to the spring of 1857, or what proceedings took place. Among those, however, who served as Mayor during this interval of time, unaccounted for, were William W. Bates, who was the first to occupy that position; next came Bivens, the shoemaker, and subsequently John D. Sears, Esq., who served two terms.

The village officers in June, 1857—the date of the earliest minutes of the proceedings of town council now to be found—were Chester R. Mott, Mayor; E. M. Krakau, Recorder, or as now termed Clerk; Peter A. Tyler, John Stoker, Peter B. Beidler, James G. Roberts and B. Sullinger, Trustees or Town Council. Ernest M. Krakau, the Recorder, who was also known as a Surveyor and Civil Engineer, he having leveled and indicated the grade of the principal streets of Upper Sandusky, in September, 1848, died in September, 1857, when John Berry was appointed Recorder to fill vacancy.

On the 10th of April, 1858, the following was made a matter of record: “On motion, orders were drawn in favor of P. A. Tyler, P. B. Beidler,

J. Stoker and B. Sullinger for \$10 each, and an order in favor of J. G. Roberts for \$5 for services as Councilman for the last two years. On motion Council adjourned *sine die*." To defray the necessary expenses of the village for the current year, a tax of \$500 was levied in 1857. The principal officers of the town elected since 1857 are shown as follows:

1858—William T. Wilson, Mayor; John Stoker, R. A. Henderson, Henry Miller, John D. Sears and Samuel H. Hunt, Trustees; John Patterson, Marshal; James McClean, Recorder.

1859—James G. Roberts, Mayor; John Stoker, R. R. McKee, Henry Miller, N. F. Goetz and William Ayres, Councilmen; John Patterson, Marshal, and J. A. Maxwell, Recorder.

1860*—Curtis Berry, Sr., Mayor; James G. Roberts, R. R. McKee, Robert Hunter, N. F. Goetz and Henry Miller, Councilmen; Robert Crary, Marshal; M. W. Blucher, Recorder.

1861—Curtis Berry, Sr., Mayor; R. R. McKee, Robert Hunter, John Seider, N. F. Goetz and William Marlow, Councilmen; James G. Roberts, Recorder; William Ayres, Treasurer; Jesse Brandenburgh, Marshal.

1862—Chester R. Mott, Mayor; James H. Williams, Recorder; Michael Moran, James Griffin, E. Zollars, William Quaintance and Levi Shultz, Councilmen; William Ayres, Treasurer; Daniel Fishel, Marshal.

1863—John Agerter, Mayor; William B. Hitchcock, Recorder; Thomas Dolan, Anthony Christen, James H. Freet, John H. Junkins and Lawrence Bowman, Councilmen; William Ayres, Treasurer, Anton Koppe, Marshal.

1864—Peter A. Tyler, Mayor; William B. Hitchcock, Recorder; John H. Junkins, R. R. McKee, C. R. Mott, Thomas Dolan and L. Bowman, Trustees; Anthony Christen, Treasurer; M. Thomas, Marshal. Mayor Tyler died in June, 1864, when John Berry was appointed to that office to fill vacancy.

1865—Robert McKelly, Mayor; Henry Maddux, Recorder; Michael Moran, Chester R. Mott, Christian Engel, George W. Saltsman and Louis Gottfried, Councilmen; Anthony Christen, Treasurer.

1866—Robert McKelly, Mayor; W. J. Hall, Recorder; Michael Moran, George W. Saltsman, William Ayres, Peter B. Beidler and Jacob Schaefer, Councilmen; John Cramer, Marshal; Anthony Christen, Treasurer. Anthony Christen died in June, 1866, when R. R. McKee was appointed Treasurer to fill vacancy.

1867—George W. Saltzman, Mayor; William M. Lowther, Recorder; Robert McKelly, Treasurer; Anton Koppe, Marshal; Peter B. Beidler, William Ayres, George Adair, Jacob Schaffer and Michael Moran, Councilmen.

1868—Henry A. Hoyt, Mayor; Joel W. Gibson, Recorder; Michael Moran, George Adair, Joseph Hutter, John Seider and Peter B. Beidler, Councilmen; R. R. McKee, Treasurer; Anton Koppe, Marshal.

1869—George Myers, Mayor; Joel W. Gibson, Recorder; J. S. Lowery, P. O'Brien, Jost Gloeser, Peter B. Beidler and John Seider, Councilmen; Ulrich Orsinger, Treasurer; Anton Koppe, Marshal.

1870—J. K. McCracken, Mayor; Peter B. Beidler, Patrick O'Brien, R. A. Henderson, Leonard Stief, Joseph Gaa and L. A. Brunner, Councilmen; Anton Koppe, Marshal; Ulrich Orsinger, Treasurer; Henry Wolford, Clerk.

* In May, 1866, 100 citizens presented a petition to this Council, praying for this protection of the "Green Tree," standing on Sandusky avenue, a little north of the front of the jail. This was the tree which was cut down when the street was macadamized in 1874, and under which bones of soldiers of the war of 1812-15 were found.

1871—Samuel M. Worth, Joseph Gaa, Jacob J. Stoll, Councilmen; Joel W. Gibson, Clerk; Frederick Ritter, Street Commissioner. In December, 1871, the Council appointed the following gentlemen as members of the first Board of Health for the town, viz.: Dr. R. N. McConnell and Dr. A. Billhardt to serve three years; S. Watson and A. W. Brinkerhoff to serve two years; T. E. Beery and John Agerter to serve one year.

1872—Darius D. Hare, Mayor; Josiah Lowery, W. A. Gipson and Peter Beidler, Councilmen; William E. Bowsher, Treasurer; Joel W. Gibson, Clerk; Christian Tschanen, Marshal.

1873—George Harper, David Ayres, Robert McKelvy, Councilmen; Levi Shultz, Street Commissioner; Joel W. Gibson, Clerk.

1874*—Darius D. Hare, Mayor; Allen Smalley, Clerk; Jonathan Maffett, J. S. Hare and John Seider, Councilmen; George Sting, Marshal.

1875—W. A. Gipson, David Ayres and Jost Gloeser, Councilmen.

1876—Peter B. Beidler, Mayor; Allen Smalley, Clerk; Frank Keller, Treasurer; Peter J. Van Marter, Marshal; W. B. Hitchcock, Councilman First Ward; John F. Myers and Jacob Gottfried, Councilmen Second Ward. The town was divided into two wards (Sandusky avenue serving as the dividing line) by an ordinance which was approved and passed by the Town Council, May 18, 1876.

1877—Ewald Brauns, G. W. Freet and Michael O'Donnell, Councilmen; Benjamin Liebenthal and John F. Myers, Assessors.

1878—Darius D. Hare, Mayor; Peter J. Van Marter, Marshal; Frank Keller, Treasurer; Benjamin Liebenthal, Assessor First Ward; Peter S. Ludwig, Councilman First Ward; Cornelius Stutz, Assessor Second Ward; David Ayres and Jacob Gottfried, Councilmen Second Ward.

1879—P. W. O'Brien, Street Commissioner; Ewald Brauns and Jost Gloeser, Councilmen First Ward; A. G. Ringheisen, Assessor First Ward; Michael O'Donnell, Councilman Second Ward; F. P. Kenan, Assessor Second Ward.

1880—Darius D. Hare, Mayor; N. Grundtisch, Marshal; John H. Von Stein,† Clerk; Frank Keller, Treasurer; P. S. Ludwig, Councilman First Ward; Benjamin Leibenthal, Assessor First Ward; Frank Vogel and J. C. Drum, Councilmen Second Ward; A. G. Ringheisen, Assessor Second Ward.

1881—Joseph Keller, Street Commissioner; Henry Altstaetter and Philip Gottfried, Councilmen First Ward; Anton Koppe, Assessor First Ward; Abel R. Hunt, Councilman Second Ward; Adam Stutz, Assessor Second Ward.

1882—Darius D. Hare, Mayor; N. Grundtisch, Marshal; John H. Von Stein, Clerk; Frank Keller, Treasurer; William G. Dumm, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Jost Gloeser, Councilman First Ward; Benjamin Liebenthal, Assessor First Ward; J. C. Drum and John Pausch, Councilmen Second Ward; Robert Paessler, Assessor Second Ward.

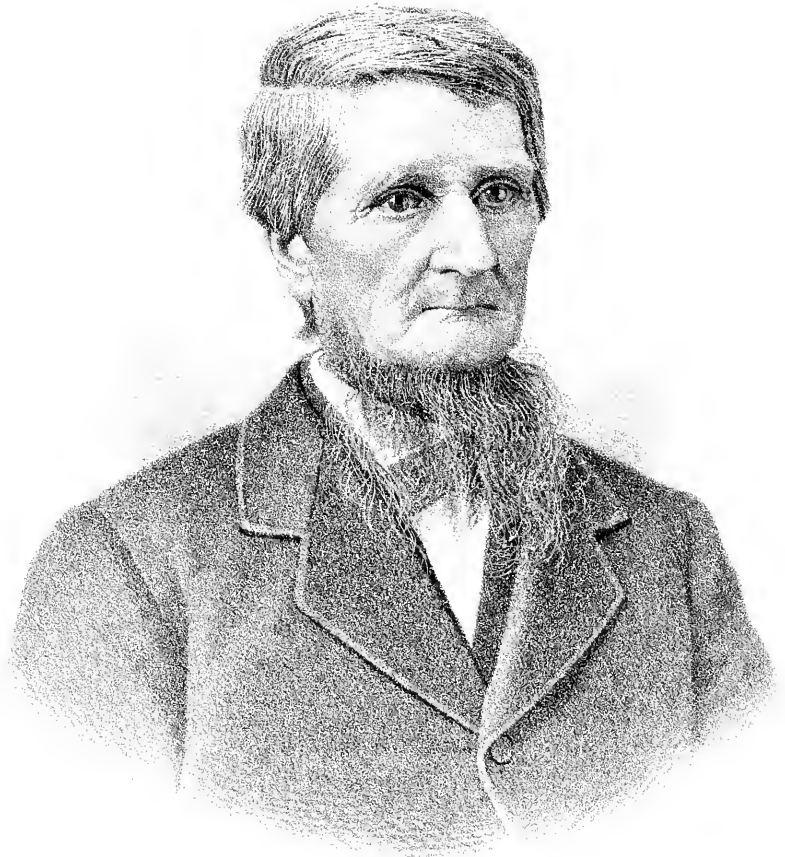
1883—Joseph Keller, Street Commissioner; John Agerter and Philip Gottfried, Councilmen First Ward; Benjamin Liebenthal, Assessor First Ward; John F. Myers, Councilman Second Ward; Robert Paessler, Assessor Second Ward.

1884—Joel W. Gibson, Mayor; Nicholas Grundtisch, Marshal; John H. Von Stein, Clerk; Frank Keller, Sr., Treasurer; Samuel L. Walters, Councilman First Ward; Benjamin Liebenthal, Assessor First Ward; Robert E. Kerr and David Cramer, Councilmen Second Ward; William Michaels, Assessor Second Ward.

*Sandusky avenue was macadamized from the railroad to Walker street in 1874.

†Had served as Clerk from April, 1878, by appointment of the Board of Councilmen.





Lewis Stow

Fire Department.—Although in December, 1857, Peter A. Tyler and Peter B. Beidler were designated as the Village Council's committee to ascertain the "probable cost of a fire engine, hooks and ladders," etc., nothing resulted, and the town was without the vestige of any fire apparatus, other than the wells and buckets owned by individuals, until April, 1858, when hooks and ladders were procured at a cost of \$75. A wagon for transporting the same was purchased in May of that year, and at the same time a shed or temporary building was ordered to be built for the purpose of protecting the fire apparatus. The wagon cost \$55; the building \$75.

In January, 1860, many citizens petitioned the Village Council to purchase a certain fire engine from the people of Findlay, Ohio, for \$500, but no further action was taken. In May, 1866, a tax for the purpose of raising money with which to purchase a fire engine was ordered to be levied, and Mayor McKelley with two Councilmen of his selection were instructed to visit "some of the neighboring towns for the purpose of inspecting their fire engines, etc., and their conveniences for supplying their towns with water." Their expenses to be paid out of the corporation funds. One year later—May, 1867—the "Wyandot Chief," a steam fire engine, together with hose and hose cart, was purchased of the manufacturer, H. C. Silsby, for \$8,500. Soon after arrangements were completed for building an engine-house, providing cisterns for a water supply, and uniforming the engine company. Buckets, ladders and an ax for the hook and ladder company were obtained under the supervision of Councilman P. O'Brien, in August, 1870. In February, 1872, the same gentleman was authorized to contract for an additional hose cart, which cart was delivered in July of that year.

A building to store fire apparatus and for "calaboose" was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$1,445. Soon after the building was provided with a fire alarm bell from the West Troy (N. Y.) Bell Foundry. A Champion Chemical Engine was purchased in the fall of 1879. It was of one hundred gallons capacity, and cost \$850. Subsequently a company known as the Babcock Engine Company was organized. Prior to that time, the town had an engine company (steamer), hose company and hook and ladder company.

In July, 1880, the Village Council exchanged the first steam fire engine for a new one, also a Silsby, paying besides the sum of \$2,500. In June, 1882, the Junior Hook and Ladder Company was admitted to the fire department with the same privileges, compensation, etc., as other members; the membership being limited to sixteen men, officers included.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Upper Sandusky's first bank was established in 1854, by Harper, Ayres, Roberts & Co., a firm which consisted of George Harper, David Ayres, James G. Roberts, John D. Sears and William C. Hedges, the latter of Tiffin, Ohio. This was a private institution, with a capital stock of only \$10,000. It ceased operations in 1859, when the business of the firm was settled in a satisfactory manner. Henry Davis succeeded this firm, and did a banking business in the same room—Roberts & Groff's corner—for about one year.

In 1860, Sylvester Watson established the Exchange Bank, a private institution, which existed until Saturday, October 31, 1863, when it suspended. However, on Monday, November 2, 1863, the First National Bank was organized, into which the Exchange Bank was merged. The National was really organized August 15, 1863, but did not commence operations until the time stated above. The stockholders and the funds invested by

each were as follows: Thomas V. Reber, \$5,000; M. H. Gillett, \$10,000; Sylvester Watson, \$27,000; David Harpster, \$3,000; John D. Sears, \$2,000; Milton Morral, \$1,000; David Straw, \$3,000; McDonough M. Carey, \$1,000; William Miller, \$2,000; Daniel Smith, \$2,000; F. F. Fowler, \$1,000; David Ayres, \$3,000; and Mrs. M. C. Wigton, \$1,000.

The first officers of the bank were Thomas V. Reber, President; Sylvester Watson, Cashier; M. H. Gillett, Thomas V. Reber, Sylvester Watson, F. F. Fowler, David Harpster and John D. Sears, Directors. In 1865, the capital stock was increased to \$105,000, in which J. G. Roberts invested \$5,000. He had been Assistant Cashier from the date of the bank's organization. In October, 1874, he was chosen Cashier, and at the same time Sylvester Watson was elected President. The present Directors are Sylvester Watson, Thomas V. Reber, John D. Sears, David Straw, James G. Roberts and David Ayres. This bank has been one of the most successfully managed and substantial institutions in this part of Ohio. Its losses will not exceed \$2,000, and it now has a surplus fund of \$47,000.

The Wyandot County Bank was organized in the early days of 1867, and on the 1st day of April of that year its doors were opened for business. The original stockholders were L. B. Harris, I. H. Beery, T. E. Beery, J. A. Maxwell and George W. Beery, each of whom controlled capital stock to the amount of \$8,000. George W. Beery has served as President of the bank since its organization.

On the 1st of September, 1868, T. E. Beery sold his interest to the other stockholders. Subsequently, on April 1, 1869, Mr. Maxwell, the first Cashier, sold half his interest to the remaining stockholders, and Ed A. Gordon succeeded him as Cashier. In June, 1877, Mr. Maxwell sold the remainder of his stock to the bank. No other changes or transfer of stock have occurred. This bank has been ably conducted and occupies a prominent place among the monetary institutions of this section of the State.

Central Bank.—In 1860, R. R. McKee established a private banking house in Upper Sandusky. He was succeeded in the business by R. R. McKee & Co., and on the 3d of March, 1873, the last mentioned firm were succeeded by those composing the Central Bank, the latter being the first bank started under the new State law. Ultimately—during the early days of 1884—while John S. Rappe was serving as President, and William H. Frederick as Cashier, the Central Bank failed with but meager assets, thereby entailing great losses, in the aggregate, upon many depositors.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Stevenson Machine Works.—In November, 1865, George B. Stevenson removed from Canton, Ohio, to Upper Sandusky, and purchased a small foundry, a one-story frame building, of John Carns. The building stood on the site of the present works. Mr. Stevenson was a machinist by trade, and he continued, in an unimportant way, as founder and machinist until 1867, when he invented the Wyandot Chief, a direct acting circular saw mill, and began the manufacture of them.

This mill was favorably received, and the business of their manufacture increased so rapidly that, in 1868, Mr. Stevenson erected the present shops. The main building is 36x100 feet and two-stories in height. The foundry is 36x80 feet, with an L 20x30 feet, which is used as a blacksmith shop. The material used in their construction is brick.

In the spring of 1869, Col. Cyrus Sears was admitted as a partner, and the firm of Stevenson & Sears continued until January 1, 1872, when Mr.

Sears sold his one-half interest to Jacob Juvinall, John R. Layton, J. K. McCracken and D. S. Miller. The firm of George B. Stevenson & Co. then existed until April 14, 1874, when Mr. Stevenson purchased the half interest owned by his partners, and thereafter conducted the business alone until November 1, 1881. At that time George W. Beery, Roe Stevenson and John Agerter became partners, and under the title of the Stevenson Machine Works, Messrs. Stevenson, Agerter & Co., have since operated as proprietors.

The buildings first erected cost \$15,000, and the machinery \$5,000. Since the organization of the present firm, a warehouse 30x60 feet, one-story high, with slate roof, has been erected at a cost of \$1,000. The firm employ forty men, and continue to manufacture the saw mills already mentioned, besides the famous Stevenson engine. This engine was invented by Mr. Stevenson in 1875. He has since made valuable improvements upon the same, which are covered by three patents. In 1883, the firm manufactured and sold forty-five engines and eleven saw mills, which represents an annual business of more than \$100,000. Their engines have been shipped to points extending from New Jersey to Nebraska, and from Lake Superior to Georgia. The Stevenson engine was awarded the first premium at the Ohio State Fair. By his enterprise, Mr. Stevenson has been the cause of circulating more than \$2,000,000 in the town of Upper Sandusky.

The Upper Sandusky Straw Board Company was organized December 29, 1881, with S. H. Hunt, S. H. White, Samuel Lee, John Thompson, R. McKelly and T. E. Beery as members, who invested \$60,000 in the enterprise. The officers consist of S. H. Hunt, President, and S. H. White Secretary and Treasurer, while all the stockholders are recognized as Directors.

In the summer of 1882, the building owned by the company was erected on the east bank of the Sandusky River, near the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. It is of brick, roofed with slate, and contains an engine room, 125x35 feet, one story high; a bleaching room, 40x50 feet, two stories in height; a boiler room, one story, 30x45 feet; a machine room, one story, 135x35 feet; and a ware room, one story, 30x40 feet. Power is derived from two engines of 120 and 30 horse-power respectively.

The company began operations September 1, 1882, with five beating engines of 700 pounds capacity each; two rotary boilers or bleachers, fourteen feet in diameter, and each having a capacity of bleaching four tons of straw at each filling; a No 7 Ross cutter, capable of cutting four tons of straw per hour. In short, the works have capacity for the manufacture of ten tons of straw board per day. They manufacture their own gas, and have a steam pump which takes 1,000 gallons from the Sandusky River per minute.

The building cost \$15,000, the machinery \$55,000, and the real estate, twelve acres, \$5,000. When in operation, thirty-two men, and from ten to fifteen teams are employed. Twelve tons of straw are used per day. The products are shipped principally to Eastern cities.

The Upper Sandusky Mills were completed and began operations about September 1, 1858. They were built by James G. Roberts and Joseph H. Groff, who owned and operated them until 1869, when Jacob Purkeypyle became the owner. Subsequently, Chester R. Mott, Dallas C. Pierson and Michael Moran were part owners at different periods. In 1876, James Kerr and his son, Robert E. Kerr, purchased a three-fourths interest. Three years later, they purchased the other one-fourth, and since that date

the mills have been operated by Robert E. Kerr. In 1881, Mr. Kerr added an Excelsior purifier and other improvements, to the amount of \$3,000. These mills have a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. Three men are steadily employed, and the products consist of both custom and merchants' work.

The City Mills were built by Daniel Walborn, and first commenced operations on the 4th day of November, 1875. In March, 1876, Mr. Walborn sold a one-third interest to M. B. Hough, and another third to Ephraim Fenner. The following May he sold the remainder to Jacob Juvinall. The business was then conducted by the above-mentioned parties until 1878, when W. J. Streby purchased Hough's interest. In 1882, Mr. Streby bought of Charles Juvinall the interest formerly owned by Jacob Juvinall, and at about the same time W. D. Kail purchased from Adam Stephan the interest formerly owned by Ephraim Fenner. L. T. Myers became a rented partner in 1880. The building occupied is 30x40 feet in dimensions, and two stories in height. At first only two run of buhrs were used. In 1882, however, two more buhrs and a double set of Allis' rolls were added, and other machinery, to the amount of \$4,000. The mills now have a capacity of thirty-five barrels per day. Three men are employed, and as is usual in small towns, both custom and merchants' flour is produced.

Beery's Elevator was erected in 1875 by the Beery Brothers, at a cost of \$4,000. It is situated on the line of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, is two stories in height, and is operated by horse-power. The firm, still known as Beery Bros., handle annually from fifty to seventy-five thousand bushels of wheat, besides other grains. The principal shipments are made to New York and Baltimore.

Hale & White's Elevator, which is located on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, corner of Sandusky avenue and Hicks street, was built by Col. Samuel H. Hunt* in 1876. Subsequently, T. E. Beery acquired a one-half interest. In 1882, S. H. White bought a half-interest, his elevator which stood across the railroad from the present building having burned. On the 1st of July, 1883, G. W. Hale purchased T. E. Beery's interest, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of White & Hale. Their annual transactions, including the handling of wool, amounts to about \$150,000.

¶ The building occupied is in the form of an "L," each wing being 120 feet long. It has a receiving capacity of 10,000 bushels per day, storage for 30,000 bushels, and is operated by steam.

¶ *The Upper Sandusky Gas Light Company* was organized October 22, 1878, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The original subscribers to the stock were William Smith, Sylvester Watson, James G. Roberts, John D. Sears, James M. Hawes, Alexander L. McKaig and Alexander L. McKaig & Co.

On the 3d of December, 1878, Alexander L. McKaig, William Smith, S. Watson, James G. Roberts and John D. Sears were elected Directors. The Directors then elected S. Watson President, and Alexander L. McKaig Secretary. These gentlemen acted as President and Secretary until October 14, 1881, when Mr. McKaig, having disposed of his interest to I. H. Beery, Anthony Beery and T. E. Beery, resigned. Meanwhile, John D. Sears had disposed of his stock to S. H. White. At this meeting, October 14, 1881, James G. Roberts, I. H. Beery, A. Beery, S. H. White and T. E. Beery were made Directors. Mr. S. Watson's resignation as President was

*By utilizing a part of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Depot, Mr. Hunt did an extensive and profitable business in handling grain, long before the first grain elevator was built in Upper Sandusky.

accepted, and James G. Roberts was duly elected to fill the vacancy. At the same meeting, I. H. Beery was elected Treasurer, and T. E. Beery was chosen Secretary. At that time, there were but eighteen consumers, now there are 110 consumers. The works are situated on the bluff, at the south end of Fifth street.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The First Presbyterian Church of Upper Sandusky was organized with seven members, at a meeting held in the old Mission Church in 1845, by Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of Bucyrus, Ohio. Prior to that time, however, a Mr. McCain had preached in the same church edifice at irregular intervals.

This congregation built a small frame house of worship in 1847, which was occupied for a number of years. Their present handsome brick church was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$12,000.

The original members were Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Searls, Mr. Taggart, Mrs. Letitia McCutchen and Rev. Mr. McCain. The present members are 130 in number, of whom Thomas M. Bowman, D. W. Byron, J. A. Stockton and John Ewing are Elders.

Following are the names of the pastors who have had charge of this congregation: Revs. Messrs. Charles Thayer, McCain, Baird, Holliday, Bogle, Lower, Fry, Edgar, Moore, Colmery, Copeland and Carson.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Upper Sandusky was organized in the autumn of 1845. On the 27th of September of that year, the following-named gentlemen were elected as members of the first Board of Trustees: Andrew M. Anderson, Guy C. Worth, James B. Alden, Alexander Armstrong, Joseph Cover, Alexander Voluntine and William Myers.

In January, 1846, the members of the society were as follows: Andrew M. Anderson, Susan Anderson, Alexander Armstrong, James B. Alden, James Boyd, Samuel Bird, Margaret Bird, Joseph Cover, Susan Cover, Adelia T. Chaffee, James Clark, Jane Clark, Abraham Coleman, Casander Clark, Jane Frees, Nancy Garrett, George W. Gould, Sarah Hughes, Polly Keeler, Charles Kinsler, Nancy Kinsler, Ann Kinsler, William Kiskadden, Samuel Landis, Hannah Landis, Lucinda Miller, William Myers, Susan Myers, Lavina McElvain, John Owens, Mary Owens Julia Stebbins, Sarah Snyder, Joseph Spangler, Jane Spangler, Thomas Stevenson, Catharine Trager, Alexander Voluntine, Mary Voluntine, Guy C. Worth, Aurelia W. Worth and Valentine Plumb.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held June 25, 1846, it was resolved to circulate a paper soliciting subscriptions to aid in the erection of a church building. It was also decided at this meeting to dispose of the lot already purchased by the society, which being Inlot No. 306, and then situated in the outskirts of the village, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of a lot more centrally located. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held November 11, 1846, it was agreed to purchase Inlot No. 114, situated on the northeast corner of Johnston and Seventh streets. The amount paid for Lot No. 114, including a building thereon, was \$250. The first payment, \$100, was raised by a special subscription, except \$6 50, which was drawn from the building fund.

Soon after, Andrew M. Anderson, James B. Alden and Alexander Voluntine, who having been appointed a building committee, were instructed to "build a house of worship 24x36 feet, of plank, ten feet story, three fifteen light windows, of 10x12 glass, on each side, and two windows in front with one door in the center of the front end of said building." This house was completed, probably in 1847. Prior to its completion, the Meth-

odists had occupied the Wyandot Mission Church, which, owing to an oversight, at the time the Wyandot Reservation was purchased by the United States, was not especially reserved to the Methodist society, and for that reason, a very good one, all claims upon it as Methodist property were abandoned.

The frame house of worship was used until the spring of 1854, when the present church edifice was commenced. The latter was not entirely finished, however, until the summer of 1859. It cost about \$4,500. During subsequent years, a parsonage was built at a cost of \$500.

The First English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. Jacob Schaner, at a meeting held at the house of George C. Wolford, February 5, 1849. Prior to that time, however, or on the 29th of January, 1849, a meeting of the members of this denomination had been held at the "old Indian council house," when and where Rev. J. Schaner and D. Harbaugh officiated.

Fourteen members originally signed the church constitution, which number was soon increased to thirty-five, among whom were Michael Miller and wife, George C. Wolford and wife, Samuel Smith and wife, Benjamin Taylor and wife, John Furlinger and wife, Daniel Sterner and wife, and their children—Julia, Michael and Emanuel Sterner—Samuel, Josiah and Ephraim Miller, and Mrs. Dr. Watson.

This first church edifice, a brick structure, size 35x50, was built in 1851. It stood upon Lot No. 305, northwest corner of Fifth and Findlay streets, and cost \$1,400. The structure now in use was built in 1879, at a cost of \$5,000. It stands upon the northeast corner of Eighth street and Wyandot avenue, is 36x56 feet in exterior dimensions, and is constructed of brick, trimmed with sandstone.

The pastors of this church have been as follows: Jacob Schaner, 1848-49; J. B. Oliver, 1850-52; J. H. Hoffman, 1853-54; J. G. Beckley, 1854-55; A. B. Kirtland, 1857-60; G. Hammer, 1861-64; W. J. Sloan, 1866-67; and S. Fenner, 1872-81. Rev. H. B. Belmer, the present pastor, took charge March 1, 1882.

In the Sunday school, eighty scholars are enrolled. The Ladies' Aid Society raised \$97 during the year 1883, which was expended on the church property.

The Church of God of Upper Sandusky was organized at a meeting held in the old Indian Mission Church, by Elder David Neidtheth, in February, 1851. The original members, ten in number, were Christian Biestel, C. Biestel, Margaret Biestel, J. W. Senseny, A. R. Senseny, A. Biestel, J. Wilson, M. Biestel, George Lott and L. Fensel. Their house of worship is constructed of brick. Among those who have officiated as pastors were David Neidtheth, William Adams, J. M. West, William Shafer, William McCormick and J. W. Senseny.

The Trinity Reformed Church of Upper Sandusky was organized in 1852. Respecting its early history, etc, the present pastor, Rev. E. D. Miller, writes as follows: "This church has a history. Rev. August Winter was the first Reformed minister here, who stood in regular connection with the Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, but the exact date when he came is not known. He must have been born in the year 1850. How long he labored, however, or when he left, the records fail to show. After him came Rev. J. J. Brecht, who remained but a brief period. When Mr. Brecht withdrew, Rev. Peter Joeris was elected pastor of the charge, consisting of Upper Sandusky and the Emanuel's congregations, and com-

menced his work here about the year 1852. In that year, he effected the first permanent organization of Trinity Reformed Church of Upper Sandusky. Pastor Joeris remained until about the year, 1858 or 1859. After he left, the charge was vacant until the year 1862, when Rev. J. Klingler came as a supply from Ada, Ohio, continuing so for four years. Finally, in 1865 the church was re-organized, and in 1866 the first church—an unpretending brick edifice, 26x50 feet—was built on North Fifth street, at a cost of \$2,500. From a very humble beginning, the congregation now numbered about 150 members. Mr. Klingler continued his self-defying, and, in the main, successful, service until 1875, a period of about fourteen years. During his ministerial labors also, the old-time “Mud Church,” in Pitt Township, was replaced by a neat brick building. Its members are about 145 in number. These two congregations were always served by the same pastor.”

Rev. C. Wisner succeeded Mr. Klingler, and was shepherd of the flock for about five years. During this period, he placed the finances of the Upper Sandusky congregation on a firm basis, paid an old church debt and procured a parsonage. Rev. E. D. Miller, the present pastor, succeeded Mr. Wisner April 1, 1881. In the spirit of his predecessors, he is carrying the work successfully forward, and under his charge the church edifice was rebuilt and enlarged in the summer of 1883. The remodeled building was re-dedicated December 9, 1883, which event was noticed in the columns of the *Weekly Chief* as follows:

“On last Sabbath forenoon the exercises of re-dedicating the Reformed Church on Fifth street took place. At the allotted hour, people began gathering in, and, after the house was filled to its fullest capacity, the exercises began with an anthem by the choir. The opening address, in English, was made by the former pastor, Rev. J. Klingler, giving the rise and progress of the congregation.” Then followed re-dedicatory services in the German by the pastor, Rev. E. D. Miller, and a re-dedicatory sermon by Rev. Dr. Rust, of Tiffin, Ohio.

The Sabbath school in connection with this church numbers four officers, eleven teachers and about one hundred scholars. Its exercises are conducted in the German and English languages. The present Superintendent is Adam Grundtisch. There is also a flourishing missionary society existing in this church, which is doing a good work both for home and foreign missions. Its present officers are Allen Smalley, Esq., President; E. F. Miller, Secretary, and Miss Ray Agerter, Treasurer.

The present members of the congregation are 150 in number, of whom John Burkhardt and Adam Grundtisch are Elders; Adam Beinbreck and Joseph E. Altenberger, Deacons; Henry Grundtisch, John Ulrich and U. Schlup, Trustees.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Congregation, of Upper Sandusky, is, comparatively, a young organization, its history dating back only to the year 1857, when a few Catholic families, about twelve in number, banded together under the direction of the Sanguinist Fathers of New Riegel, Seneca County, and formed a small but spirited mission. Immediately steps were taken toward the erection of a brick church or chapel, 50x30 feet. In a short time the building was ready for use, and the little congregation felt happy to have a church of their own, small and plain though it was. The names of the first members who started the congregation were John Gaa, Joseph Gaa, Frank Fleck, Anthony Christen, Frank Keller, Sr., Frank Joseph Keller, John Osiaus, B. Vogel, John Lauder, Mathias Braun, Frank

Vogel, Anthony Maueh and John Frey, all Germans, also a few Irish families soon joined the small congregation, among whom were John Dempsey, J. Nolan, Michael Moran and S. Dolan. The church, when completed, cost about \$2,600, of which about \$600 was collected from the citizens of the town.

From 1857 until 1865, St. Peter's congregation was attended from New Riegel by the following fathers in the order in which their names are here given, viz.: Revs. Johannes, Anton, Nicolaus Gales, Augustin Reichert, Echardt Glueek, Patrick Henneberry, Henry Engelbert, Mathias Kreusch, Alphons Laux, C. French and Henry Drees. In 1865, the congregation had increased in numbers and strength sufficiently to be able to support a resident pastor. The first priest who served them in this capacity was the Rev. B. A. Quinn, who, however, remained but two months, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. A. Spierings in October, 1865. He remained in charge of St. Peter's congregation till April, 1867, when Rev. Joseph Reinhardt was appointed his successor. Father Reinhardt's useful career was suddenly cut short February 22, 1868, while on his way to Bucyrus to meet Bishop Rappe, who was giving confirmation there. He was rudely thrown from a freight train which he had boarded, no passenger train being available by which he could reach Bucyrus in time for the ceremony at which he intended to assist. Thrown from the train, he fell under the cars and was instantly killed. His mangled remains were gathered together and conveyed to Upper Sandusky, where, after an imposing and impressive burial service, attended by the Right Rev. Bishop Rappe, many priests and a vast concourse of people, Catholic and Protestant, they were placed at rest beneath the altar of the parish church. Father Reinhardt was a priest of amiable qualities. During his short pastorate here, he won the love and confidence of his flock and the respect and esteem of the non-Catholics of the community with whom he came in contact. His death was a severe blow to the congregation, who mourned for him as for the loss of a father. Rev. A. Girardin was appointed his successor in February, 1868, but only remained till October of the same year, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. Peter, who had charge of the congregation for five years. Under his energetic and zealous administration, the congregation grew in strength and prosperity.

Rev. Charles Braschler, the present pastor, succeeded Father Peter in March, 1873. By this time the congregation had far outgrown its first church. Father Peter had already foreseen the necessity of building a new and larger church, and to this end purchased three lots in the most eligible part of town, corner of Eighth and Finley streets, at a cost of \$3,000, which he succeeded in paying for in a comparatively short time, having been generously assisted by the greater part of the congregation. To Father Braschler fell the arduous and difficult task of building this much-needed church. Full of courage, and cheered by the liberal response on the part of his people, he went to work. In the fall of 1873, the foundation was begun. In August of the following year, Rev. D. Hannin was commissioned by the Bishop to lay the corner stone. But owing to the monetary panic of the year previous, the dire effects of which were keenly felt by the entire country, the building progressed but slowly. Pastor and congregation struggled along with their burden at times almost disheartened, yet, in spite of financial difficulties, they went steadily on till April, 1879, when the church was so far finished that it could be used for divine service. Much was still to be done, however, in the way of interior work and ornamentation.

The building was finally brought to completion in the early fall of 1880, and on Sunday, October 17, 1880, it was dedicated by Right Rev. R. Gilmour, assisted by a number of priests.

The church is built of brick, ornamented with cut stone. The style of architecture is Roman-Doric. The building is 140 feet in length, and 60 feet in width; the walls are 42 feet in height, and the graceful spire 200 feet high is in keeping with the exceedingly imposing appearance of the church, which, owing to its elevated site, can be seen for miles. The interior is plastered and decorated with stucco-work, presenting a very pleasant appearance. The windows are of stained glass, each presenting the picture of some saint, or religious symbol, and are the gift of some members of the congregation. The pews, made of black walnut, are of excellent workmanship, and are, what cannot be said of the generality of church pews, well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. The altar in use at present is only temporary, and will be replaced by one in harmony with the church, as soon as the congregation is able. In 1881, two large hot-air furnaces were placed in the basement, which heat up the church comfortably. In 1882, a very graceful pulpit of black walnut was erected, corresponding with the style of architecture of the interior, at a cost of \$330. The church is illuminated by seventy gas-jets. As it now stands, it cost about \$30,000, and though there are a number of churches in the diocese of Cleveland more expensive than St. Peter's of Upper Sandusky, there are very few excelling it in beauty of architecture or interior finish. St. Peter's congregation and their zealous pastor, who by his untiring zeal brought his task to a successful end, may well feel a pardonable pride in having erected so beautiful a temple to the worship of God.

To the credit of the Catholics of Upper Sandusky, be it said that, from the beginning of their existence as a congregation, they supported a parochial school, at times even at a great sacrifice. In the beginning, and for many years, till 1880, it was managed by one lay teacher. Now it is in a flourishing condition, under the careful supervision of the pastor and the able management of two lay teachers. At first, it is true, the accommodations for the children were not such as they could find in the public schools, which their parents helped to build and maintain, but on religious ground, for conscience' sake, cannot use. Now, however, since the new church is finished, the old church has been neatly refitted as a schoolhouse, giving ample room to all the children of the parish.

As soon as the debt of the church—about one-third of its cost—is somewhat reduced, steps will be taken toward the erection of a suitable residence for the pastor, as the one now in use is remarkable only for its age and rickety appearance.

The temporalities of the congregation are administered by a body of councilmen, four in number, under the guidance and supervision of the Ordinary of the Diocese and the parish priest. The councilmen in 1857 were Messrs. John Gaa, Anthony Christen and Frank Keller. The same body in 1883 was composed of Henry Fleck, Frank Vogel, Peter Mong and Charles Rall. They are annually elected by the members of the congregation, from a list of members presented to them by the pastor.

Service is held every Sunday, in English and German alternately. The present number of communicants is about four hundred and sixty.

At different times spiritual revivals or missions have been held. Thus in 1863, by the Redemptorist Fathers; in 1871, by the same Fathers; and in 1880, by the Jesuit Fathers. Various religious societies are likewise at-

tached to the congregation, for married men and women, for young men and young ladies, and for the small and large school children.

Cemetery grounds for the sole use of the congregation were purchased in 1863.

St. Paul's Congregation of the First German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Upper Sandusky was organized in 1868 by Rev. C. Wernle. Among the first members were John Veith, Philip Tracht, Jacob Reis, Charles F. Veith, Lewis Krauss and Frederick Ritter.

A church edifice was erected on the corner of Sandusky avenue and Bigelow street in 1871. It is built of brick, is 45x60 feet outside dimensions, and cost \$7,000.

Rev. C. Wernle served as pastor for six years. Rev. W. F. Helle, the present pastor, has been in charge of the congregation during the past eleven years.

The present members are 325 in number. The present church officers are Frederick Ritter and Marx Schmidt, Deacons; Philip Tracht and Jacob Hehr, Elders; Charles F. Veith, Frederick Scheutler and J. Gloeser, Trustees, and William Schwilk, Treasurer.

The United Brethren Church of Upper Sandusky was established in 1850 by Rev. Messrs. Slaughter and Tabler. The early meetings of the society were held in the old Mission Church. In 1858, its members built a brick church on the corner of Finley and Sixth streets. It is 30x40 feet and in a good state of repair. Owing to slight dissensions, etc., the members of this organization only number about thirty at the present time, among whom are Messrs. Marshall, Hough and Harmon, Trustees.

Trinity Church of the Evangelical Association, Upper Sandusky, was organized with fifteen members by, Revs. John Hanneker, C. M. Reinhold and Elder Daniel Strohman, on the 15th day of August, 1860. Prior to that time, however, meetings had been held at the house of Christian Rief in the fall of 1858, and at the Methodist Church in 1859, by Rev. Messrs. Freck, Lambert, Freese and Downey. Only two members of this denomination lived in the town in 1858, four in 1859, and fifteen in August, 1860. Among the last-mentioned members were Christian Rief, Frederick Rief, George Stecker, Mrs. Stecker, Jacob Burkhardt, Mrs. Catharine Burkhardt, Mrs. Littly, Frederick Mosner, Mrs. Mosner, Magdalena Marqurth.

Their church edifice was built in 1860. It is of brick, stands upon In-lot No. 219, size 35x50 feet, and cost, including lot, \$2,500.

The pastors have been as follows: John Hanneker, J. Rosenberg, Frederick Zeller, J. G. Theuer, Charles Ehrhardt, C. Kuntzle, — Dick, — Wise, — Holdeman, — Plantz, W. H. Pfeifer, Samuel Hippert, Daniel Stoll, C. Munk, Daniel Stoll, — McCauley, D. H. Wender and Daniel Strohman.

The present members are fifty-two in number, of whom Conrad Stephan, Christian Rief and David Newmeister are Trustees; David Newmeister, Class Leader; John Senferly, Exhorter; Conrad Stephan, D. Newmeister and Dr. Davis, Stewards; Superintendent of German Sunday School, Conrad Stephan; Superintendent of English Sunday School, Dr. Davis. The average attendance of Sunday school pupils, including classes in German and English, is about fifty. A Ladies' Aid Society has been in operation three years. Its officers are Mrs. C. Stephan, President; Mrs. J. W. Davis, Secretary, and Mrs. J. Lowry, Treasurer.

The history of *The Universalist Church of Upper Sandusky* only dates back to the early part of the year 1870, at which time Mr. T. E. Beery cir-

culated a subscription paper for the purpose of obtaining money with which to purchase a lot upon which to erect a church structure. Twenty-seven names were attached to the list. Those who subscribed \$10 and upwards, were: The Kenan family, \$100; T. E. Beery, \$50; Mrs. I. H. Beery, \$50; C. R. Fowler, \$50; Orrin Ferris, \$25; J. M. Smith, \$25; John Smith, \$25; Lewis Straw, \$25; J. C. Groff, \$25; H. H. Smith, \$20; Henry Myers, \$10; Thomas McClain, \$10; W. McClain, \$10; Barton Shoots, \$10.

This subscription was collected and the lot upon which the present neat and beautiful little church edifice now stands was purchased. Subsequently, at a meeting held in Beery's Hall, February 6, 1870, and which was presided over by Rev. George R. Brown, Samuel Kenan, C. R. Fowler and T. E. Beery were appointed Trustees; Samuel M. Worth, Treasurer; and George Kenan, Secretary.

In May, 1877, at a meeting held in Beery's Hall, the association known as "The Universalist Church of Upper Sandusky" was organized with fifty-three members, by Rev. Benjamin F. Eaton, assisted by Rev. A. A. Thayer and George W. Arbuckle. Among those mentioned as early members of this church were Mrs. Leefe Fowler, Samuel Kenan and wife, Alvin Kenan and wife, George Kenan and wife, Mrs. George W. Beery, Mrs. John Ayres and son Walter, Miss Esther Eggleston, Mrs. S. M. Worth, Mrs. I. H. Beery, Scott M. Fowler and wife, Samuel S. Pettit, wife and daughter, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. H. Waters, Mrs. William Ayres, George W. Beery, Jr., Mrs. Gordon, Miss Anna Osborn and T. E. Beery and wife.

The church edifice was erected in the fall of 1877, but it was not fully completed and dedicated until Sunday, May 13, 1883. It is neatly finished and cost \$5,000. The present members of the society are sixty in number. The pastors have been Revs. Benjamin F. Eaton, for one year; Mr. Fitzgerald, for six months; and M. D. Shumway for two years. Various other ministers have preached here at irregular intervals.

We deem it proper to add in this connection that the friends of Universalism are especially indebted to Mr. T. E. Beery for his untiring efforts in building up this church and congregation, and to Mr. L. B. Harris for his successful attempt to liquidate the church debt.

THE WYANDOT COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This society, an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, was organized at a meeting of the citizens of the County of Wyannot held in the court house—the old Indian council house—at Upper Sandusky, December 3, 1845. It was then provided that the Bibles and Testaments to be circulated by the society be printed in the English and German languages, and in the version "now in use." The officers to consist of a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, Depositary and Auditor, "who, together, should constitute a Board of Managers."

The society began its existence with 107 members, and at the first meeting Rev. George Sheldon, agent of the American Bible Society, served as temporary Chairman, and Rev. James R. Bonner as Secretary *pro tem*. Subsequently, a permanent organization was effected by the choice of the following officers: Henry Peters, President; Joseph McCutchen, Robert McKelly, Rev. Charles Thayer, Rev. James R. Bonner and Rev. Robert S. Kimber, Vice Presidents; Guy C. Worth, Secretary; Andrew M. Anderson, Depositary; John McCurdy, Auditor; and Robert Taggart, Treasurer.

Thereupon, it was resolved to furnish each family in the county with a Bible. "in which there is none, on such conditions as circumstances may

require; also to furnish each youth under sixteen years of age who cannot read, and for whom there is neither Bible or Testament in the family, with at least a new Testament, before the close of the present year." At this meeting also the board of officers received from Rev. George Sheldon, agent, etc., the following bill of books:

300 Nonpareil Bibles	\$ 75 00
600 pocket Testaments.....	37 50
50 German Bibles.....	30 00
100 German Testaments.....	12 50
Transportation charges on same.....	10 58
Total cost.....	\$165 58

At a meeting of the society held December 29, 1846, a report was received from the Secretary of the Carey Bible Society, which had been organized November 26, 1845, and on application of the Secretary the Carey Society was admitted as an auxiliary of the Wyandot County Bible Society. The Carey Society, it appears, during its brief and independent career, had rendered efficient service in the distribution of Bibles and Testaments. That an early and active interest was aroused throughout the county in this respect is shown by the following statement of the dates of organizations of Branch societies: Sycamore Bible Society, December 16, 1846; Wyandot Bible Society, December 16, 1846; Little Sandusky Bible Society, December 7, 1846; Marseilles Bible Society, December 9, 1846; McCutchenville Bible Society, ——— —, 1846; Carey Bible Society, November, 1846; Ridge Bible Society, November, 1845; Richland Bible Society, December, 1846.

On the 1st of May, 1848, the society purchased additional Bibles and Testaments, of the value of \$176.07. These were supplemented on the 11th of October, 1850, by another lot, for which the sum of \$291.35 was paid.

On the 11th of March, 1883, the thirty-seventh anniversary of this society was held in the Presbyterian Church at Upper Sandusky. During the preceding year, the county was thoroughly canvassed, and the following is a condensed report of the year's work: Families and business places visited during the canvass, 3,022; families found destitute, 235; destitute families supplied, 211; individuals supplied, 41; expense of the canvass, traveling expenses and postage, \$11.68; compensation earned, \$136.50; amount paid to the Treasurer by canvasser, \$73.97; amount paid to the depository, \$251.08; donations from churches and individuals during the year, \$217.99; personal sale of books, \$251.08; from local agents and collections, \$4.16; number of books sold, 938; value of same, \$251.08; number of books donated, 158; value of same, \$49.01.

The present officers of the society are: Rev. Mr. Belmer, President; R. H. Tyler, Secretary; J. McCahon, Treasurer; and Robert Atkinson, Depository.

WYANDOT SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

At a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal house of worship, at Upper Sandusky on the 25th of June, 1872, for the purpose of organizing a County Sabbath School Union, the following church organizations were represented: The Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, German Reformed and English Lutheran, of Upper Sandusky; the Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical and English Lutheran, of Carey; the Methodist Episcopal, English Lutheran and Advent Christian, of Nevada; the Presbyterian, of Marseilles; the Methodist Episcopal, of Crawfordsville; the Union Sabbath School, of

Waterlime; the Presbyterian, of Wyandot; and the German Reformed, of Pitt Township.

Thereupon, Rev. D. S. Truckenmiller, of Carey, was chosen President; Henry W. Peters, Vice President; Rev. D. Edgar, Secretary; and Rev. D. A. Kuhn, Treasurer. The following persons were also chosen as Township Vice Presidents: Antrim, Dr. Junkin; Crane, D. D. Hare; Crawford, John Conrad; Eden, W. D. Miller; Mifflin, A. J. Swartz; Marseilles, Dr. Gates; Pitt, Adam Pontius; Sycamore, Enoch Eyestone; Tymochee, John Biggs; Ridge, Isaac Harpster; Richland, J. S. Bott; Salem, M. W. Larkins; and Jackson, John F. Sanford. This society, however, did not survive long. The first, last and only annual convention was held in June, 1873, and soon after it died a natural death.

On the 23d of May, 1876, the present Wyandot Sabbath School Union was formed at a meeting held in the Presbyterian Church at Nevada, by the election of the following officers: Temporary officers—Rev. R. C. Colmery, Chairman; Rev. D. A. Kuhn, Secretary. Officers of permanent organization: Rev. R. C. Colmery, President; Rev. S. Cook, Secretary; Rev. D. A. Kuhn, Treasurer; Revs. C. Baldwin, D. W. Downing, D. McCullough, S. Fenner and Robert Pool, Executive Committee; A. J. Flaharty, of Antrim; Rev. S. Fenner, of Crane; Rev. J. M. Dustman, of Crawford; W. B. Miller, of Eden; Joseph Kingman, of Jackson; J. S. Demarest, of Mifflin; Thomas Clark, of Pitt; Martin E. Kaler, of Ridge; Rev. S. H. Raudebaugh, of Sycamore; and F. F. DeTray, of Tymochee, Vice Presidents.

This organization retained Rev. R. C. Colmery as its President until 1881, when he was succeeded by J. W. Foucht, who was in turn succeeded by Dr. J. A. Stockton in 1883. Mr. Cook served as Secretary until May 7, 1879, then came Dr. J. A. Stockton, who was succeeded by R. H. Tyler in 1883.

From the annual report made May 31, 1883, we gather the following information: Number of Sabbath schools in the county, 63; number of officers and teachers, 748; number of scholars, 4,589; average attendance of scholars, 3,370; whole number of conversions reported for the year, 329; number of schools maintained during the entire year, 42; number of schools which held sessions only part of the year, 21.

At the annual meeting held at Carey May 6 and 7, 1884, Dr. J. A. Stockton was elected President; Rev. J. M. Dustman, Vice President; R. H. Tyler, Secretary; and Henry Kuenzli, Treasurer.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

The Oak Hill Cemetery Association was organized and incorporated on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the general laws of the State. The members at that time were David Harpster, S. Watson, S. H. Hunt, John Thompson, T. E. Grisell, R. A. Henderson, Jacob Kisor, Jacob Stoll, Cyrus Sears, S. H. White, James G. Roberts and Gen. I. M. Kirby. Of these members the following were elected officers, viz.: T. E. Grisell, President; James G. Roberts, Clerk and Treasurer; David Harpster, T. E. Grisell and Isaac M. Kirby, Trustees.

For several years prior to its organization, many of the people of Upper Sandusky and vicinity had deeply felt the want of a suitable place for the interment of the dead, and much examination and inquiry and some effort had from time to time been made to procure such place; but no effective measures were taken to secure the end until about the 5th day of August, 1874, when Messrs. S. Watson, D. Harpster, S. H. Hunt and J. G. Roberts.

with the view of organizing an association and establishing a cemetery, purchased of John Buser the principal part of the grounds now occupied.

After the association became incorporated, these parties conveyed this ground to the trustees, which with small tracts purchased of Messrs. Hedges and Reber, making thirty acres, constitute the cemetery.

The location is on the Radnor road, one and a half miles south of Upper Sandusky. It is situated upon a tract of high table land bordering and overlooking the Sandusky Valley. Its elevated position furnishes it perfect drainage, which with a subsoil composed mainly of sand and gravel and an undulating surface covered with an abundance of native forest trees, highly qualify it as a fit resting place for the dead, and make it a most picturesque and beautiful place.

The grounds were surveyed and platted by William T. Harding, of Columbus, Ohio, and were formally opened and dedicated on the 4th day of October, 1876.

The old Mission Burying Ground had been used as the principal place of interment before the opening of Oak Hill Cemetery.

SECRET ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Wyandot Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 7, 1848, under a dispensation issued by the officers of the Grand Lodge, of date April 20, 1848. The first officers and members of this (Wyandot Lodge) were John D. Sears, N. G.; Samuel Henley, V. G.; Frederick S. Anderson, Secretary; Josiah Sigler, Treasurer; Samuel M. Worth, Jonathan Ayres, John Wilson, Anthony Christen, Joel W. Garrett, Josiah Smith and Jacob Juvinall.

The early meetings of the lodge were held in the upper part of the present jail building. The present members number twenty-six, and regular meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall Wednesday night of each week. The financial condition of the lodge is good.

Warpole Lodge, No. 176, F. & A. M., was organized in October, 1850. The first members and officers were Joseph McCutchen, W. M.; Moses H. Kirby, S. W.; George T. Freese, J. W.; Michael Ruch, J. D.; Dr. Hartz, Treasurer; John N. Reed, Secretary; Andrew Dunm, Tyler, and Abel Renick.

The early meetings of this lodge were also held in the garret of the jail building. Col. M. H. Kirby became the second Master of the lodge, and continued to occupy that position for a period of twenty years. He is today probably the oldest Mason in the State of Ohio.

The present members of the lodge are fifty-four in number, and their officers are J. F. Rieser, W. M.; W. A. Gipson, S. W.; Henry Reisig, J. W.; J. K. Engel, Treasurer; Jacob Tribolet, Secretary; S. L. Walters, S. D.; W. S. Metz, J. D.; and J. Oppenheimer, Tyler. Regular meetings are held in their own hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Council No. 271, Royal Arcanum, was instituted February 26, 1879, by L. A. Entriken and William Shuler, acting under the authority of the Grand Council of Ohio. The officers first elected were George G. Bowman, Regent; Dr. F. J. Schurg, Vice Regent; Allen Smalley, Orator; D. D. Clayton, Secretary; D. D. Hare, Past Regent; George W. Hall, Collector; John Pausch, Treasurer; S. J. Wirick, Chaplain; William M. Kail, Guide; James Greek, Warden; C. Oliver, Sentry; Henry Waters, William M. Thompson and J. J. Stoll, Trustees. Among others as original members

were G. W. Wirick, J. H. Deal, M. H. Brinkerhoff, C. S. Mathews, James B. Oliver and Lem. Snover.

Since its organization, two members of the council have died--Lawrence Bowman and John Pausch.

The council now numbers twenty-nine members, and the present officials are Charles F. Shuler, R.; J. M. Houston, V. R.; R. A. McKelly, P. R.; D. D. Hare, Orator; J. W. Gibson, Secretary; Alexander Little, Collector; D. D. Clayton, Treasurer; S. J. Wirick, Chaplain; M. H. Brinkerhoff, Guide; Jacob Von Blun, Junior Warden; J. J. Stoll, Sentry.

The financial condition of the council is good, and regular meetings are held in the Knights of Honor Hall on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

Imperial Lodge, No. 671, Knights of Honor, was organized on the 15th of June, 1877, by C. W. Fisher, of Bucyrus, Ohio, Grand Dictator. The original members are named as follows: Adam Kail, D. D. Hare, G. G. Bowman, John Pausch, J. A. Stockton, G. H. Henderson, W. A. Gipson, Landline Smith, C. H. Holdridge and R. N. McConnell.

Of these members, as officers at the first organization, Adam Kail was elected Dictator; D. D. Hare, Past Dictator; G. G. Bowman, Vice Dictator; John Pausch, Assistant Dictator; J. A. Stockton, Chaplain; G. H. Henderson, Reporter; W. A. Gipson, Financial Reporter; Landline Smith, Treasurer; C. H. Holdridge, Guide; R. N. McConnell, Guardian; John Pausch, Landline Smith and D. D. Hare, Trustees.

The financial condition of the lodge is good. The present members are fifty in number, and their officers are J. A. Stockton, Dictator; Henry W. Peters, Vice Dictator; James A. Nelson, Assistant Dictator; D. D. Hare, Chaplain; F. J. Hoffman, Guide; E. A. Gordon, Reporter; John W. Henderson, Financial Reporter, and D. E. Hale, Treasurer.

Regular meetings are held every Friday evening at their lodge rooms in the third story of the Beery Block.

R. Robbins Post, No. 91, G. A. R., was organized June 20, 1880. Its first members were W. A. Gipson, Allen Smalley, William M. Thompson, M. C. Mealey, J. F. Rieser, Moses Wagoner, John M. Ewing, W. A. Baringer, G. W. Ragon, Alonzo Haven, J. S. Barkley, E. B. Ragon and Ed A. Gordon.

The officers first elected were J. F. Rieser, Commander; E. B. Ragon, Sr. Vice Commander; Allen Smalley, Jr. Vice Commander; John Pausch, Adjutant; W. A. Gipson, Quartermaster; A. Day, Chaplain; J. S. Barkley, Officer of the Day; John Healy, Officer of the Guard.

The present members number 108, and the officers now serving are Ed A. Gordon, C.; Allen Smalley, S. V. C.; Daniel Hartsough, J. V. C.; Henry Peters, Chap.; J. S. Barkley, O. D.; George Healy, O. G.; Adolph Billhardt, Surgeon. Meetings are held every Monday evening in Knights of Honor Hall, Beery Block.

Wyandot Lodge, No. 174, Knights of Pythias, was organized November 28, 1883, by Walter B. Ritchie, Grand Chancellor of the State of Ohio.

The first members were L. P. Walter, E. A. Ward, Avery Henderson, William G. Dumm, Charles Plumb, A. K. Smalley, George Tschanen, Joseph Kerr, J. W. Grisell, F. J. Childs, S. D. Buckles, W. A. Baker, Robert Carey, J. L. Van Marter, R. G. Atkinson, B. R. Young, Frank Beery, I. A. Chew, J. Altenberger, E. Carter, F. P. Kenan, John M. Frey, H. P. Tracy, Charles Jaros, H. M. Turney, J. D. League, N. G. Frazier, George D. Byron, E. C. Houston and J. A. Hare. Of whom the following were

elected as officers: P. C., L. P. Walter; C. C., Robert Carey; V. C., W. A. Baker; P., Frank Beery; K. R. S., William G. Dumm; M. F., A. K. Smalley; M. E., Charles Plumb; M. A., John M. Frey; O. G., B. R. Young; I. G., George D. Byron.

Regular meetings are held on Tuesday evening of each week in the rooms occupied by the Knights of Honor.

The Business Men's Union of Upper Sandusky was organized November 27, 1883, in response to a call signed by 100 business men of the town. Its officers are: S. J. Wirick, President; P. Cuneo, Vice President; John H. Von Stein, Secretary; David Moody, Treasurer; J. A. Maxwell, G. W. Kenan and Frank Myers, Board of Commissioners. Regular meetings are held in H. P. Tracy's office on the last Monday evening of each month. The objects of the association are to protect each other against the class of customers termed "dead beats."

The Wyandot Mutual Relief Association was organized in June, 1874, by a few farmers of Tymochtee Township, who mutually agreed to protect each other against loss by fire and lightning. It is a farmers' organization exclusively. Among the original members were L. S. Walton, Peter Baum, Levi Ekleberry, William Corfman, Joel Winingar, John Row, D. M. Bope, Peter Benisderfer, Silas Baker and a number of others. The first officers were: Benjamin Copley, President; William Corfman, Secretary; George Van Pool, Treasurer; Silas Baker, Enoch Eyestone and John Row, Directors.

This association began operations October 13, 1874, with fifty members and with about \$60,000 worth of property insured. For three years they operated successfully upon the *honor* of members. In 1877, however, the association was duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio. At the present time the members are nearly 600 in number, and have about \$1,000,000 worth of property insured. The present officers are: Benjamin Morris, President; M. B. Case, Secretary; Robert Lowery, Treasurer; Irvin Bacon, Noah Stoneburner and John Young, Directors. The regular meetings of the association are held at Upper Sandusky on the first Friday in each year, although special meetings are held about once in three months.

It should be added, perhaps, that great credit is due to William Corfman for his efficient work in futhering the interests of the association. He served as Secretary nine successive years, and solicited the larger portion of the membership.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Upper Sandusky was instituted December 4, 1882, by Col. George Woodford, of Illinois. Among the first members and officers were Mrs. Belmer, D. R. Cook, King, Byron, Craig, Davis, Dippery, Owens, Beery, Foucht, Crise, Keller, Fairfax, McConnell, Clapsaddle and Peters. Regular meetings have been held on the first Monday of each month since the date of organization. The present members number 101. The financial condition of the Union is good.

The Wyandot Saengerbund, known at the beginning as the Upper Sandusky Maennerchor, was, after a preliminary meeting, held on the 22d of July, 1858, under the auspices of Dr. A. Billhardt, formally organized on the 26th day of July, 1858. The first meeting was held in John K. Engel's residence, then situated on the southeast corner of Wyandot avenue and Eighth street.

According to the records which are yet preserved, the by laws, etc., then adopted were signed by M. W. Blucher, Friedrich Agerter, Friedrich Kern, August Jahr, Christoph Schmidt, Adam Katzenmeier, Frederick



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Schneider, Adolph Billhardt, Ewald Brauns and John K. Engel. The first officers elected were Friedrich Agerter, President; Dr. Adolph Billhardt, Musical Director; M. W. Blucher, Secretary; and August Jahr, Treasurer. At a subsequent meeting, Benjamin Liebenthal, Casper Daub, John Seider, Dr. Rodig and others joined the society.

Thereafter the Saengerbund had its ups and downs. It gave concerts, balls, even theatrical performances, and celebrated faithfully the birthdays of its respective members. During the late war, however, which was so pernicious to all societies, the younger members seceded, but the old and true continued steadfast in the support of the original society, and have prospered, with but short intervals between the meetings, until to-day.

The most eventful periods, perhaps, in the history of the Bund, was the participation of its members in the German Saengerfeste, held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1860; at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865; at Louisville, Ky., in 1866; at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870; at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874; at Columbus, Ohio, in 1878; at Akron, Ohio, in 1880; at Dayton, Ohio, in 1882, and at Springfield, Ohio, in 1884.

The present active members are twelve in number, of whom H. Altstaetler is President; A. Martin, Secretary; John K. Engel, Treasurer, and Adolph Billhardt, Musical Director. Of the original founders there are at present only three active members living, viz., Dr. A. Billhardt, John K. Engel and John Seider. Respecting the present and future existence of the Bund, an original member of the society says: "If chances had been favorable, the Saengerbund would have celebrated, in 1883, its twenty-fifth anniversary. The financial condition of the Bund is rather slim, the income hardly covering expenses. The time of meetings and rehearsals is Sunday and Thursday evenings, and the objects of the society, the cultivation of vocal music, especially the German quartette, and enjoyments in their social gatherings. The prospects of this society and all others similarly situated, are not bright, and the future existence questionable, on account of the insufficient support received from their German-American successors who will not or cannot appreciate the efforts and endeavors of their German-born fathers, in the direction of this preservation of musical gifts presented in the voice and the offerings of real pleasure and joy."

Other Organizations.—Among other well-known organizations existing in the town of Upper Sandusky are the Kirby Light Guard, the Little Six Cornet Band and the Wyandot County Pioneer Association. The Kirby Light Guard, or Company B, Second Regiment, O. N. G., is one of the best military organizations in the State. During the spring of 1884 it rendered efficient service in suppressing mob violence in the city of Cincinnati, and at Ashland, Ohio. The company is well drilled and equipped, and can take the field ready for arduous service at thirty minutes' notice. The Little Six Band, an excellent musical organization, frequently entertains an appreciative public with music almost perfect in its execution. The Pioneer Association* has performed one action at least which will perpetuate its name and memory for many years—the erection and dedication of the Crawford Monument August 30, 1877. However, since its most active worker and Secretary, Hon. Curtis Berry, Jr., became an invalid, interest in the association seems to have waned.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Among the early teachers in Upper Sandusky were Charles Culver, John

*The records not being in existence, it was impossible to give a full history of the Association.

A. Morrison, James V. S. Hoyt, Charles G. Ferris, Adelia Chaffee, Jennie Jackson, a gentleman by the name of Chambers, another by the name of Mason and a Miss Wigton. For a number of years the old Council House was the chief and only temple of learning in the town, and it seems that had not the Wyandots left that building for the use of their white successors, that the latter must of necessity have gone without courts, religious meetings, political meetings, schools, etc., for years, as the Indian Council House was the only resort for all such purposes, until it was carelessly destroyed by fire. A little old log shanty, however, which stood opposite Gloeser's tanyard, only a little more to the south of it, also did duty at an early period as a rendezvous for master and pupils.

About the year 1853, the Council House was destroyed by fire. Soon after, a proposition to levy a tax of \$1,000, with which to build a school-house, was submitted to the people of the town, but was voted down. About this time a law was enacted, authorizing the issue of bonds on the credit of the corporation, for school purposes, and in accordance with the provisions of this act, bonds were issued to the amount of \$4,000. With the money thus obtained a two-story brick structure, 40x50 feet, with four rooms, two above and two below, was erected on Inlot No. 108, near the site of the Council House, in 1854 or 1856. Subsequently an addition was made to this building, and later still, a separate building was built to the south, but near the original structure, of about the same style and dimensions as the addition above mentioned.

A sidewalk extending along Johnston street, from Sandusky avenue to the then new Union Schoolhouse, was built by I. H. and A. Beery, in the summer of 1857, for \$149. The last building erected near the site of the Council House is still in use. A number of years ago, the date of which, like those first mentioned, cannot be ascertained, a brick schoolhouse, for the accomodation of pupils residing in the north part of the town was erected on Fifth street. It also is still in a good state of repair.

The present elegant new school building, which stands well out in the northwest quarter of the town, was built during the years 1882 and 1883. It has cost, including grounds, heating apparatus and furniture, about \$50,000, and is a structure of which any city in the Union might feel proud. It has twelve rooms for schools, a dry, well-lighted basement, spacious corridors, stair cases and cloak rooms, and is furnished with the latest and most approved styles of school furniture.

The school board of the present is composed of R. A. McKelly, President; J. D. Drum, Secretary; Joseph Gloeser, Henry Grundtisch and Jonathan Hare. The present enumeration of the school population of the town is about thirteen hundred, including about 120 in the Catholic parochial schools.

The present Superintendent and teachers are as follows: W. A. Baker, Superintendent; Miss K. M. Smith, high school; Mrs. R. L. Jones, A grammar; Miss Hattie McCutchen, B grammar; Mrs. Maud Kilbourn, C grammar; Miss Ella Bowman, D grammar; Miss Agnesse Adair, D grammar; Miss S. R. Craig, A Primary; Miss Bella Swift, B Primary; Miss Maggie Garwood, Mrs. Zanders and Miss Emma Colmery, C Primary; Miss Carrie Myers and Miss Mame Wineman, D Primary.

Under the efficient management of Prof. Baker during the past four years the interest in the schools has largely increased. The attendance is at least 15 per cent greater, and the per cent of absence and tardiness has correspondingly decreased. A marked interest in the literary culture of the school-going population is manifested by the parents generally, and,

with the continuance of Prof. Baker's able policy, the Upper Sandusky Schools are destined in the near future to take rank among the first of the public schools of the State.

CRANE TOWNSHIP.

This township, which derives its name from the Wyandot Chieftain, Tarhe, or "The Crane," was organized as now constituted in 1845. It lies wholly within the limits of the Wyandot Reserve, and for that reason its lands, with the exception of those embraced by the original plat of the town of Upper Sandusky, were not placed in market until the autumn of 1845. True, a considerable number of men with their families, who are mentioned in the sketch of Upper Sandusky, settled outside of the town limits, before the lands were offered for sale, but, for a few months at least, they were only "squatters."

The surface is of a level character, and the soil remarkably fertile. The increase in population has been gradual. Its inhabitants in 1880, outside of the corporate limits of Upper Sandusky, being 1,487 in number. Among its points of interest, which are frequently pointed out to strangers, are the Indian Mills on the Sandusky, Crawford's Battle Ground,* on Section 17, and the Indian Mission Church, just north of Upper Sandusky.

Although the village of Upper Sandusky was clothed with corporate powers in the spring of 1848, it appears that no separate assessments regarding town and township were made until a number of years later. Nevertheless, the tax-paying inhabitants of Crane Township in 1848, including those of Upper Sandusky, were as follows:

Archibald Allen, Ira Ashley, D. & W. Ayres, Frederick Anderson, Andrew M. Anderson, James B. Alden, J. & J. Brown, Simeon Buxton, William Beringer, David Boals, Anthony Bowsher, White & Bowsher, George W. Beery (an attorney), William Beals, Thomas Baird, James C. Boyd, William Beam, William W. Bates, Peter B. Beidler, John H. Barick, George Bogart, David Bowsher, Beery & Lyle (attorneys), John J. Bear, Samuel Bird, John Buckingham, Robert Bowsher, Jacob Buser, Daniel H. Carlton, William Critz, Henry Clifford, Conrad Curfman, Elias Cline, Antoine Christen, A. Crozier & Co., Leonard Covell, Joseph Chaffee, Harry P. Cutting, James L. Clark, Joseph H. Cover, James Cram, John Clinger, Joseph Cover, George W. Duddleson, George Dobler, Hiram Dumm, Isaac Davis, William Dixon, E. B. Elkins, Jacob Ely, Alfred Ensminger, George T. Freese, Frederick H. France, Dr. Orrin Ferris, Ferris & Kiskadden, John Fernbaugh, Hiram Flack, Nancy Garrett, Benjamin Gibson, Daniel Graham, David Goodman, William T. Giles, David Gipson, Jonathan Gaddis, Erson Gooduan, C. B. Gillett, James Haskins, George Harper, Dr. John J. Hartz, Samuel Hunter, Anderson Howell, William Harringer, Christian Huber, Andrew Harris, Enos Heaton, Charles Home, Samuel Henry, Isaac Hoagland, Casper Hohwald, James Hulet, William H. Harris, Sarah Hamlin, James L. Harper, Simeon Holmes, John Howell, James Harris, James Jackson, Jacob Juvinall, Josiah Jackson, Michael Kays, John Kays, Jacob Kays, Moses H. Kirby (an attorney), William Kiskadden, William King, Ernest M. Krakau, Jesse Krakau, Abraham Krakau, Samuel Kinsley, Aaron Lyle (an attorney), Isaac Lott, Lemuel Lewis, Hiram Lear, Samuel Landis, John Linegar, Amos D. Long, David Little, Isaiah Lowery, Joseph Longway, John Lockhart, Dr. James McCon-

* Near this place are the Nine Oaks which are famed for being the spot where the Indian Court convened that tried and convicted Col. Crawford.

nell, Alexander Miller, William McCanlish, Chester R. Mott (an attorney), Thomas Morgan, Michael Myers, Henry Maddux, James McClean, Robert McDermott, Michael Miller, Andrew McElvain, Jeremiah Miner, James Magill, Samuel Miller & Co., William McCurdy, Robert McKelly (an attorney), Levi Mellen, Gustavus Margraf, John A. Morrison, William Myers, Josiah Morrison, Dr. Joseph Mason, S. R. McBane (an attorney), William Morris, William Martin, Gill McHenry, Jacob Myers, Joseph McCutchen, James Morris, N. C. Manley, A. J. Matson, James McLees, David Maffett, John McCurdy, Horace McMurter, David Miller, Frederick Nagel, John Owens, Thomas Officer, John Pear, Irvin Porter, Upton Powell, C. Y. Pierson, E. C. Philip, James Panceast, Henry Peters, Charles Parsons, Valentine Plumb, Joseph Parker, David Peterson, Peter Pomley, Ira Quaintance, Eli Quaintance, Samuel Riggins, Eli Ragon, John Ragon, George Robinson, Matthew Rogers, John N. Reed, George Ruch, Michael Ruch, N. P. Robbins, John Robinson, George G. Robinson, Thomas V. Reber, David Smith, Freeman Spencer, Isaac Smalley, Charles Strong, John D. Sears (an attorney), Amos Slocum, Joseph Spangler, Stephen Snyder, Foster Savidge, Frederick Shineberger, Michael Simcox, Levi Savidge, Frederick Sibolt, Jesse Snyder, John W. Senseny, Allen Saine, George F. Stoll, John Sohn, Daniel Stoner, Harrison Sell, Josiah Smith, Green Tilton, Daniel Tuttle, Abraham Trager, Merritt Tygert, Edward Thompson, Charles Thayer (Presbyterian minister), John Tripp, Robert Taggart, Asa Thorp, John Tinkey, David Wilson, Solomon Wilmoth, Joseph Wheeler, T. B. Willoughby, Jacob Wagoner, Gny C. Worth, Jonathan Wright, Daniel Wright, David Watson (a physician), Raymond Williams, Walker & Garrett, Wheeler & Garrett, Milton B. Williams, Samuel M. Worth, Buckminster Wood, William Watson, Timothy Young, Anthony Yunker, Henry Zimmerman and Elias Zickafoose.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a list of the township officials since and including the year 1860:

- 1860—Trustees, John Agerter, Joseph Parker, James Culbertson.
- 1861—John Agerter, William Beam, Frank Cunningham.
- 1862—John Agerter, William Beam, Peter Tobias.
- 1863—John Agerter, William Beam, Peter Tobias.
- 1864—William Smalley, John H. Barick, Vight Goetz.
- 1865—John H. Barick, Joseph Hutter, Elias Streby.
- 1866—John H. Barick, Joseph Hutter, Joseph Parker.
- 1867—John H. Barick, Joseph Hutter, Joseph Parker.
- 1868—William Beam, Joseph Parker, Elias Streby.
- 1869—Elias Streby, G. G. Kramer, N. F. Goetz.
- 1870—Elias Streby, G. G. Kramer, N. F. Goetz.
- 1871—James Swan, Charles Parker, John Seider.
- 1872—John Seider, Peter Grummel, William Smalley.
- 1873—A. G. Thatcher, Conrad Stephens, Joseph Parker.
- 1874—A. G. Thatcher, Conrad Stephens, Joseph Parker.
- 1875—Robert McKelvy, John L. Barick, George W. Stalter.
- 1876—Robert McKelvy, John L. Barick, George W. Stalter.
- 1877—John Van Blon, William Gibson, J. Gloeser.
- 1878—John Van Blon, William Gibson, J. Gloeser.
- 1879—George Adair, D. J. Reely, John L. Barick.
- 1880—George Adair, John L. Barick, D. J. Reely.

1881—George Adair, Kasper Veith, John Young.

1882—George Adair, Kasper Veith, John Young.

1883—J. Gloeser, George Adair, Kasper Veith.

Clerks—1860, Henry Miller; 1861-63, Richard Miner; 1864-66, William E. Bowsher; 1867, William M. Lowther; 1868-69, J. W. Gibson; 1870, Henry Wolfred; 1871-72, J. W. Gibson; 1873, A. H. Grizzle; 1874-83, William E. Bowsher.

Treasurers -1860-63, A. G. Tribolet; 1864-65, Curtis Berry, Jr.; 1866-68, R. McKee; 1869-70, Ulrich Orsinger; 1870-73, William E. Bowsher; 1874-75, G. G. Kramer; 1876-77, Lawrence Bowman; 1878-79, John Seider; 1880-83, Jacob P. Karg.

Justices of the Peace (since 1860)—John Ragon, R. D. Dumm, George Myers, Archibald Chew, George Myers, Joel W. Gibson, Robert Lowry, Allen Smalley, Joseph Mang, William Kail, Samuel M. Worth, H. P. Tracy.

RELIGIOUS.

The Church of God at Rock Run, in Crane Township, was organized by Rev. William Adams in the winter of 1847 at a meeting held in the dwelling-house of John Fernbaugh. The original members, five in number, were John Fernbaugh and wife, John Hart and wife, and Isaac Hoagland.

This house of worship, a frame structure 34x40 feet, was built in 1860 at a cost of \$1,500. It was quite thoroughly repaired in 1883.

Those who have officiated as pastors of this church were D. Shrimmer, William Shafer, David Nidig, J. W. Senseny, William Adams, William McCormick, James George, R. H. Bolton, George Wilson, L. Ensminger, J. H. Basore, W. P. Small, T. Deshore, J. Neal, W. H. Oliver, J. A. Smith, S. Tilly, T. Koogle and J. V. Updyke.

The present members of this organization are about fifty in number, among whom are Daniel Hale and G. Fernbaugh, Elders; William Fernbaugh and Charles Hotman, Deacons; D. Hale, James Crawford and J. B. Fernbaugh, Trustees.

A successfully conducted Sunday school has been maintained since the church was built, also a Home Missionary Society.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN AGERTER, of the firm of Agerter, Stevenson & Co., proprietors of the Stephenson Engine Works, was born in Switzerland November 29, 1826. He emigrated to America with his widowed mother, three brothers and one sister in 1851, reaching Upper Sandusky July 1 of that year. His father died in his native country in 1846, aged about fifty-four years: the mother's death occurred in Upper Sandusky in 1860, aged fifty-six years. But two of the family remain—John and Jacob. The former, on locating in Upper Sandusky, began work on a brick-yard, subsequently pursuing the carpenter's trade twelve years, taking contracts for buildings of all descriptions. In March, 1865, Mr. Agerter was appointed by the Commissioners of this county to fill the unexpired term of County Surveyor Peter B. Beidler, and was afterward elected to the same office three successive terms. In 1876, he was elected County Auditor, serving one term, and October 1, 1881, the firm of Agerter, Stevenson & Co. was established. They do an extensive business, their enterprise being the leading institution of the city. Mr. Agerter was married in January, 1859, to Dorothea E. Hottle, and seven children have resulted from this union, namely: William

Tell, born October 16, 1859; Alice J., July 24, 1861; Paul H., April 25, 1864; Rachel C., April 9, 1867; John D., October 4, 1871; Arra R., November 23, 1874; Zora H., September 22, 1877. Mrs. Agerter is a native of Hardy County, Va., where she was born July 8, 1830. Mr. Agerter served as Mayor of Upper Sandusky two years, as Township Trustee five years, and was elected City Councilman in 1883. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1856, and, with his wife, is a member of the German Lutheran Church, to whose support he is a liberal contributor. He was one of the principal agents in the erection of the German Reform Church, and is a highly respected and substantial citizen.

ARCHIBALD ALLEN, commonly called "Uncle Archie," and a rare representative of the colored race, was born in Frederick County, Va., April 1, 1808, son of Simon and Lucy Allen, whose deaths occurred in 1833 and 1818 respectively. After the death of his mother, Mr. Allen resided till his twentieth year with Samuel Richardson, who gave him the advantage of obtaining an education. In 1828, he embarked in life for himself, engaging in various kinds of labor at different places, removing to Wyandot County May 5, 1834. He acquired the trade of barber with Joseph Bennett, of Columbus, where he remained three winters, establishing a shop in Upper Sandusky in 1845, where he pursued his trade until 1866. He then opened a feed store, and has since engaged in that business. He has bought and sold town property to a considerable extent, and his wealth is now estimated at \$15,000. He has been a resident of the county for half a century, is a Republican in politics, and has never married.

CHRISTIAN ALTHOUSE was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, August 20, 1821. He is a son of Christian and Magdaline (Gerber) Althouse, natives of the same locality, his father being a carpenter by trade. His parents emigrated to this country in 1834, and settled in Holmes County, where they resided till 1847, when they removed to this county, where his father died in 1875, his mother still surviving in her eighty-fourth year. Their children were Magdalene, Christian, John, Barbara, Elizabeth, Peter, Samuel, Mary A. and Sophia. The deceased are John and Barbara. Our subject, Christian, lived with his parents till twenty-two years old. He was educated in the schools of Switzerland, attending English schools one month only. He learned the wagon trade, and was engaged in the same five years in Stark County. In 1852, he purchased eighty acres of his present farm, now owning 104 acres, valued at \$80 per acre. In 1869, he erected a good barn, costing \$700, and in 1873 a fine brick residence, costing \$2,000. In connection with his farming, Mr. Althouse kept a number of cows, and did a good business in the dairy line for several years. He was married, March 24, 1851, to Anna Gehring, who was born in Switzerland July 8, 1829, and daughter of William and Catharine (Brandt) Gehring, whose children were Barbara, Catharine, Mary, Christian, Anna, William and Elizabeth. Christian and William are deceased. The father died in 1836; the mother in 1861. They came to this country in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Althouse have eleven children, namely: Elizabeth, December 13, 1851; Samuel W., February 21, 1853; Harriet, May 21, 1855; John F., July 21, 1857; Caroline C., June 13, 1861; Carl D., July 16, 1863; Mary A., September 29, 1865; William R., September 15, 1868; George A., August 9, 1870; Emily C., November 20, 1871; Alvin O., February 10, 1875. Elizabeth died October 17, 1852, and George A. November 3, 1870. In politics, Mr. Althouse is a Democrat, himself and wife being members of the German Reform Church.

HENRY ALTSTAETTER, of the firm of Veith & Altstaetter, was born in Germany July 9, 1843. He is the son of Frederick and Susannah Altstaetter, with whom he emigrated to America in 1851. They settled in Allen County, Ohio, purchasing 160 acres of land on which they resided till 1863. They subsequently removed to Delphos, Ohio, where he died September 3, 1883, aged eighty-one years. His wife still survives in her seventy-fifth year, a resident of the above city. They were the parents of eleven children, seven now living—Lewis, William, Christina, Emma, Henry, Mary and Augusta. Henry Altstaetter, our subject, was a farmer boy in Allen County, and at the age of eighteen enlisted in the United States service. March 23, 1862, in Company K, Fourteenth Missouri Western Sharpshooters. He participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka and Corinth; marched from Corinth to Pulaski, thence to Chattanooga, joining in the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman in his march to the sea. He veteranized at Pulaski, Tenn., never losing a day's duty; participated in all battles the regiment was in, and was discharged at Springfield, Ill., April 26, 1865. He was married, September 21, 1865, to Hedwig Jettinger, of Delphos. They have seven children—Antonia H., born September 22, 1867; Louisa F., June 18, 1869; Lena M., August 29, 1871; Emma C., September 21, 1873; Frederick W., December 11, 1875; Hedwig P., April 24, 1879; Ida H. W., August 29, 1881. Mrs. Altstaetter was born December 12, 1844. After marriage, our subject engaged in the brewing business at Delphos, subsequently spending some time on the farm, and removing to Upper Sandusky in 1877. He then engaged in the brewing business until 1883, when he formed a partnership with Charles F. Veith, in the grocery and queensware trade. In connection with this establishment he operates a spoke mill, at times employing from four to five assistants. Mr. Altstaetter is the owner of 172 acres of land in Marseilles Township, a residence on Fourth street, and a half interest in his stock of goods. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has served one term as City Councilman.

JACOB P. ARTER was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 7, 1853. His parents were Henry and Delilah (Hattel) Arter, the former born in Maryland January 22, 1799, died May 30, 1879; the latter born in Shenandoah County, Va., January 14, 1818. They were married in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1847, their three children being David M., born September 28, 1847; Harriet J., May 29, 1849, and Jacob P., our subject. They came to this county in 1853, and purchased eighty acres of land on which Jacob P. grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools, and has always engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns 220 acres, well improved, and valued at \$75 per acre. His annual farm product is \$1,200 to \$1,500. Mr. Arter was married, November 27, 1876, to Belinda Morris, daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor (Walton) Morris, born in Eden Township January 26, 1855. They have one child—Ortan M., born December 2, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Arter are members of the United Brethren Church; he is a strong advocate of Republican principles, an energetic young farmer, and a well respected citizen.

DAVID AYRES, first son of Dr. Isaac and Eliza (Coulter) Ayres, was born in Beavertown, Penn., June 11, 1809. In 1822, he came with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, where they remained till 1847. They then removed to Upper Sandusky, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. The father died in December, 1848; the mother in 1858. They were the parents of nine children, of whom but five are living—David and Jonathan, and three daughters. The former settled in Upper San-

dusky in 1845, and engaged in the mercantile trade, pursuing this occupation a number of years. Prior to his settlement in Upper Sandusky, Mr. Ayres engaged in the mercantile business in Londonville, Richland County, when but twenty years of age, and afterward at Perrysville, Richland County, for a period of two years. He then disposed of his establishment, and after a short period of time spent in agricultural pursuits, for the benefit of his health, again entered the field of traffic at Kalida, Ohio. In 1839, he removed to Putnam County, and formed a partnership with C. H. Rice, father of Gen. Rice, handling a stock of general merchandise at Kalida, then the county seat of Putnam County. He remained here two years, traveled several months, and located in Upper Sandusky in 1845, as above stated. He continued in business in Upper Sandusky till 1853, when he retired with a large amount of property. He was married in 1835 to Abigail Rice, and four children were born to them. The death of Mrs. Ayres occurred in 1840 or 1841, and our subject was again married, in 1851, to Miss Octave Sutherland, one child being born to them. The death of this second wife and child occurred in 1852, and Mr. Ayres was a third time married, in 1861, to Nancy Jackson. They have no children. Mr. Ayres has been identified with many of the leading improvements of the town. He is a man of high sense of honor, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-Democrats.

J. L. BARICK, farmer, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 3, 1836. He is a son of Solomon and Susan (Lechleiter) Barick, the former a native of Fairfield County, born December 25, 1811; the latter born in Hampshire County, Va., May 5, 1816. They were the parents of four children—John L., George W., David and May A. David was born April 10, 1840, died April 25, 1842; Mary A., born April 8, 1842, died June 8, 1842; George W., born October 3, 1843, died July 3, 1862. John L., the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents in the counties of Fairfield and Pickaway, locating in Wyandot in 1849. His parents removed to this county in 1851, and with them he remained till 1858, receiving the benefits of the common schools. He was married, September 16, 1858, to Maria Keller, daughter of Martin and Hannah (Buskirk) Keller, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, born November 1, 1839. They have six children—Mahlon A., born October 13, 1859; Susan H., May 15, 1862; Bertha M., March 1, 1865; Mary B., February 19, 1870; Emily M., May 2, 1873; John R., February 8, 1881. After marriage, Mr. Barick settled on his present farm, and has since devoted his attention to agriculture and stock-raising, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs. He enlisted in the army, Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, February 14, 1865, and was sent into the Shenandoah Valley on detached service at Rood's Hill, Col. Butterfield's headquarters, till the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Columbus September 7, 1865. Mr. Barick served as Township Trustee four years, and was member of the Township Board of Education a number of years. In politics, he is a Democrat, and alive to every public interest.

MRS. MARY BEAM, widow of William Beam, is a native of Columbus, Ohio, born December 8, 1839. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Seip) Hoff, natives of Germany, who emigrated about 1838, settling first in Columbus, and, two years later, near Carey, being one of its first inhabitants. He died at his home northeast of Carey, in May, 1877, aged seventy-four years; his widow still resides on the homestead in her sixty-eighth year. Mrs. Beam came to this county when but one year of age, and had

but meager opportunities for an education. She was married, November 4, 1858, to William Beam, a native of Knox County, Ohio, born February 19, 1823, and son of Isaac and Martha (Merritt) Beam, of German and Irish parentage. He was a prominent citizen of this county, being elected Commissioner in 1868. He purchased the farm on which Mrs. Beam now resides in 1865, and at his death was the owner of 285 acres, which has since been properly divided among his surviving children. He died September 10, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Beam had five children: William H., born August 25, 1859; Mary E., April 28, 1861; Anna B., May 16, 1863; Ida F., June 3, 1868; and Edward, May 22, 1870.

SEVERIN BECHLER, brewer, is a native of Bezirk, Baden, Germany, and son of Mathias and Katie (Schueble) Bechler, the former still residing in his native country in which the latter's death occurred in 1866. Severin Bechler emigrated to the United States when twenty-nine years of age, landing in New York City October 10, 1868; he soon after located in Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged six years as foreman of a brewery. In 1874, he removed to Delphos, remaining two years in the same occupation, and in 1876 to Upper Sandusky, where he is still extensively engaged in the brewing business. Mr. Bechler was married in Germany, November 28, 1866, to Theodora Massbrugger, and five children have been born to them—three living: Emma K., born at Dayton, February 18, 1869; Louis F., August 28, 1874; and Matilda L., born at Delphos, September 26, 1876. The deceased are Emily, born in Germany, November 26, 1867, died March 19, 1868; and Frank L., born at Dayton, March 6, 1871, died in same city September, 1873. Mr. Bechler is a substantial and industrious citizen and has acquired considerable property as a result of his labors.

BROOKS BEERY, son of George and Catharine (Cradlebaugh) Beery, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 19, 1820. "His father, George Beery, was born in Rockingham County, Va., in the year 1783, and emigrated to the almost unbroken wilderness of your county in the year 1800. He was the youngest of six brothers of his father's family, in the order here given: John, Isaac, Abraham, Jacob, Henry and George. There were two half brothers, Christopher and Joseph, all of whom were among the first and early settlers of Fairfield County. He came down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers in a flat-boat, and up the Hock-hocking to the falls, thence through the woods on foot to Lancaster, and remained over winter, clearing land for others by the acre. He returned to Virginia the next spring, and finally returned to Fairfield County, in the fall of the year 1801, and settled on the Raccoon Creek, near Bremen, clearing land and working for others, thus enabling him to enter eighty acres, which he did in the fall of the year, 1807. In 1809, he married and settled on this small tract of land, continuing to live thereon, and in the neighborhood of Bremen, until in the spring of 1832, when he moved to Little Raccoon, five miles east of Lancaster, where he died in the year 1856. John Beery, his oldest brother, came to the county in the year 1805, and the other brothers soon after, all settling upon and near the streams mentioned in Rush Creek and Berne Townships. They were a hardy, stout and industrious set of men, and did their full share of clearing and improving that part of the county. They are all dead, leaving families scattered all over the country. Their education being very limited, and their habits sober and industrious, were content with the occupation of farming, except my father, who was always far in advance of his neighbors in schools and public improvements. He took an active part in the construction of the canal from Carroll to Lancaster.

Also, in building the Zanesville & Marysville, and Hanner & Lancaster Turnpikes; was one of the Commissioners of the county, I think, in the year 1828, and assisted in locating and building the County Infirmary. In 1834, he laid out the town of Bremen, and, in the next year, in partnership with Mr. Hedges, commenced the business of selling goods, an occupation yet followed by several of his children, who received their first lessons under his supervision. In the war of 1812, he was pressed into the service with his team, and while Maj. Croghan was defending Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, with team and provisions he was camped at Fort Ball, now Tiffin, and within hearing of the guns of the fort. He was a personal friend and a great admirer of the Hon. T. Ewing, claiming that he had no superior as a lawyer and a statesman in the Union. Such was his admiration of this truly great man, that he called his tenth and youngest son Thomas Ewing. As a citizen he was public spirited; as a neighbor, kind and benevolent; as a father, strict in his requirements, yet tenderly devoted to his children. His wife was a Cradlebaugh, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, a German Reform minister, and a man of considerable influence in his day. He emigrated to Western Pennsylvania soon after the war closed, and in 1810 or 1811, to Fairfield County, when he soon afterward died. She was born in Washington County, Penn., in the year 1789, emigrated to Fairfield County in 1806 or 1807, and died in 1870. She was a woman of more than ordinary force of character, positive in her opinions, and free to express them; industrious and economical, loving right and hating wrong; prompt and practical in every duty, exercising a marked and controlling influence over her husband and family. A mother of the old type in every sense of the word. They had twelve children, nine of whom still survive: four are living here, one near Urbana, Ohio, and the balance in and near the family village of Bremen."* Brooks Beery, the subject proper of this sketch, was employed on the farm with his parents till twenty-seven years of age, obtaining only a common school education. He subsequently engaged three years in mercantile pursuits at Bremen, Ohio, and was attended by fair success. In 1850, he came to Upper Sandusky and established a dry goods store in a frame building on the site now occupied by the Beery Block, where for thirty years he conducted an extensive and successful business, retiring in 1880. He is the principal owner of the Upper Sandusky Gas Works; owns a half interest in the Beery Block and also in the elevator located by the C. H. V. & T. R. R. For many years Mr. Beery has been regarded as one of the prime factors of the commercial and business interests of Upper Sandusky and is well known as one of its most enterprising and substantial citizens. He is a gentleman of broad and liberal views on all subjects, and is endowed with a large and valuable business experience. Mr. Beery was married September 4, 1856, to Miss Jeannette Sherman, their only child being Frank, who was born October 20, 1857. Mrs. Beery was born in New York, August, 1828, and is the daughter of Horace and Luceppa (Harris) Sherman.

HON. GEORGE W. BEERY. Conspicuous among the eminent and notable citizens who have resided and still grace this place with their presence, is Hon. George W. Beery, who is now President of one of the principal banks of Upper Sandusky. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio July 1, 1822. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to a point six miles east of Lancaster, in the same county, remaining there about five years. In the meantime his father had laid out the town of Bremen

*Extract from a letter written by G. W. Beery, Esq., to Hon T. O. Edwards, of Lancaster, Ohio.

and embarked in the dry goods business. Young Beery entered his father's store, and made himself useful and valuable as a clerk until the year 1841, when he availed himself of the advantages of a two years' schooling at the Greenfield Academy. In 1843, he commenced reading law, in the office, and under the instructions of Hon. John M. Creed, a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, and after two and a half years' study, he was admitted to the bar, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1845. He immediately formed a partnership with Charles Borland and opened a law office at Lancaster. In 1847, he removed to Upper Sandusky and at once took a leading position at the bar in this and adjoining counties, and was noted for his ability as an able and effective speaker. He continued the practice of law here until 1862, when he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue by President Lincoln, for the district in which he was located, and served with great credit to himself and the appointing power until the fall of 1865, when a change of administration, after the assassination of Lincoln, was not sufficient to palliate or alter his political opinions, and refusing to endorse Johnson's administration he gracefully gave way to a successor. After his official career, it was a matter of regret that he did not return to the law; and, although successful beyond the measure of most men in other pursuits, the law was undoubtedly his field of labor, and in it he would have contributed to the honor and usefulness of the profession, and gained an enviable state reputation. He was clear and logical, persuasive and earnest, and favored with all those rare and pleasing accomplishments, which are so effective and fascinating in a public speaker. Few men had these qualities to a higher degree, and his retirement from a profession which brought them in use was certainly a matter of regret. In 1850, when the prospect of a railway agitated our people, and its fate, apparently, hung upon the action of the county in voting an appropriation of \$50,000, and this made effective only by a vote of the people and a majority in its favor, Mr. Beery was the champion of the cause, and his able, forcible and convincing speeches in behalf of the measure at public meetings all along the line of the proposed road, from Salem, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Ind., are still matters of pleasurable reference, embalmed in the gratitude of those who still live and in that early day had the interest of Upper Sandusky and the county at heart. The fine thoroughfare, which a change of name has made the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, is a result of the movement, in which Mr. Beery took so conspicuous a part and rendered such valuable services. The opposition to this project was led by Hon. John Carey, a man of natural force and power, who saw in the road through Upper Sandusky a contingent detriment to the new town he had laid out in the northwestern part of the county, which still bears his name. The principal objection to the then new road was the enormous taxes it would inflict, and so high ran the opposition, and so earnest the interest in its behalf, that political parties dissolved and found their level in local bearings. The high standing of the Hon. John Carey, the fact that he was one of the first settlers of the territory now known as Wyandot County, and these qualities fortified with a disposition not to brook opposition, which heretofore had given him the name of "Old Invincible," was so impressive upon the minds of the people that they looked with foreboding upon any project that did not meet his pleasure, and when his protest took the prominence of a public discussion against an enterprise, without which but little could be expected of our then new town, there was a good deal of despondency, as no one seemed willing to tilt a lance with the old hero of the Tymochtee. Mr. Carey was

earnest and aggressive and threw all his old-time vigor and dash into the opposition. For a time he seemed to have everything his own way, and his challenge for debate upon the stump went unheeded, until Mr. Beery (then but a short time in the county), finding that none of the older citizens would measure arms with Carey, took up the gauntlet in defense of the new railroad. Five appointments were made for joint discussions, only two of which Carey attended. He found in the young attorney a resistance he could not encompass, and from that hour the star of Carey and his opposition to the road commenced to wane. So thoroughly did Mr. Beery, in his able and effective manner, demolish the appeals and presentments of the old hero, that he soon retired from the stump, leaving Mr. Beery the field in triumph. This caused an encouraging turn in favor of the proposed road; it instituted hope and energy, and our people were lavish in their praise of the young attorney who had wrought this favorable and unexpected change. The effective canvass in Wyandot County made by Mr. Beery attracted wide attention, and as above mentioned, he was pressed into service to publicly present the interests of the road along its line from Salem, Ohio, to Ft. Wayne, Ind. In giving a biographical sketch of this useful and prominent man, it would not be complete without adding that to him, more than to any other, is due the credit of establishing through our county the magnificent thoroughfare that has brought growth and prosperity to the town of Upper Sandusky. Without his able assistance at the time, the road would never have stretched its way from sea to Lake over the line then proposed, and to our subject is truly due the merit of being the champion of our first railway. Mr. Beery also took a prominent part in securing the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, its rights of way and franchises. He represented before the Boards of Trade of Columbus and Toledo the interests of the proposed air-line route against John C. Lee, who favored its construction through Marysville, Kenton, Bowling Green, etc. He labored earnestly, making speeches all along the line. In all the public enterprises that were intended to benefit or enrich the community or county Mr. Beery has taken an active part, and no man has done as much to advance the interests of Upper Sandusky and Wyandot County as he. He is an earnest advocate of protection and in every respect he has labored to maintain home industries. In the spring of 1867, Mr. Beery organized the Wyandot County Bank, and has served as its President ever since. Aside from this position he has dealt largely in real estate, more, perhaps, than any other citizen in the county, and has reaped the reward of good judgment and fair dealing; and it may be said of him in this connection that his sales and purchases were always upon a basis of fairness, in which all the parties were equally benefited. It was in the rise of real estate, or the enhancement of values in other respects, that Mr. Beery made this pursuit a profitable business. He owns a valuable farm of 220 acres in Crane and Richland Townships, and for the last six years has been engaged in rearing Durham cattle, which he regularly exhibits at the annual fairs. He, with Judge Renick organized the County Agricultural Society, which has since become a permanent and prosperous institution. In 1881, he became a partner in the Stevenson Machine Works and still retains an interest in that industry. He owns a fine residence on Eighth street and five acres of land adjoining. Mr. Beery was married in October, 1845, to Miss Ann J. McDonald, daughter of Walter McDonald, for many years a leading manufacturer of Lancaster, Ohio. Mrs. Beery was born in Lancaster, Ohio in September, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Beery have reared four children, three daughters and one son, viz.:

Julia C., wife of Capt. E. A. Gordon; Ida, wife of W. G. Holdridge; Emma, wife of H. R. Henderson, and George W., Jr., Assistant Cashier of the Wyandot County Bank. In political sentiment, Mr. Beery was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he united himself with it and took an active part in all the campaigns till 1880, being its principal and favorite advocate upon the stump. His pleasing and effective style of oratory attracted considerable attention, and his efforts in this direction were not confined to his own county. While forcible and argumentative, he inclined to the humorous, adorning and clinching his well-rounded periods with irresistible comparisons. While Mr. Beery was an active and zealous partisan, he was never bitter or uncouth, and his feelings for a friend never investigated political identity, and many of his warmest friends and personal admirers were in the opposite party. He was always a man of strong convictions, and his political opinions of years ago no doubt took their zeal from the fact that he was ardently opposed to slavery; and since this great question of public policy has been settled, he has given to party movements but little of his care or attention. Mr. Beery is yet endowed with the blessings of health, a vigorous constitution, and is rarely absent from his place of business. He is a gentleman peculiar somewhat in his ways, and those not thoroughly acquainted are inclined to esteem him distant and unapproachable, elements which have no place whatever in his nature. He has a heart full of sympathy for every appeal that comes from the right direction, a welcome for everything meritorious, and no one takes greater delight in reflecting sunshine over a neighborly communion, in which he brings in play a rare and pleasing conversational power for which this eminent citizen is so noted and admired.

FRANK BEERY, of the firm of S. F. Beery & Co., dry goods merchants, was born in Upper Sandusky October 20, 1857. He is the only son of Brooks and Jeannette (Sherman) Beery, and has always resided in his native city, obtaining a good education in its public schools. He finished his studies at the Wesleyan University of Delaware in 1878, and succeeded his father in the dry goods business, which the former established in 1850. The firm of S. F. Beery & Co. was established in 1879, and is composed of enterprising young men with large business capacity and experience. Their spacious room in the Beery Block enables them to display their large stock, valued at \$20,000, and comprising a full line of dry goods, carpets, and everything to be found in a city establishment of this kind. The genial manners and fair dealing of the respective members of this firm have won for it an extensive patronage. Mr. Beery is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias of Upper Sandusky, and was initiated in November, 1883.

ISAAC H. BEERY, deceased, was born in Bremen, Fairfield County, Ohio, February 19, 1820. He is a son of George and Catharine (Cradlebaugh) Beery, and resided in the village of his nativity till twelve years of age, when he moved with his parents to a farm in Bern Township, where the family of eight sons and two daughters were reared. He was there employed in agricultural pursuits till his twenty-third year, when he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, John Ashbaugh, in the mercantile trade in Bremen in 1843. Here he obtained his first commercial lessons which he utilized to such good advantage in after years, and here he continued his mercantile pursuits till 1850, his brother, Brooks Beery, having been admitted to the firm in 1847. In 1850, the two brothers came to the then new town of Upper Sandusky, and in September of that year erected a frame business room on the site now occupied by the Beery Block, and

opened a general store under the firm name of I. H. & B. Beery. The establishment was well founded and managed, and at once grew into a popularity that it has ever since sustained. It soon became one of the most thoroughly-stocked dry goods houses in the county, and for thirty years it stood the test of time with undiminished prosperity. Afterward the frame building gave place to the substantial brick structure which now occupies its site, and besides this, the grain elevator, the handsome residences and many other buildings erected by them in their resident town, mark the steps of their prosperity and the spirit of their enterprise. The partnership of Mr. Beery and his brother continued its existence until 1880, from which time to the date of his death, March 21, 1884, he was not actively engaged. In 1876, he became a stockholder in the Wyandot County Bank, to which his chief business interests at the time of his demise were attached. He was a thorough, energetic business man of the strictest integrity, and has ever been one of the foremost of the citizens of his community in building up its varied interests, amid all his trials and efforts "wearing the white flower of a blameless life." Mr. Beery was married, September, 1852, to Miss Leefe Fowler, daughter of Dr. Stephen Fowler, and four children were born to them—S. Fowler, Leefe, I. Foster and Minnie. All of these are living, but Fowler, whose death occurred October 15, 1883.

THOMAS E. BEERY, the youngest of a family of twelve children and the tenth son of George and Catharine (Cradlebaugh) Beery, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 6, 1835. In his youth, he enjoyed such school advantages as were offered by the country district schools. Attending school during the winter, and working upon the farm spring, summer and fall, but subsequently spent some time in the Lancaster High School and Otterbein University, abandoning his school life at the age of twenty. In 1855, he entered the mercantile trade in partnership with his brother Simon, at Bremen, a town laid out and named by his father. They carried a stock of general merchandise, and did a good business, continuing their operations till 1857, when our subject retired from the firm and removed to Upper Sandusky, when he entered into a partnership with his brother, Anthony Beery, in the dry goods trade, in which business he was engaged two years. Mr. Beery then disposed of his interest to his brother, Isaac Beery, and established himself in a hardware store, with G. T. McDonald, under the firm name of Beery & McDonald, continuing this business four years, withdrawing from the firm in 1863. He next engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in company with F. F. Fowler, E. R. Wood and A. W. Brinkerhoff, the firm being known as F. F. Fowler & Co. In 1865, this enterprise was abandoned, and the sale of the Brinkerhoff corn-husker was engaged in for the next three years with admirable results, after which Mr. Beery assisted in the incorporation of the Wyandot County Bank, and became one of its stock-holders, retaining his interest in this enterprise till 1869. He then engaged in the dry goods trade, in partnership with J. A. Maxwell, purchasing the store room of S. H. Hunt, and the stock of Hunt & Watson. To this they added the grain business, purchasing the warehouse of Straw & Myers in 1870, and continuing their operations till 1872-73, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Beery conducting the grain trade till about 1875. In 1876, in company with Samuel Walters and Jacob Agerter, he was awarded the contract for macadamizing the streets of Upper Sandusky, and in the spring of 1877 he again embarked in the dry goods business as sole proprietor of his establishment, but subsequently admitting S. H. White, who was afterward succeeded by

John W. Geiger. In 1882, Mr. Beery assisted in organizing the Strawboard Company, but disposed of his interest in that enterprise in 1883, and became a member of the Upper Sandusky Gaslight Company, with which he is at this date connected. He has been one of the most useful of Upper Sandusky's citizens, having been identified with most of its enterprises, and exerted a strong influence toward the promotion of its general interests. He is a man of excellent character, and is one of the first citizens of his community, from whatever standpoint he may be considered. Mr. Beery was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Universalist Church at Upper Sandusky, and is one of its most prominent members, having always contributed liberally to its support. He is also associated with the Knights of Honor, at present holding the chair of Past Director. He was married, October 23, 1855, to Emma E. Witt, who died in April, 1858. His marriage to Harriet A. Osborn occurred in 1859, and by this union three children were born, all now deceased. Two of these died in early infancy; Edwin L., born December 14, 1861, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 2, 1882. This son was a young man of most brilliant promise. He graduated in Upper Sandusky High School in 1879 and subsequently took a two years' course at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. At the time of his decease he was pursuing his studies at the Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was a young man of good judgment and more than ordinary intellectual ability, and these qualities combined with an innate culture and spotless character placed his prospects for a useful and eminent future in a most promising light. But alas for the hopes of youth that fall like the leaves in the autumn blast; in the midst of their sanguine beauty the shadow touched him and he was not.

PETER B. BEIDLER, attorney at law, Upper Sandusky, was born in Berks County, Penn., December 23, 1818. He is the son of Henry and Mary (Beihl) Beidler, early settlers of Eastern Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. They were the parents of nine children, five now living—Peter B., Anna E., Harriet, Charles and Lemuel. The deceased are Henry W., John, Franklin and James. From the date of their marriage in 1817, the parents resided near Reading, Penn. The mother died in 1857, aged about sixty years; the father died February 22, 1869, aged seventy-one years. Peter B. Beidler, the subject of this sketch, was educated principally in the common schools of Berks County, and at the age of twenty one engaged in teaching and surveying, continuing in this profession about two years. In 1842, he removed to this county (formerly Crawford), and was elected County Surveyor of Crawford County in 1843. He resigned this office and removed to this county in 1845, and was elected to the same office the same year. He was re-elected in the fall of 1848, his term of office expiring in 1851; he was engaged in the mercantile trade from 1851 to 1857, when he was again elected to the office of Surveyor, serving until March 4, 1859, when he resigned and was elected County Auditor, serving two terms. In April, 1864, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of Surveyor, and in the fall of the same year was elected Probate Judge, serving in this capacity nine consecutive years, his third term expiring in 1874. Mr. Beidler served as Mayor of Upper Sandusky during the years 1850-51, and was again elected to that office in the spring of 1875. In 1874, he was admitted to practice law and has devoted his attention to various vocations since 1877. He was married, January 8, 1846, to Martha J. McCutchen, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Watt) McCutchen. Joseph McCutchen came to this county in November, 1827, and was the founder of

McCutchensville, being well known as one of the early pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Beidler are the parents of three children, two living—Frank M., born March 2, 1847, and Mary E., born June 22, 1848. The deceased is Joseph H., born July 4, 1850; he died April 29, 1856. Mrs. Beidler was born October 14, 1824, in Pickaway County, Ohio. She came with her parents to this county in 1827, and has since resided here.

JOHN BENNER was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 19, 1827. He learned the cabinet trade in his native country, and emigrated to America in 1845, locating at Sandusky City till 1877, during which time he engaged at his trade and in agricultural pursuits. He purchased his present farm in 1877, and has since resided in this county, doing a good business in agriculture and stock-raising. He was married at Sandusky City November 16, 1851, to Mary M. Courhart, daughter of John P. and Mary (Fry) Courhart, natives of France, where Mrs. Benner was born June 2, 1828. Her parents emigrated to America in 1832 or 1833, settling in Pennsylvania. In 1834, they removed to Seneca County, where the father died in 1844; the mother died in Sandusky City in 1850. They had twelve children who removed from Pennsylvania with their parents by wagons. Mr. and Mrs. Benner had eleven children, eight still living, viz.: Catharine, born May 13, 1855; Charles J., May 14, 1857; Elizabeth, June 22, 1860; Louis A., June 23, 1863; Rosa V., October 31, 1864; Carolina, December 14, 1865; Mary A., August 18, 1867, and Frank P., March 29, 1869. The deceased are Caroline, Frank and Louis. Mr. Benner contributed about \$800 to the late war; he served as Infirmary Director of Erie County two years; as Township Trustee six years, and as a member of the School Board nine years. Himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, he being a Democrat in political faith. Margaret Benner, our subject's mother, emigrated to the United States in 1854, and resided with her son till her death, which occurred at Sandusky City November 12, 1877, in her seventy-eighth year.

FREDERICK BERG, of the firm of Von Stein & Berg, druggists and book-sellers, Upper Sandusky, was born in Mansfield, Richland County, February 11, 1851. He is the son of Conrad and Rachel (Von Stein) Berg, natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in 1850, settling in Mansfield, Ohio, where they resided till 1869, at which time they removed to Salem Township, this county, purchasing seventy acres of land, upon which they now reside. Frederick Berg, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Mansfield, and removed with his parents to this county, remaining with them upon the farm until 1873, when he engaged as clerk with his uncle, George P. Von Stein, of Cincinnati. He remained in Cincinnati until 1877, when he came to Upper Sandusky, and entered into a partnership with John H. Von Stein, in the drug business, which they have since successfully conducted. They keep a full stock of drugs, paints, oils, wall paper, stationery, fancy articles, etc., etc., carrying a stock \$5,000 to \$6,000 the year round. Mr. Berg was married September 18, 1877, to Elizabeth Ash, daughter of John Ash, Sr., formerly a prominent resident, and farmer of Mifflin Township. By this marriage, four children have been born, three living—Clara M., born June 10, 1878; Charley, born, December 12, 1879, and died June 24, 1880; Carl J., born July 10, 1881; and Arthur, born January 14, 1883. Mr. Berg is an energetic young business man. He is a member of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association; member of the Royal Arcanum; Vice President of the Mutual Aid Society; Treasurer of the Acme Lodge, P. O. S. of A., and a Democrat in politics. Himself and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.



William Walton

HON. CURTIS BERRY, Jr., for a number of years a prominent lawyer at the Wyandot County Bar, was born in Crawford Township, this county, April 19, 1831. He is a son of Curtis and Sally (Cavitt) Berry, of whom extended mention is made in the history of Crawford Township. Mr. Berry was reared on the homestead until of age, and enjoyed only the advantages of the common schools. After attaining his majority, he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, one term, after which, in the fall of 1852, he took a position in the office of the Treasurer of Seneca County. The following winter he taught school in Seneca County, returning to Wyandot County in the spring, and the next fall he was elected Clerk of the courts to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. C. Worth. He was re-elected in 1857, and again elected in 1860, serving in all seven years and four months. During the interim, between his first and second election to the above office, 1854-57, he was Chief Clerk in the office of the General Ticket Agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, at Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne. While serving as Clerk of the courts he read law under the instructions of Hon. Robert McKelly, and was admitted to the bar at Upper Sandusky, in 1858. He practiced his profession alone, until in 1865, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Hon. John Berry. The law firm of Berry & Berry soon took a prominent place at the bar of this, and surrounding counties, and were both recognized as able and worthy lawyers. In 1866, Mr. Berry, the subject of this notice, was elected to represent this district in the State Senate, and at the expiration of that term was again chosen to the same position. He rendered efficient service as a legislator, introducing at the session of 1869, and securing the passage amid great opposition of the Homestead Law, and also other measures of no less importance. He served as Vice President of the County Agricultural Society three years, and as Secretary five years. He was instrumental in organizing the County Pioneer Society, and was prominently connected with it during its existence. Mr. Berry has borne his part in all public improvements and enterprises of the county. In securing the Columbus & Toledo Railway, he took an active part, making the first speech in its favor at Marion, Ohio, and with Hon. George W. Beery at different points along the line of the road. He was married, May 1, 1860, to Miss Emma, daughter of Col. M. H. Kirby, by whom he had six children, of these five are living, viz.: Florence, Frederick, Anna, Louise and Fanny. Robert died at the age of two years. Mrs. Berry departed this life July 31, 1883.

HON. JOHN BERRY was born in this county April 26, 1833. He received a good education in the district schools, subsequently attending the Wesleyan University at Delaware. In 1855, he came to Upper Sandusky and began the study of law with Hon. Robert McKelly, afterward attending the Cincinnati Law School at which he graduated with honor in 1857. Being admitted to the bar in April of that year, he at once began the practice of his profession, which he continued with marked success till his death. In politics, Mr. Berry took very little interest; he was elected Mayor of Upper Sandusky in 1864; served as Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1872 was elected to Congress, being ranked among its most worthy and respected members. Mr. Berry was married, May 7, 1862, to Matilda L. Pierson, daughter of Christopher Y. and Delilah (Gross) Pierson, and two children were born to them, a son and daughter, the former dying in infancy; the latter is still living. Mr. Berry was a man of great promise and his death was deeply regretted by a host of friends.

ADOLPHUS BILLHARDT, M. D., is a native of Saxony, Germany, and was born January 30, 1833. He graduated at Leipsic, and emigrated to America in 1858. He came directly to this county, and located in Upper Sandusky, where he immediately began the practice of medicine, teaching school at intervals, and continued in this pursuit till June, 1861. He then enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after a short service as Hospital Steward was commissioned First Assistant Surgeon, soon after acting as Surgeon of the regiment. On July 22, 1864, he was captured at Atlanta, and sent first to Macon, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C., where he remained a prisoner three months. He was released in the following October, but being unable to join his regiment, he tendered his resignation in the following year, and returned home to resume the practice of his profession. In 1866, Mr. Billhardt opened a drug store, and since that date has devoted his attention chiefly to that business. In 1880, he erected his handsome building on the corner of Sandusky avenue and Johnson street, at a cost of \$30,000, and since its completion has been located therein. This structure is the finest in Upper Sandusky, to the appearance and business interests of which it is a most valuable addition. Mr. Billhardt has been largely identified with the business affairs of the city in which he resides, and is one of its most prominent citizens. He is one of the leading spirits of the German citizenship, and is recognized as one of its most honorable, energetic and enterprising factors. He holds the position of agent of the Adams Express Company, Director of the Wyandot Dirigent Saengerbund, and Weather Observer for the Fifth Congressional District. He served as Clerk of the Board of Education for six consecutive years; is Post Surgeon of the G. A. R., and a prominent member of the F. & A. M., being a member of the Blue Lodge and Secretary of the Chapter. Mr. Billhardt was married, August 30, 1860, to Rosalie Fistler, of Buffalo, and a native of Prussia, born April 27, 1843. Their children are Adolphus, born June 25, 1861; Emma, April 10, 1863; Edwin, July 3, 1865; Oscar, June 26, 1867; and Ida, February 17, 1874.

JOHN S. BOWERS, born April 4, 1825, is a son of Henry and Martha (Pool) Bowers, and a native of Richland County, Ohio. His parents were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, and early settlers of Richland County, having moved to that locality before their marriage, and when there were but three or four buildings in what is now the flourishing city of Mansfield. His father was a hatter by trade, but subsequently turned his attention to farming. He closed his earthly career January 1, 1874, his wife having preceded him about twelve years. John S. Bowers grew to manhood in his native county. He obtained a fair education in the district schools, and later engaged in farming on his father's land, and rented tracts till his twenty-fifth year. In 1849, he came to this county, and purchased fifty acres of his present farm in the spring of 1850. It was then covered with a dense growth of timber, which by long years of toil Mr. Bowers has succeeded in clearing away, now having one of the most pleasant, healthful and desirable locations in the township. He has added to his original purchase till he now owns 140 acres valued at \$80 to \$85 per acre. Mr. Bowers has always been quite successful in his farming pursuits; has dealt more or less in stock, and usually keeps good grades. He was married, April 25, 1850, to Mary Mower, who was born near Chambersburg, Penn., January 4, 1828, being a daughter of George and Mary (Crider) Mower, natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. Her

father dying first; her mother survived till January, 1883, in her ninety-second year, having retained her faculties to a remarkable degree. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have eight children—May, wife of Myron Case, of Eden Township; Lorena, wife of Elzie Carter, of Upper Sandusky; Londes M., a teacher, now pursuing his studies at the Normal School at Ada; Newton M., an extensive farmer in Dakota; Mattie, a teacher; Franz Sigel, Virgil and Floy, at home. Mrs. Bowers has established quite a profitable business in rearing fine blooded poultry, keeping some extra qualities of bronze turkeys, light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Leghorn chickens. She has already shipped large quantities of eggs to various parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Bowers is a strong adherent to Republican principles.

ISAAC N. BOWMAN, M. D. The subject of this sketch, a son of Thomas M. Bowman, was born in this county April 11, 1855. He grew to manhood on a farm, where he was more or less engaged till 1877. He was educated in the common schools, and as early as his sixteenth year commenced teaching, which profession he followed at intervals until his twenty-third year. In the fall of 1876, he entered Oberlin College, where he prosecuted his literary studies, teaching occasionally till 1878. In the autumn of the following year, 1879, Dr. Bowman began the study of medicine with Dr. R. N. McConnell, of Upper Sandusky, a prominent physician of the State, and during the winter of 1880-81 he attended lectures at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, graduating in 1882, with the second honors of the class. He at once formed a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. McConnell, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has since followed with signal success. Dr. Bowman is a genial gentleman of excellent character, and possesses the esteem of all those with whom he is associated.

CLINTON BOWSHER, the popular livery man, Upper Sandusky, was born in the above city March 4, 1847. He is the son of Robert and Ann (Clayton) Bowsher, natives of Ohio and of English parentage. They were married in Wyandot County, and reared a family of eleven children, all living at the present time. The mother died in 1877, aged fifty-five years. Clinton Bowsher was reared in Upper Sandusky, and has never resided out of this county. In the spring of 1866, at the age of eighteen, he started a hack line between Upper Sandusky and Tiffin, pursuing this occupation nine years. In 1876, he purchased a livery stock of D. S. Miller, of Columbus Grove, and removed the same to his present location, where he has since engaged in a general livery business. He has increased his stock, usually from twelve to fifteen horses and vehicles, and has the leading stable of the city. He was married, October 31, 1872, to Melissa Morgan, daughter of Joseph Morgan, of Upper Sandusky. They have one child—Bessie, born March 11, 1876. Mr. Bowsher is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics. He has a comfortable residence on Fifth street, and is also the owner of the livery building and grounds which it occupies.

JESSE BOWSHER (deceased), was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in August, 1812. He is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Harpster) Bowsher, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to this county when fifteen years of age, and settled in what is now Marseilles Township. He was married, January 5, 1833, to Elizabeth Clayton, and six children have been born to them, three now living—Russel B., Nelson and Mary, now the wife of Joseph Hutter, who was born November 7, 1824. The deceased are Minerva, Silas and Miles. The latter was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment O. N. G.,

having enlisted May 2, 1864. He was taken prisoner the following August and sent to Richmond, where he was paroled October 9, his death occurring October 14, at Annapolis, Md. His remains were brought home and interred in the Mission Cemetery. Mrs. Bowsher, the wife of our subject, was born in Fairfield County May 10, 1814. She came to this county at the age of nineteen, and was an active worker at the old mission farm at the time of the erection of the old stone Mission Church. Her death occurred January 29, 1849. Mr. Bowsher departed this life February 12, 1857.

WILLIAM E. BOWSHER, proprietor of grocery and provision store, North Sandusky avenue, was born near Bowsherville January 1, 1839, son of Henry and Margaret (Dickens) Bowsher. They removed to this county, (then Crawford), from Pickaway County in 1823, engaging in agricultural pursuits, and becoming the parents of fifteen children, six now living—Elizabeth, Mary E., Susannah, Elmeda, Sarah and William E. The father was one of the pioneers of the county, settling here while the Indians were more numerous than the whites. He was one of the victims of the terrible "milk sickness" epidemic of 1847, dying the 7th of August of that year. He was born in Pickaway County in 1803. His wife survived him three weeks, her death occurring September 3, 1847. They were married in 1825. William E. Bowsher, the subject of this sketch, after the death of his parents, spent some time in Allen County, but being disabled by disease, he returned to Upper Sandusky and attended the public schools, engaging in teaching at the age of eighteen. After several removals he located permanently at Upper Sandusky, and in 1864 was elected Township Clerk, serving three consecutive years. In partnership with his brother Anthony he opened a grocery store on the Bowsher Corner, and to that he has since devoted his attention, his brother having died in 1871. In the same year of his brother's death, Mr. Bowsher was elected Township Treasurer, and re-elected in 1872, and also elected Corporation Treasurer, serving in the former office three years, and in the latter two years. In 1874, he was elected Township Clerk, and in that capacity he is still serving. He is the owner of a two-story brick store room, which he has well filled with a stock of groceries and provisions. Mr. Bowsher has never married. In politics, he is a Democrat.

EWALD BRAUNS, deceased, was born in Werther, Westphalia, Prussia, May 25, 1832. He emigrated to America in 1850, and settled in New York, but after several subsequent removals located in 1854 in Upper Sandusky, where he resided till his death, at the age of forty-nine. His marriage to Miss Mary Ruff occurred December 25, 1856, and ten children crowned this union—five sons and five daughters. Mr. Brauns learned the trade of goldsmith in his native country, and on locating in this county opened a jeweler's shop in Upper Sandusky, continuing in this business during his entire life. Mr. Brauns was a man of generous impulses and possessed of social qualities of the highest order, being the life of any circle he chose to enter. He was a natural musician, and the citizens of Upper Sandusky are largely indebted to him for the fine instrumental bands which have been the pride of their city so many years. He was a member of the Wyandot Saengerbund, and an estimable citizen in every respect. He was City Councilman from the First Ward two terms, and was without a known enemy at the time of his death.

EDWARD A. BRAUNS, of the firm of Brauns Brothers, jewelers, in Upper Sandusky, was born September 24, 1857, son of Ewald and Mary (Ruff) Brauns. He was educated in the Upper Sandusky Schools, and after

finishing his education was engaged for some time in the dry goods stores of S. M. Worth and Henry Herman, beginning the watch-making trade in 1874. He remained at this work with his father six years, taking full charge of the store in 1880. By strict attention to business, he has largely increased the trade and thoroughly established his reputation as a business man. In May, 1883, a partnership was formed by admitting a second brother, Paul F. Brauns, into the firm, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of Brauns Brothers. They carry a full stock of clocks, watches, plated ware and general jewelry, and are doing an honorable and flourishing business. Edward A., our subject, was married in Upper Sandusky, December 25, 1878, to Maria Ford, daughter of William Ford, of New York., and two children have been born to them—Zoe M., born November 10, 1879, and William C., born December 13, 1881. Paul F. Brauns, the junior member of the firm, was the founder of Brauns' Orchestra, and is still its leader. In 1883, this company organized a brass band, consisting of eight members, entitled the "Little Six," and this band, under the leadership of T. B. Boyer, is becoming very popular. In 1883, at the Musical Tournaments of Findlay and Crestline, they were awarded the prizes over all their competitors.

A. W. BRINKERHOFF was born near Gettysburg, Penn., March 4, 1821. He is a son of Hezekiah Brinkerhoff, who was the son of Henry, who was the son of James, who was the son of Yoris (George in English) Brinkerhoff, from whom sprang all the Brinkerhoffs in Western New York, Adams County, Penn., and Ohio, and who moved from Bergen County, N. J., to Adams (then York) County, Penn., in 1771. His—A. W. Brinkerhoff's—father was born in 1791. His mother, Jane Kerr, was born near Gettysburg, Penn., in 1796. They were married in Adams County, Penn., in January, 1816, and resided there till 1826, when they moved to Baltimore, Md., where he kept "tavern" two years, after which time he returned to the place of his birth. In 1834, he moved to Seneca County, Ohio, arriving at Upper Sandusky May 31, having been nineteen days on the road, traveling by wagon. At Upper Sandusky, they spent the night at the old "Walker Tavern," kept by an Indian. On the day following, they went to McCutchenville, reaching their objective point at noon. Mr. Brinkerhoff purchased of Isaac Beery, of Fairfield County, Ohio, eighty acres in Section 22, Seneca Township, Seneca County, in the Sandusky Bend, where he began, August 5, to clear a site for a dwelling. He erected a log house there, two stories, 18x30, in which the family moved November 24. He paid for this forest farm \$2.50 per acre, and the following year bought thirty-five acres, paying \$350. Five years after the first purchase, he bought sixty-two and one-half acres, for which he paid \$960, this latter containing some cleared land. In 1844, he declined an offer of \$37 per acre for the whole tract. He resided on this farm till his death, October 1, 1847, after an illness of six days, his eldest daughter, Mary A., wife of Elias Eyler, having died four or five days previous. Mrs. Brinkerhoff died very suddenly at the old homestead February 3, 1867. Their children were Mary A., born in 1817, died September 25, 1847; James H., born March 7, 1819; Alex W., March 4, 1821; Eleanor H., born in 1823, married Samuel Grelle, and died in 1881; Sarah J., born in 1826, married J. B. Wilson, and now resides in Toledo; Catharine E., born in 1828, died in May, 1849; Nelson B., born in 1830, died in March, 1849; Nancy M., born in 1832, married George M. Brown, and resides in Toledo: all the foregoing children having been born in Adams County, Penn., except Sarah J., who was born in Bal-

timore, Md. John H. was born in 1835 in Ohio, and now resides in Wau-pun, Wis. He has been a member of the Legislature of that State, and is Postmaster of the city in which he resides, a position he has held twenty-three years. George F., born in 1837, is now a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio. Dr. Brinkerhoff was reared on the homestead, and was engaged in clearing land till twenty-one years of age. He attended the subscription schools of Pennsylvania, learning to "read, write and cipher to the rule of three." At the age of thirteen, he removed with his parents to Ohio, settled in the woods, and there remained till twenty-one without a superior as an axman. Then, with health impaired, he engaged with Holmes Durboraw, of McCutchenville, to learn the cabinet trade. Eighteen months later, his health failed entirely, and one year was spent in recuperating. He then engaged as clerk for James M. Chamberlin, a merchant at McCutchenville; spent part of the following winter visiting in Darke County, Ohio; spent the summer of 1845 as clerk for Mr. Chamberlin, and engaged in the fall of 1845 as teacher in a district school near McCutchenville. He was examined by J. D. Sears as to qualifications; was asked five questions, answered but two; obtained a six months' certificate, granted on general principles; taught four months' school, and succeeded admirably. During the term he boarded at home, and took instructions from his father, who was a good mathematician. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University April 14, 1846, but was compelled to abandon his studies sixty days after, on account of ill-health. On the 3d of the following November, he began a four months' term of school at Sycamore, at \$17 per month, the usual wages being but \$15. He closed this term with credit, and secured the school for a second term, receiving his second certificate without re-examination, because of his creditable examination in securing the first. At the close of the Sycamore School, he entered the employ of Alex Campbell, in McCutchenville, as clerk, and remained two years, at \$12 per month, preferring this work to teaching. In May, 1848, he married Martha E. Hall, of Painesville, Ohio, with whom he became acquainted while teaching at Sycamore. In the following August, he had three successive attacks of bilious fever, and on recovering again engaged in his school work at Sycamore, during which time he and J. B. Wilson, a brother-in-law, purchased a stock of goods of Dr. L. L. Pease, of Sycamore, and continued there in the mercantile business until 1856, when he removed to Upper Sandusky, and engaged in selling his patented inventions. In 1863, he engaged with F. F. Fowler & Co., consisting of F. F. Fowler, T. E. Beery and E. R. Wood as members, as a joint partner, he and Mr. Beery retiring from the firm after two years of very unsatisfactory results. They then began the manufacture and sale of Dr. Brinkerhoff's patent corn-husker, and this proved a decided success. During his connection with F. F. Fowler & Co., his wife and second son died. About one year after the dissolution of the old firm, the firm of Brinkerhoff & Beery was sued by Fowler & Wicks, successors to Fowler & Co., asking for a judgment of \$30,000, as damages for fraudulent statements alleged to have been made at dissolution of partnership. At the urgent solicitation of Fowler & Wicks, Brinkerhoff & Beery consented to submit the case to Judge George E. Seney for trial, upon petition filed in court, and after three weeks' investigation, said Judge decided in favor of the latter firm, the former having to pay the costs. Fowler & Wicks made an assignment one year after dissolution of old firm, and Brinkerhoff & Beery were held on paper of Fowler & Co. for \$7,000, which they were enabled to pay out of receipts of the patent husker, accepting thereafter from Fowler & Wicks seventy per

cent of the amount in full for their claim against Fowler & Wicks. About the time of trial. November, 1867, Dr. Brinkerhoff and his family were poisoned by the use of butter, the Doctor being prostrated for nearly three years, with little hope of recovery. The great expense incident to this illness reduced him almost to penury, and during this time the firm of Brinkerhoff & Beery was mutually dissolved. After partial recovery, in 1870 he and his son, under the firm name of Brinkerhoff & Son, engaged in the sewing machine and organ business, adding queensware and cutlery in 1872. At that time they controlled the sale of several leading organs and sewing machines in the counties of Wyandot, Crawford, Seneca and Marion, and did an extensive and profitable business, their annual sales amounting to \$70,000. But from overwork, returning illness, the panic of 1873, and the shrinkage of value of goods, the firm was compelled to suspend business, owing a debt of \$16,000. Bankrupt in health and fortune, he determined to make one more effort to retrieve the losses sustained by sickness and business disasters. With poor health and crushed in finances, he again went to work on the road in efforts to cure piles. In this he succeeded beyond expectation, through the invention of instruments and remedies which enabled him to explore and examine the rectum and reach these maladies. After a practice of more than six years, the performance of more than 80,000 operations by himself, and the adoption of the system by many physicians in nearly all the States of the Union, he is again "upon his feet," weighing 275 pounds, his financial standing being no less satisfactory. His individual practice pays him \$30 to \$150 per day, cash receipts, this being but a part of his extensive business, now prosecuted in company with his sons. He is the patentee of five articles, surgical instruments and remedies for rectal treatment, and from these he receives a handsome income. The net receipts of their joint business from April 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884, aggregated \$22,000. This is not the result of college education, as Mr. Brinkerhoff has never even attended a common school, and has received only sixty days' instruction since he was twelve years of age. Inventive genius, application, pluck and general business ability are the elements of character that have tided him over the turbulent sea of business life. Dr. Brinkerhoff was married the second time at Gettysburg, Penn., December 21, 1865, to Miss Margaret Lott, daughter of Henry and Magdalene (Houghtelin) Lott, of Adams County, Penn. Her father died there August 3, 1883, aged eighty-nine years. Her mother died October 4, 1879, aged seventy-nine. Mrs. Brinkerhoff was born in Adams County, Penn., December 11, 1828. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, formerly of the United Presbyterian. Dr. Brinkerhoff is Congregational in sentiment, but in the absence of that denomination in his resident town he united with the Presbyterian society. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party; has held no office, always declining to be a candidate when asked. He is highly esteemed as a citizen in his resident town, Upper Sandusky, where he resides in an elegant residence on Eighth street. In another part of this work we present to our readers an excellent engraving of this distinguished citizen. He is now sixty-three years old, buoyant in spirits; has seen and felt much of the rough of life; has never yielded despairingly to misfortunes; looked ahead and pressed on, and says he would like to see 1900, but, like others, must quit when the Master calls. In connection with Philip Perdue, in 1856, he took out the first patent issued to a citizen of this county. Since then he has taken out over thirty more. Some, he says, good, others worthless. He believes in living to do, and not to weary or stop from failure—the rock on which so many stick.

MILFORD H. BRINKERHOFF, of the firm of A. W. Brinkerhoff & Son, was born in Tymochtee Township, this county, February 22, 1849; he is the son of A. W. and Martha E. Brinkerhoff, and was reared at Sycamore till seven years of age, when he removed with his parents to Upper Sandusky, obtained a high school education, and at the age of eighteen embarked in his present business, the sale of pianos, organs and sewing machines. The firm does an extensive business, having sold over 5,000 sewing machines, making a specialty of the "New Home." He was married, October 24, 1876, to Mary Kiskadden, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Williams) Kiskadden, early settlers of the county, now residents of Gilman, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff are the parents of three children—Harry A., born October 23, 1877; Grace M., born December 9, 1879; and Frank, born November 26, 1881. Mr. Brinkerhoff is a member of the Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM BROWN was born in this county December 22, 1842. He is a son of Abram and Frances (Coon) Brown, who came to this county in an early day, purchased land, and reared a family of eleven children, eight living—Henry, John, William, Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hester A. and Catharine. The mother died in August, 1870; the father in January, 1880. William, the subject of this sketch, was engaged at home till his twenty-first year. He became a member of the Ohio National Guard, and enlisted February 8, 1864, in Company K, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the regular service. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek, Fort McAllister, Jonesboro, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, also with Sherman on his march to the sea, receiving his discharge at the close of the war at Little Rock, Ark. On returning home, Mr. Brown worked at the carpenter's trade two years, and then farmed; rented land until 1878, when he purchased his present farm of eighty acres to which he has since added sixty acres more, the whole valued at \$75 per acre. He was married, March 3, 1870, to Harriet Paulin, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 22, 1850; her parents, John and Sarah (Candle) Paulin, came to this county in 1854, and still reside here. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have four children—Alvin E., born July 24, 1871; Bertha L., February 22, 1873; Alice, March 25, 1876; and Sarah M., June 4, 1880. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican; he is a member of the K. of H., G. A. R., and is well respected as a citizen in his community.

SOL B. BUCKLES, proprietor of Central Hotel, Upper Sandusky, was born in Wells County, Ind., November 19, 1858. He is the son of John H. and Harriet S. (Vorhes) Buckles, natives of Greene and Hamilton County, Ohio, respectively. They were the parents of six children, namely: Rhoda, Elizabeth, Francis, Jennie, Sol B., William T. and Charles; the latter is deceased. John H. Buckles, the father of our subject removed from Indiana to Upper Sandusky in 1880, and assumed control of the Central Hotel. In 1883, he was succeeded by his son, Sol B., and returned to Marion, Ind., taking charge of the Grand View Hotel of that place where he is still engaged. Mrs. Buckles is deceased, her death occurring at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 10, 1875. Sol B., our subject, was partially educated at Bluffton, Ind., where he resided till about thirteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Fort Wayne, completing his education in a commercial college of that city at the age of eighteen. In 1880, he removed to Upper Sandusky, and assisted his father in the management of the Central House, assuming full control in October, 1883. He has re-

paired and refitted the establishment, and made it one of the most pleasant stopping places in the city. Mr. Buckles was married at Upper Sandusky, April 18, 1883, to Miss Emma J. Snodgrass, daughter of William and Elizabeth Snodgrass, both now deceased. He is increasing his patronage, both transient and regular, and has a fair prospect for success in the business for which he is so thoroughly qualified. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Wyandot Lodge, No. 174, a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BUSER, farmer, was born in Canton Basel, Switzerland, July 30, 1827, to Jacob and Barbara (Buser) Buser, who emigrated to America in 1845, landing in New York June 1. They soon after settled in Little Sandusky, where they purchased 200 acres at the Government land sales, and where they resided until their decease. The mother died November 24, 1869; the father December 9, 1874. The former was born February, 1801, and the latter April 6, 1800. They were the parents of four children, three living—John, Barbara and Elizabeth. The former obtained a fair education in his native country, where he also learned the trade of silk weaving; but since his advent in this country he has devoted his entire attention to agriculture. He was married, October 20, 1855, to Christina Stief, a native of Baden, Germany, born September 13, 1833. They have three children living, viz.: Elizabeth, born November 11, 1856; Mary, September 6, 1858; Emma C., January 3, 1872. The deceased was Catharine, born December 27, 1859, died November 12, 1862. Mr. Buser has resided on his present farm since 1845. He has 136 acres, well improved, and in his dooryard stands a log cabin built by one Armstrong, an Indian chief. Mr. Buser served one year as School Director, and in politics is a Democrat.

DENNIS W. BYRON, M. D., is a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., and was born September 19, 1825. His father, John Byron, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America about the year 1807. His mother, Mary (Kerr) Byron was born in Pennsylvania where she grew to womanhood, her marriage to Mr. Byron occurring in Adams County, of that State about 1817. They became the parents of twelve children, all of whom attained their majority, and nine still living. Dr. Byron removed with his parents to Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1833, and three years later to Seneca County, where he was employed on a farm till he began his professional studies. He was educated in the public schools of Bucyrus and the district schools of Seneca County, abandoning his literary studies at the age of fifteen. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Fulton, of Bucyrus, where he remained eighteen months, entering the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1852, and graduating from that institution in 1855. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Vandalia, Ill., where he remained about two and one-half years, when he returned to Ohio and located about six miles north of Bucyrus. Two years later, May, 1857, he located in Upper Sandusky where he has since been established and where he has built up an extensive practice, being one of the leading physicians of the city. By a close attention to business he has obtained a fine property consisting of a handsome residence located on one of the most pleasant parts of Upper Sandusky. Since 1857, his entire attention has been devoted to his profession, his long and successful experience entitling him to a place in the front rank among his fellow-devotees at the shrine of Æsculapius. He is a citizen of excellent character and a zealous advocate of Republican principles. He holds the position of Examining Physician of the Knights of Honor, of which organization he has been five years a member, and with

which he has been officially connected four years. Dr. Byron was married at Melmore, Seneca County, February 21, 1852, to Mary A. Fitzsimmons, daughter of William and Anna (Holman) Fitzsimmons, and the children born to them are Galen F., William K., George D. and M. Myrtle—also two infants deceased.

WILLIAM K. BYRON, M. D., was born in Vandalia, Ill., January 19, 1855, son of Dennis W. and Mary A. (Fitzsimmons) Byron. He was educated in the Union Schools of Upper Sandusky, leaving off his studies at the age of thirteen to learn the printer's trade with Pietro Cuneo. He continued in this occupation seven years, working in various States, and began the reading of medicine with his father in 1875. He studied two years with his father and one year with his uncle, Dr. J. F. Fitzsimmons, of Bucyrus, and entered the Wooster University at Cleveland in 1876. He graduated February 28, 1879, and immediately began the practice of his profession in partnership with his father, meeting with remarkable success. He was married, September 4, 1879, to Kate M. Prinney, daughter of the late Horace L. and Sarah (Saltsman) Prinney, a prominent resident of Erie, Penn., who, although a Democrat, served as Justice of the Peace in a Republican township thirty consecutive years. Dr. and Mrs. Byron have one child—Stanley R. born June 3, 1881. Mrs. Byron was born May 1, 1855. The Doctor is the Examining Physician of the P. O. S. of A., and votes in the interest of Republicanism.

ROBERT CAREY, attorney at law, Upper Sandusky, was born in Ontario, Canada, February 17, 1845, son of Hugh and Margaret (Hamilton) Carey, both natives of Belfast, Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Carey is one of a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living—Mary, Archibald, John, Robert, Margaret, James and Hugh. His parents emigrated from Ireland to Prince Edward County, Canada, about 1832, and have since resided in that locality, the father now in his seventy-ninth, the mother in her seventy-fourth year. Robert Carey was educated at the Toronto Provincial Normal School, where he obtained a life certificate to teach in any school in the Province of Canada. He made teaching his profession while in Canada, beginning that work when about seventeen years of age, and continued in the same till 1873, when he removed to Upper Sandusky. He was employed as Superintendent of the Marseilles Schools one year, and the two following years had charge of the Union Schools of Upper Sandusky. Giving up his profession as teacher, he read law with D. W. Brooks, a prominent attorney of Detroit, Mich., and subsequently attended the Law Department of Ann Arbor University one year. From November, 1879, to May, 1880, he studied under the instructions of Judge Mott, when he was admitted to practice in all the courts. Since that time, Mr. Carey has devoted himself exclusively to his profession. He is at present one of the Board of Examiners of the city schools of Upper Sandusky, and a strong advocate of Republican principles; is the owner of 160 acres of land in Marseilles Township, and forty acres in Goshen Township, Hardin County, dealing somewhat in live stock, making a specialty of fine sheep and short-horn cattle. January 22, 1876, Mr. Carey was married to Emily A. Terry, daughter of Ethan and Barbara (Heckathorn) Terry, early settlers of this county, Mr. Terry being one of the three first Commissioners. Mr. and Mrs. Carey are the parents of three children—Robert H., John T. and Edward.

DARIUS D. CLAYTON, Probate Judge, was born in Pitt Township February 19, 1850. He is the son of John and Julia A. (Woolsey) Clay-

ton, natives of Ohio and New York, and of English parentage. The latter came to this county in 1818, and the former in 1830. They were the parents of eight children, five living—Jeremiah W., John V., Julia A., Amanda J. and Darius D. The subject of this sketch attended the village schools of Little Sandusky till the age of seventeen, when he commenced teaching. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in 1869, attending that institution one year, when he left Delaware to attend Oberlin College, where he continued to study for the next five years, graduating from that college in the class of 1876. Mr. Clayton continued to teach school each winter during his college course, thus obtaining money to pursue his studies, teaching in all thirteen terms of district school, and superintending the Union Schools of Upper Sandusky one year. He served two terms as a member of the County Board of School Examiners, and as a member of the Union School Board of Examiners of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, from 1878 till his resignation in 1883. He was married, at Oberlin, Ohio, August 27, 1877, to Ella J. Eastman, daughter of Alvin and Henrietta L. (Eastman) Eastman, residents of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Two children have been born to them—Gertrude L., born September 2, 1878, and Cora M., born July 29, 1880; Ella, their mother, was born near Oskaloosa, Iowa, November 18, 1853, and graduated from the classical course of Oberlin College, in the class of 1877. Mr. Clayton began the study of law under the instruction of D. D. Hare, of Upper Sandusky, in 1877, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio, November 17, 1878. In the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued till he assumed the duties of the office of Probate Judge February 12, 1883. He has discharged his duties in his official capacity with justice and ability, and has the esteem which his impartial action so richly merits. He favors the Democratic policy of Government, and is, with Mrs. Clayton, a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES T. CLOSE, the youngest member of the Wyandot County bar, was born in Alexandria City, Va., October 27, 1856. His father, Col. James T. Close, migrated from New York State to the Old Dominion in 1850, and there married Anna E. Sherman, daughter of Elisha Sherman, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn. In 1861, Col. Close, a prominent resident of Alexandria City, a place of 12,000 inhabitants, with but thirty-two fellow-citizens voted *viva voce* against the ordinance of secession at polls guarded by Confederate soldiers; was a State Senator of the restored Government at Wheeling, which saved Western Virginia from the Confederacy; organized, equipped and commanded the only Union regiment in East Virginia, the Sixteenth Virginia Volunteers, and was United States Marshal for the Eastern District of that State. His devotion to the Union cause made him a marked man, and the rebel Government at Richmond offered \$10,000 for his capture, dead or alive. He died in 1869, while a member of the Virginia Legislature. Mr. Close's boyhood was passed in Alexandria, amid stirring war scenes indelibly imprinted upon his mind, and there received the rudiments of an academical education at private schools, which was finished at Gonzaga College (S. J.), Washington, D. C., and the Whitestown Seminary, Oneida County, N. Y. He began the study of law in 1874 with Judge Michael Thompson, a leading lawyer of the District of Columbia; attended lectures at the National Law University, concluding a three years' course in the office of David L. Smoot, of Alexandria, since Prosecuting Attorney of San Francisco, Cal. In 1877, admitted to the bar in Virginia and the District of Columbia, he began the practice of law

in the latter place. In 1878, he came to this county and opened a law office in Nevada, where he remained one year, and then formed a partnership with his old preceptor, Judge Thompson, in St. Louis, Mo. In 1880, he visited the South and studied the workings of the courts in Louisiana and Mississippi, and strongly contemplated locating in the city of Natchez, but stronger predilections for his adopted State and its grand institutions drew him back to this county. In September, 1880, he married an estimable young lady of Nevada, and during the winter of 1880-81 he was employed in the War Department at Washington, making an excellent record in the delicate work of digesting claims against the Government, and continued at the same time his law studies in the office of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Returning to Nevada upon a furlough, love for his profession caused him to resign his position in the War Department, and, in September, 1882, he formed a legal partnership with Senator M. H. Kirby at Upper Sandusky, and in 1883, upon the petition of his brother attorneys, he was appointed official stenographer of the county for a term of three years, with his office in the court house. Mr. Close is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Jeffersonian Democrat in politics, liberal-minded, a fine conversationalist, slight in stature, and in speech and accent suggestive of his Scotch-Irish blood. His practice steadily increasing, possessing an accurate knowledge of the law, energetic and devoted to his clients, his future promises to be a useful and successful one.

WILLIAM CONSTIEN was born in Lasfelda, Kingdom Hanover, Germany, October 19, 1838. He is a son of Adam and Frederika (Rimrott) Constien, who were also natives of Germany, and parents of six children, namely, Doretta, Charles, Henry, Julius, Theodore and William. The father died in 1844, but the mother is still living. William, the subject of this sketch, landed in New York, June 8, 1863, bringing with him his new-made wife, Amelia, to whom he was married in Germany April 5, 1863. They spent six weeks in New York, after which time they went to Lancaster, Penn., where Mr. Constien was engaged in the harness trade till March, 1871, when they removed to Upper Sandusky. After six years' work at his trade in the latter place, Mr. Constien purchased his present farm of twenty-two acres, where he has since been engaged chiefly in gardening. He cultivates all kind of table vegetables, small fruits, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., supplying hotels and city markets and doing an extensive business. His product the present year will perhaps reach \$800 in value, being constantly on the increase. Mrs. Constien's parents were Christian and Adelinde (Wurm) Benecke. They were natives and residents of Germany, and had seven children, namely, Adolph, Amelia, Albert, Otto, Bernhart, Eliza and Maria. The mother died in 1856, the father still living in his seventieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Constien have had nine children, namely: Theodore, born July 27, 1864; Otto, August 13, 1865; Emma, August 5, 1867; William, September 10, 1869; Albert, November 16, 1871; Adolph, March 1, 1874; Bernhart, December 22, 1877; Aivin, September 19, 1880; Oscar, May 14, 1882. Otto died September 24, 1870. Mr. Constien is an Independent in politics. He was a member of the Good Fellows, Seven Wise Men, Red Men, and K. of P., and is now, with Mrs. C., a member of the Lutheran Church.

MARTIN COURTAD was born in Alsace, France, June 16, 1819. His parents were John P. Courtad and Mary A. Frey, who emigrated to America in 1832. Martin Courtad resided with his parents in Seneca County, Ohio, till he became of age, and then went to Galena, Ill., where he graduated in

a high school. Finishing his education, he followed carpenter work for a time. In 1848, he came to Sandusky City, Ohio, and April 12, 1849, he was married to Eve Simonis, daughter of John and Mary Simonis, of Seneca County, Ohio. Mrs. Courtad was born April 1, 1832. After working for several years in Sandusky City, he and family went to the Lake Superior copper mines, where he followed his trade eighteen months. He then came to Seneca County, Ohio, bought a small farm, where he lived till 1861, when he sold out and came to Crane Township, and bought a farm of eighty acres valued at \$80 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Courtad are the parents of fourteen children, one deceased. They are as follows: Charles, born March 16, 1850; John Henry, April 28, 1852; Joseph L., born April 5, 1854; Magdalena, born May 11, 1856; George, born January 24, 1858; Anthony, born May 7, 1860; W. Frank, born December 19, 1861; Martin, born December 29, 1864; James, born January 20, 1866; Mary, born January 11, 1868; Margaret, born March 4, 1870; Michael, born September 29, 1871; Elizabeth K., born November 1, 1875; Albert, born January 6, 1878. Martin died July 26, 1881. Mr. Courtad has a fine farm, and is highly esteemed as a citizen. He and his family are strict adherents of the Catholic faith.

PETER COURTAD was born near Strasbourg, Alsace, France, October 20, 1811. He is a son of John Peter and Mary A. (Frey) Courtad, who emigrated to America in 1832, being sixty-three days on the ocean, and the ship landed at Baltimore. They located in Seneca County, Ohio. They removed to Iowa in 1841, where they resided until 1844, at which date they returned to Seneca County, Ohio, where the father died in 1848, aged sixty-three years; the mother died in Sandusky City about 1853, aged sixty-eight years. Peter Courtad removed to this county from Seneca in 1864, and settled on his present farm. He owns ninety-six acres near Upper Sandusky, valued at \$85 per acre—earned by hard labor. He was married in Seneca County, Ohio, January 20, 1840, to Catharine Simonis, four children resulting from this marriage, one deceased; they are Mary A., born January 23, 1842; Margaret, February 23, 1845; Lawrence, December 23, 1847, and Peter D., October 17, 1849; the latter deceased since September 15, 1873. The death of Mrs. Courtad occurred December 8, 1852, and Mr. Courtad was again married in Seneca County May, 1853, to Clementine Zircher, daughter of Ignatz and Mary M. (Lehman) Zircher, and nine children were born to this union, seven living—John, born January 4, 1855; Joseph A., March 14, 1857; Francis A., August 7, 1862; Elizabeth M., February 13, 1864—all born in Seneca County; August J., March 9, 1866; Martin J., March 14, 1868; Magdalene, February 6, 1872—born in Wyandot. John (an infant) and Louis are deceased. Mrs. Courtad was born in France December 30, 1829, and emigrated to America in 1838 with her parents, who settled in Shelby County, where the father died in 1868, the mother in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Courtad are members of the Roman Catholic Church, he being a Democrat politically.

DAVID CRAMER, dealer in stoves, tinware, etc., Upper Sandusky, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, May 22, 1839. He is the son of Frederick and Mary A. (Helterbrake) Cramer, natives of Maryland, and of English ancestry. He was educated in the district schools of Seneca County, and was engaged in farming until August, 1861. At that time he enlisted in the United States service, Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He participated in the battles of Green River and Pittsburg Landing, and was taken sick at Corinth, after which

he was confined six months in the hospitals of Evansville and Terre Haute, Ind. He rejoined his regiment in November, 1862, and was wounded in his right thigh in the battle of Murfreesboro December 31, 1862, being sent to the hospital at Nashville, and afterward to Cincinnati, where he was discharged March 17, 1863, on account of disability. He then returned to Upper Sandusky, and soon after opened an ice cream parlor and restaurant, which he conducted over four years. In 1868, he established himself permanently in the stove and tinware business in partnership with William McCormick. This connection existed two years, when Mr. Cramer purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor, and has since conducted the business as such. He carries a large stock of everything in his line, and makes a specialty of tin and slate roofing. Mr. Cramer was married, May 8, 1872, to Miss Jennie Hackadorn, daughter of S. J. and Margaret (Gray) Hackadorn, of Van Wert County. They have three children, namely, Howard L., born November 16, 1874; Maggie, born August 3, 1876; and Bonnie B., born January 25, 1880. Mrs. Cramer was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., October 8, 1853. Mr. Cramer is the owner of a valuable brick residence on Wyandot avenue, and all of his store room, which he occupies; is a member of the Knights of Honor, the G. A. R., and a Democrat in politics.

FRANCIS M. CRAMER, machinist, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 19, 1846; son of Frederick and Mary (Helderbrake) Cramer, natives of Maryland. Francis was partially educated in the schools of his native county, removing to Upper Sandusky with his parents at the age of fifteen, and finishing his studies in the schools of that place. He subsequently engaged as brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for a short period, and entered the Stevenson Machine Works as an apprentice in the fall of 1868. He is still employed by this company, and is one of their most faithful mechanics. By industry and economy, Mr. Cramer has provided a comfortable home on West Walker street, where he now resides. He was a non-commissioned officer of Company B, Ohio National Guards, in which he faithfully served five years, receiving his discharge in 1879. He was married, May 22, 1872, to Mary Graham, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Bowsher) Graham, of Upper Sandusky. They have two children living—Roy C., born July 6, 1876, and Earl D., born December 28, 1881. The deceased is Robert E., born December 5, 1873, died June 25, 1881. Mrs. Cramer was born in Crane Township October 19, 1851.

JAMES CRAWFORD is a native of Sycamore Township, this county, born April 15, 1836; son of James and Mary (Sparr) Crawford, the former a native of Orange County, Va., born in 1761, the latter of Fairfield County, Ohio, born November 20, 1802. Their children were Jacob V., James, William B., Peter L. and Emma E. They came to this county in 1833, and purchased eighty acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and in 1852 removed to Noble County, Ind., when he died April 19, 1854, and she in 1872. James Crawford was reared and educated in Sycamore Township, and began life for himself by daily labor at \$10 per month. He purchased his present farm, consisting of forty acres, in 1875, and devotes his attention to agriculture and the raising of blooded stock. He enlisted in the war May 2, 1864, and was on detached service in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, during his entire term spending most of his time at the Relay House, Maryland, as Post Commissary. He was discharged at Columbus September 2, 1864. Mr. Crawford was mar-

ried, September 3, 1857, to Susanna Brown, daughter of Abraham and Frances (Coon) Brown. They had four children, Louisa C., born March 29, 1864, being the only living. The deceased are: Emanuel E., born September 20, 1861, died April 30, 1862; William S., born September 20, 1866, died April 9, 1873; and an infant. Mrs. Crawford was born September 15, 1838, and died November 10, 1867. Mr. Crawford was married, December 24, 1868, to Eliza Fernbaugh, a native of Ashland County, Ohio, born July 31, 1835. Her parents were natives of Cumberland County, Penn., and York County, Penn., the father born February 13, 1810, the mother April 15, 1808. By this latter marriage three children were born—John S., born December 26, 1871; Sarah L., August 10, 1873; and Nettie M., March 28, 1870; the latter is deceased since April 4, 1873. In politics, Mr. Crawford is a Republican, and a member of the Church of God, of which he is also one of the Trustees. His father was a full cousin of the lamented Col. Crawford, who was burned at the stake by the Indians near Upper Sandusky.

MYER DANIELS, the popular clothier of the firm of Daniel Bros., was born in Cincinnati March 14, 1853. He is the son of Michael and Fannie (Goldsmith) Daniels, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America before their marriage. They were the parents of seven children, six now living. The father engaged in the boot and shoe business in an early day at Cincinnati, where he died in 1855. The mother still survives, now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, aged about sixty-eight years. Myer Daniels, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in the city of Cincinnati, receiving some instruction from a private tutor in Macon, Ga. While at the latter place, he engaged as clerk with Scheuermans Bros., dry goods merchants, and remained with this firm seven years. He subsequently engaged one year with his brother Cornelius, at Mt. Vernon, Ill.; three years with W. L. Yates, of Cleveland; three years again with his brother in Howell, Mich.; four months at Union City, Ind., after which he came to Upper Sandusky September 29, 1878, and in the following month established himself permanently in his present business, usually employing two clerks, and doing a flourishing business—the leading clothier of the city. Mr. Daniels is an energetic young business man, and a prominent member of the F. & A. M.

JACOB W. DAVIS, M. D., was born in Adams County, Ohio, April 15, 1853; son of John and Sarah (Wickerhorn) Davis, of English parentage. He assisted his father in agricultural pursuits, attending the public schools of his neighborhood until eighteen years of age, when he engaged as salesman in a mercantile establishment at Locust Grove, Ohio, remaining in that work two years. In the fall of 1873, he entered the West Geneva Commercial College of Logan County, graduating in 1874. He at once began the reading of medicine in the office of Dr. J. L. Wright, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, attending lectures at the Indianapolis Medical College, and graduating from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati February 20, 1876. He began the practice of his profession at Carey, this county, and remained in that locality one year. He located at Johnsville in October, 1877, where he continued his practice until February, 1881, when he removed to Upper Sandusky. In the latter place, he has established a good practice. Mr. Davis was married, June 5, 1877, to Laura A. Meckley, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Hosler) Meckley. She was born in Morrow County January 16, 1859. Mr. Davis' parents were both natives of Adams County, where they were married by Rev. Huston February 17, 1852. His mother died January 22, 1854, leaving an only child, our subject. His

father was again married, November 18, 1856, to Elizabeth Sharp, and eight children were born to them, seven living—Edwin S., Sarah B., Rhoda E., Mary A., William, Milton and Leonidas; an infant, unchristened, is deceased. Their home lay in the path of John Morgan's raid in 1863, and Dr. Davis, then a lad of ten years, while out plowing corn was approached by three rebels, who demanded his horse. Young Davis, not wishing to be interrupted, was about to proceed when his "Get up, Joe!" was responded to by the three rebels' leveling their revolvers upon him in a decidedly suggestive manner. Changing his mind with a "Whoa, Joe!" he permitted them to take the horse, and this, with two others, was never recovered. When the father returned home and found his horses gone, he was very indignant, and, taking his gun, followed them to his father's residence where he was approached by two of the raiders leading a valuable gray horse. On being asked why he had his gun, and told to go home, he leveled his piece upon them when they fled in great haste, leaving their horse; they soon returned in increased numbers, however, and Mr. Davis sought refuge in a corn-field near by; and as he fled from this field to the woods, several shots were fired at him, the whizzing of the bullets being distinctly heard. He passed through these woods just as the main rebel army moved along, being in such close proximity to the lines as to render it necessary to lie prostrate upon the wet ground while they passed, thereby saturating the loose powder, which he had hastily placed in his pockets when starting in pursuit of his property.

SILAS DEBOLT, one of the venerable pioneers of this county, was born in Masontown, Fayette Co., Penn., February 15, 1807. He is a son of George and Mary (Rider) DeBolt, both natives of the same county; the former born February 24, 1781, the latter in 1784 or 1785. His paternal ancestors were natives of France and Germany. His grandfather, Lawrence Rider, came to this country at the age of eighteen, his brother, Stoffe, coming with him. His grandfather, George DeBolt and brother Nicholas were both captured by the Pottawatomies in Pennsylvania. The latter was in his sixth year and never returned home. He became chief of the tribe and died September 28, 1828. The former, George D., was in his eighth year when captured and was sold to the Senecas and was held captive nine years. He was also afterward a soldier under Washington. He was in the battle in which Braddock was defeated, and was subsequently in the employ of the Government as a scout. George DeBolt, the father of our subject, moved from Pennsylvania to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1809, and resided there till about 1855, owning 200 acres of land. In 1855, he moved to Jay County, Ind., where he died October 1, 1868. His wife died in 1852. He was a prominent minister of the Old-School Baptist Church, and was the father of twelve children, six of whom are now living, namely: Silas; Belinda, widow of C. Skinner; Matilda, widow of William Skinner; Miranda, wife of A. Ashbrook; Hulda, wife of P. Rauk, Ogden, Utah; and Rezin A., of Trenton, Mo. The latter is now a prominent lawyer and Judge, and was formerly a Congressman. Silas DeBolt, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents until his twenty-third year, and learned the tanner's trade in Fairfield County. He came to this county in 1830 and located near Mexico, where he resided near forty years, eighteen of which were spent in the mercantile business. In 1868, he moved to his present farm of 260 acres, purchased at the land sales in 1845, and has since turned his attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits. In connection with his other occupations, Mr. DeBolt has studied the nature of and treated cancers for



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fifty-six years. He is in possession of an Indian remedy, known only to himself and family, and has never failed to cure cases of external cancers which were subjected to his treatment. He has cured hundreds of cases, three on his own person. His remedy is unknown to physicians. In taking care of his material interests, Mr. DeBolt has not overlooked the spiritual, having been engaged in the ministry of the Old School Baptist Church more or less since 1840. Mr. DeBolt was married July 6, 1827, to Elizabeth Parkison, a native of Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, born April 28, 1812, daughter of John and Sarah (Miller) Parkison, natives of Virginia, and of Scotch and German parentage. Her father was born July 19, 1783; her mother September 10, 1785. They moved to Perry County in 1800, Mr. Parkison's death occurring there about 1814. Mrs. Parkison was subsequently married to Thomas Strawn, and died November 7, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. DeBolt are the parents of twelve children, namely: Mary, born July 11, 1829; John P., April 10, 1831; George R., March 4, 1833; Sarah, March 5, 1835; Margaret, April 2, 1837; Elizabeth, August 27, 1839; Silas S., December 15, 1841; Rezin S., July 29, 1843; Miranda A., August 2, 1845; Nora F., October 11, 1847; William R., December 13, 1849; Emma P., March 14, 1854. Margaret, Emma, William and George are deceased. The latter was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, and died in prison at Danville, Va. Mr. DeBolt served in a rifle company eight years in Fairfield County, and was made Major in the militia in this county. He and Mrs. DeBolt are members of the Old-School Baptist Church. They are among the most worthy of the pioneers, and are highly esteemed as citizens.

JOHN DIRMEYER, son of John and Anna (Fleah) Dirmeyer, was born in Baden, Germany, August 24, 1837. His parents were also born in Baden, and had seven children—Annie, John, Andrew, Simon, Mary, Fred and William; Annie and Fred are deceased. The father died in 1872; the mother in 1848. John Dirmeyer emigrated to America in 1853, landing in May. He came to Upper Sandusky (after six weeks' stop on Staten Island), and resided there till 1863, when he moved to his present home. His farm contains ninety-six acres, and is in good condition. He was married, April 9, 1863, to Mary Frederick, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 9, 1837. She is a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Witmer) Frederick, natives of Baden, Germany, and Ohio. Her father came to America at the age of ten years; was married in Seneca County and reared a family of twelve children, six living, viz.: William, Letitia, Ann E., Julia, Matilda and Mary. The mother died in 1843, the father in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Dirmeyer have had four children—William F., born February 10, 1864; George A., March 4, 1867; Anna M., August 29, 1869, and John C., July 27, 1873. Mrs. Dirmeyer's father was once captured by the Indians, but made his escape. Mr. Dirmeyer is a Democrat, and a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mrs. Dirmeyer is a member of the Reformed Church. They are well respected in their vicinity.

CHRISTIAN ENGEL, retired groceryman, was born in Ostheim, Germany, April 17, 1823. He is the son of Christian G. and Maria E. (Streck) Engel, both of whom died in Germany, the former in December, 1872, aged seventy-three; the latter November 7, 1873, aged seventy years. They were the parents of six children, four living at present—Christian, John K., Johanna L. and Ernest. Christiana and Magdalena are deceased. Christian, our subject, emigrated with his brother John K. to America in 1849. After traveling over seventeen States, he located in Upper Sandusky

in 1853, and opened a barber-shop on the grounds now owned by Mrs. John Van Martyr. In 1856, he opened a grocery store and continued in this business until October 10, 1881, at which time he disposed of his stock to C. F. Veith and retired. He was married, August 24, 1854, to Anna M. Hipp, daughter of Frederick and Sabina (Beckbissinger) Hipp, and ten children have blessed their union, four living—Johanne L. (born April 1, 1855), Caroline S. (January 12, 1857), Rosa L. (March 6, 1859), and Annie M. (August 24, 1862). The deceased are five infants and Irena, born April 18, 1874, died October 31, 1877. Anna M., their mother, was born in Germany June 24, 1832. One year after, she emigrated to America with her parents, who are both now deceased; her father died December 1, 1856, aged sixty-three years; her mother survived till January 30, 1872, aged nearly seventy-six years.

JOHN K. ENGEL, retired merchant, is a native of Ostheim, Saxony, Germany, where he was born November 19, 1828. He is a son of Christian G. and Maria E. (Streck) Engel, a notice of whom is given in another sketch. John K. obtained a good education in "the fatherland," and emigrated to this country at twenty years of age. In 1849, he engaged as an employe in the bakery and confectionery trade with William Saunderson in Upper Sandusky. In 1854, he formed a partnership with his brother in the grocery and provision business, and two years later he purchased the latter's interest, re-selling it to his brother in 1858. He was engaged as clerk for A. G. Tribolet seven years, and from 1865 to 1877 conducted a grocery and provision store on his own account, retiring from business at the latter date. Mr. Engel was married, May 22, 1856, to Maria B. Retter, daughter of Frederick and Maria (Sturm) Retter, a native of Baden, Germany, born September 30, 1834. In 1852, she emigrated with her parents to this county, where they both died, the mother in June, 1868, aged sixty-five years; the father in November, 1881, in his eighty-first year. Mr. and Mrs. Engel have no children; their adopted daughter, Amanda B. Engel, was born in Germany March 7, 1861. Mr. Engel has been a member of the F. & A. M. since 1856, and is also associated with the I. O. O. F., and has filled all the subordinate offices. He is an independent voter. He is now enjoying the reward of his past labors. In 1872, in company with his wife, he paid a visit to his native home in Germany. He has been very successful in his business career, and in all his dealings has preserved a character worthy of the emulation of his fellow-merchants. He is one of the leading German citizens of the county, being noted for his interest in all public enterprises of importance.

WILLIAM FERNBAUGH was born in Ashland County, Ohio, December 21, 1835. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Brandt) Fernbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania who settled in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1847, subsequently removing to this county, where they purchased 120 acres of land, and reared a family of nine children. The father died in 1878; the mother resides with her daughter, Mrs. Crawford, in this township. Our subject enlisted October 18, 1862, in Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Robins, and participated in the battles of Bull Run 2d, Cross Keys, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Chancellorsville—taken prisoner, but paroled in a few days—siege of Atlanta, and all through the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman to the sea; participated in the grand review at Washington, and was discharged at Cleveland in July, 1865. He returned home, purchased eighty acres of land on which he resides, and was married, January 31, 1869, to Mary C. Tobias,

native of Pennsylvania, born May 11, 1845, daughter of Peter and Mary J. (Hale) Tobias. Their children are Harry T., born April 20, 1870; Laura, January 14, 1872; Elizabeth M., May 6, 1874. Laura is deceased; died January 30, 1872. Mr. Fernbaugh has been a farmer most of his days, and now values his land at \$80 per acre. Himself and family are members of the Church of God.

DAVID FRAZIER, groceryman and retired farmer, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 2, 1822; son of Jacob and Rebecca (Morris) Frazier, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. They were the parents of sixteen children, eight of whom are still living—Jacob, John, David, Joseph, William, George, Mary and Silas. David Frazier, our subject, was reared upon the farm, and attended the district schools, his only chance for an education. He remained upon the farm with his parents until sixteen years of age, and subsequently engaged in various callings until his marriage. This event took place August 8, 1844, taking as his wife Eliza A. Bolander, a resident of Pickaway County. They have but one child—Noah G., born March 31, 1857. Mrs. Frazier was born August 29, 1825. They removed to Seneca County and engaged in farming seven years, coming to Wyandot County in 1852, where he purchased eighty-four acres of land, afterward adding thirty more. He subsequently sold these respective lots at \$75 and \$50 per acre (they having cost him him \$10 and \$23 per acre respectively), and in 1879 purchased 127 acres of well-improved land of the estate of C. Y. Pierson, deceased, paying for the same \$80 per acre, the land lying within less than one mile west of Upper Sandusky. In 1876, Mr. Frazier abandoned the farm and removed to Upper Sandusky, where, with his son, he is doing an extensive business in the grocery, queensware and crockery trade, located on Sandusky avenue, between Walker and Finley streets. Mr. Frazier is the owner of valuable town property; his son, Noah G., now managing the grocery establishment on his own responsibility. In politics, he is a thorough Republican; himself and wife both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BARBARA FREDERICK, widow of Joseph Frederick, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 23, 1821. She is the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Miller) Miller, who emigrated to America in 1835, and settled in Seneca County, where they both died—the mother in 1864, aged seventy-five years; the father in 1866, at the same age. Their four children—Elizabeth, Margaret, Peter and Barbara—are all living. The latter, our subject, was fourteen years of age when her parents came to America. She was married, in Seneca County, Ohio, April 25, 1841, to Joseph Frederick, a native of Baden, Germany, born February 22, 1810. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1817, and located in Philadelphia, removing to this county two years later. Joseph Frederick settled in this county immediately after his marriage in 1841, while the Indians were still numerous, some of whom were employed by him as assistants; among these were Mrs. Stanzley, Nancy Wright Bigelow and others, all full-blood Indians. Mr. Frederick was an industrious and energetic citizen, and accumulated a large amount of property, which he left to his wife and five children at his death, which occurred September 14, 1869. Mrs. Frederick still resides on the old homestead, the old "Mission farm," near Upper Sandusky. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick were the parents of ten children, but five of whom are now living, viz., William H., Leutitia, Anna E., Julia and Matilda. The deceased are Adam, Christian, Daniel, Caroline and Catharine, twins.

GEORGE W. FREET, Treasurer Wyandot County, was born in Loudoun County, Va., February 22, 1835. He is the son of Henry D. and Lydia C. (Clice) Freet, of German ancestry and natives of Virginia. They were married in their native State, and came to Ohio in 1836, settling in this county, where he engaged in the blacksmithing trade till his decease. They were the parents of twelve children, our subject being the youngest. All attained their majority, but at present only four are living—Amanda A., Henry C., Lydia C. and George W. The latter was educated in the district schools of this county, and learned the blacksmithing trade of his brother, following this business till they removed to Upper Sandusky and began the manufacture of carriages and wagons, doing an extensive business. Mr. Freet was married, March 5, 1863, to Mary G. Hussy, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Plummer) Hussy. Six children were born to them, two only surviving: Ida A., born July 7, 1867; and Clara B., born November 18, 1877. The deceased are: an unchristened infant, Mary E., Lilla and Howard. In 1880, Mr. Freet was elected Treasurer of the county, and re-elected in 1882. Prior to his removal to Upper Sandusky, he served three years as Justice of the Peace in Tymochtee Township, and six years as Clerk of the same. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and K. of H.

JOSEPH E. GARFIELD, painter, is a native of Chittenden County, Vt., born October 14, 1832, son of Lewis B. and Catharine A. (Parks) Garfield, the former a cousin of the father of James A. Garfield, the martyr. They had six children—William H., Joseph E., Marced M., Lura A., Emma A. and Lydia M. They settled in this county in 1840, Mr. Garfield pursuing the occupation of millwright, being the inventor of the celebrated Garfield Turbine water-wheel. He died in 1843. Mrs. Garfield is still living, a resident of Iowa, in her seventy-sixth year. The subject of this sketch was given a common school education, and has devoted his entire life to the chair-making and painting trades, which he acquired from his uncle. He came to Upper Sandusky in 1849, and was married in the same city June 19, 1850, to Mary Little, daughter of David and Ann M. (Hoke) Little, a native of Canton, Ohio, born August 15, 1825. They had six children—Genevra S., born May 4, 1851; David E., May 5, 1853; Lewis B., January 19, 1856; Alexis W., February 4, 1859; Amanda M., February 26, 1862; William H., born April 24, 1865. The latter is deceased, his death having occurred April 24, 1865. September 19, 1861, Mr. Garfield enlisted as private in Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was taken prisoner at the battle of McDowell, Va., May 9, 1862, and after several months in the custody of the enemy at different places, he received his discharge by a special order through the influence of Gen. Garfield, January 9, 1863, on certificate of disability. He then returned home and resumed his former occupation. He is a member of the Knights of Labor and owns a comfortable home.

JOEL W. GIBSON, Ex-Probate Judge of Wyandot County, was born in this county (formerly Crawford) December 19, 1842. He is the son of James and Mary (Beam) Gibson, natives of Ohio and Maryland, and of Irish and English ancestry. They were married in Crawford County, in 1839, and were the parents of seven children, of whom five survive—Joel W., Delilah J., wife of William G. Slye, residents of Barton County, Mo.; Emma, wife of John Bowsher, residing in this county; Julia, the wife of Jacob C. Miller, of Barton County, Mo.; Cornelius, also a resident of this county. Louisa is deceased. The mother died in 1857; the father, James, is still living in his seventy-sixth year. Joel W. Gibson, the subject of

this sketch, was educated in the country schools, taking a six months' course of study in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864. August 21, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years, participating in several skirmishes in 1862 and 1863, being severely wounded in the right limb in the battle of Winchester, June 15, 1863, and falling into the hands of the rebels, where he was detained three months. The amputation of the wounded limb being found necessary, this operation was performed by Federal surgeons within the rebel lines at Taylor Hospital, Winchester, at which place he remained until it was captured by the Union forces. He was honorably discharged February 11, 1864. Mr. Gibson was married October 25, 1866, to Lucinda Condray, daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Hodges) Condray, five children being the result of their union, one surviving—Virgil H., born Nov. 20, 1868. The deceased are James R., Capatolia, Virginia and an infant. After Mr. Gibson's return from the war, he engaged in the stock trade in partnership with Franklin Slye until appointed Deputy Revenue Collector for Wyandot County, which position he held over two years. In 1869, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1872; and in 1873 to the office of Probate Judge, being re-elected in 1876, and again in 1879, his term of office expiring February 12, 1883. After retiring from office, Mr. Gibson formed a partnership for the practice of law with Robert McKelly, with whom he has since been engaged. He is a member of the K. of H., the Royal Arcanum, and affiliates with the Democratic party. He has served as Township and Corporation Clerk of the city of Upper Sandusky for five successive terms.

WILLIAM A. GIPSON, dealer in coal, ice, etc., was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 26, 1843; son of Lorenzo and Martha A. (Fenner) Gipson, natives of Vermont and Berks County, Penn., respectively. They were married in Richland County; parents of eight children, the living named as follows: William A., Matilda E., wife of Adam Stevens; Lucy A., wife of J. M. Craig; Alice, wife of William H. Cook; and Arlon F. The father was accidentally killed February 20, 1868, by the falling of a sawlog from a wagon; the mother is still residing in Upper Sandusky. William Gipson obtained a fair education in the schools of his native county, and removed with his parents to Upper Sandusky in 1860. He learned the cooper's trade with his father, and continued in this vocation till the beginning of the war; he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 24, 1862, and participated in the following engagements: Morefield, Winchester (where the entire regiment was captured, but exchanged after ninety days), Newmarket, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Ford, Second Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Strasburg, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, and the last at High Bridge, across Appomattox River, where the entire regiment was captured a second time, and sent to Camp Chase, receiving the news of Lincoln's assassination while en route, and detained on guard-duty over his body, in state at Columbus, Ohio. Besides the above-named battles, Mr. Gipson was engaged in several skirmishes, receiving an honorable discharge at Camp Chase June 12, 1865. On returning, he resumed his trade for a number of years, establishing his present business in coal, ice, cement, sewer tile, fire-brick, etc., in 1874 to 1880. He was married May 12, 1870, to Ada K. Beistle, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Hock) Beistle, and one child, Leora Blanche, born March 19, 1874, has resulted from their union. Mrs. Gipson is a native of Carlisle County, Penn., and was born August 9, 1848. Mr. Gipson is a member of

the F. & A. M., Knights Templar, also of the Knights of Honor, G. A. R. and English Lutheran Church. He served in the city council six years.

NICHOLAS F. GOETZ, son of George and Elizabeth Goetz, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 30, 1826. His parents both died in Germany prior to his emigration to America. He learned the baker's trade when a mere boy, and spent several years in traveling through his native country. He emigrated to America in 1849, and settled in Boston, Mass. He soon afterward removed to California, and engaged at his trade in Sacramento City, at \$125 per month. Meeting with losses by fire, he returned to Boston, and after his marriage removed to Upper Sandusky, purchasing the property on the corner of Sandusky avenue and Walker street, which he still owns and occupies as a grocery store and bakery. He has accumulated a handsome property, owning forty-three acres of land within the corporation of Upper Sandusky, where, in 1880, he erected a fine residence at a cost of \$3,000. He was married October 5, 1854, to Miss Magdalana Kanzler, of Boston. She was born in Wittenburg, Germany, September 20, 1830, and graduated from one of the best schools of her native country. Six children have resulted from this union—Katie D., born July 9, 1855; Matilda M., December 28, 1856; George V., July 28, 1858; Louise E., August 27, 1861; Minnie C., February 2, 1863; and Frederick N., May 27, 1865. Mr. Goetz has traveled extensively through the various provinces of Germany and Austria, and has crossed the American continent, visiting Panama, Cuba and many other points of interest. Mr. Goetz is quite popular among the citizens of this county, having served as Township Trustee and City Councilman several years, declining the candidacy for County Commissioner. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

CAPT. EDWIN A. GORDON, cashier of the Wyandot County Bank, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, October 4, 1843. He is the son of William C. and Rebecca (Wolcott) Gordon, natives of Ohio and New York. The father was born at Worthington, Ohio, June 19, 1819, the mother in New York in 1823. They were the parents of six children, all living. The mother died at Maquoketa, Iowa, in 1872. Edwin A. Gordon obtained a good common school education, and served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. From this occupation he enlisted in the late war September 2, 1861, as private in Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was soon after promoted to Sergeant, holding this position till April, 1862, when he was promoted to Sergeant Major of the regiment; December 29, 1863, he received his commission as Second Lieutenant Company I; in the following year, August 16, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and June 16, 1865, he was commissioned Captain of Company G. He was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, siege at Jackson, and others. The regiment spent the summer of 1862 at Memphis, and was subsequently engaged in a number of skirmishes, our subject receiving a severe wound in the head from a piece of shell in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and being confined six months at the Lawson Hospital at St. Louis as a result of his injuries. He rejoined his command at Vicksburg in July, 1863, and was sent to join the Army of the Cumberland. He was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, and, after the veteranization of his regiment, returned to the field, and participated in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, being again wounded August 3, 1864 in front of Atlanta, and sent to the hospital. He was absent from his regiment from August to April, during which time he was with the provision depart-

ment of Gen. Sherman's army on duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General under Col. Henry, of the Thirty fifth New Jersey. Capt. Gordon again joined his regiment at Raleigh and proceeded to Washington, participating in the grand review at that place, and thence by railroad to Parkersburg and by boat to Louisville, and from that point to Little Rock, where he was discharged August 14, 1865. Capt. Gordon was married, October 24, 1867, to Julia C. Beery, daughter of George W. and Ann (Joy) Beery, and two children have been born to them—Willie B., born August 2, 1868, and Anna J., born February 11, 1871. Capt. Gordon is a member of the G. A. R. (Post Commander in 1883 and 1884) and Knights of Honor, of which he is Reporter; is a member of the Universalist Church, a Republican in politics, and has served as cashier of the Wyandot County Bank over fifteen years.

JACOB GREEK, surveyor and engineer, was born in a portion of this county, once part of Hancock County, February 13, 1840. He is the son of George and Rebecca (Harrison) Greek, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. They were united in marriage in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1831, and resided in that locality five years, removing to Hancock County (now Wyandot) in 1836, where they still remain. They are the parents of thirteen children, eight still surviving. Jacob Greek, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools, closing his educational pursuits in the village school of Carey, Ohio. He enlisted in Company K, Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, March 28, 1862, to serve three years, and was engaged in the battles of Freeman's Ford, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and through the entire Atlanta campaign. He was sent to raise the siege, at Knoxville, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Mr. Greek was taken prisoner at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, and was immediately paroled and sent to West Chester, Penn., where he was detained till October of the same year, when he was ordered to join his command at Bridgeport, Ala. At the expiration of three years, he received his discharge at Goldsboro, N. C., April 6, 1865, and returned to his former home near Carey, and finished his education, teaching during the winter season, and attending school during the summer. He was married, December 31, 1868, to Miss Dora Cole, daughter of William and Anna (Shoup) Cole, residents of this county. They have three children—Ida L., born September 8, 1872; Charley A., born September 1, 1874; George G., born May 29, 1876. Mrs. Greek was born July 30, 1853. Mr. Greek was elected County Surveyor in October, 1874, and re-elected in 1877 and again in 1880. Politically, Mr. Greek is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and Royal Arcanum, being at present Deputy Grand Regent of the latter order, and having passed all the chairs in the K. of H., at present holding the office of Past Dictator.

HENRY GRUNDTISCH, of the firm of Ahlefeld & Grundtisch Bros., Union Carriage and Wagon Works, Upper Sandusky, was born January 21, 1840. He is a native of Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1860. He obtained a good education in Germany, and acquired his trade in that country. On coming to Ohio he first settled at Carey, this county, following his trade in that place till 1862, when he removed to Upper Sandusky, and soon after purchased from John Laux his outfit in the carriage and wagon works, continuing in the business four years. In 1865, Mr. Grundtisch sold his interest in the shop to Hale & Seider, whom he had admitted to the firm a few months previous, and engaged with them as an employe

for ten years. He subsequently engaged with F. Tripp two years, and, in 1877, the firm of Ahlefeld & Grundtisch Bros. was established. They are still doing business under the above name, and have an extensive patronage. Mr. Grundtisch was married, March 26, 1862, to Miss Fredericka Dilger and three children have been born to them—Jacob H., born July, 1863; Libbie K., November 4, 1865; and Elenora, February 12, 1876. Mr. Grundtisch is a member of the Union School Board, and a Trustee of the German Reform Church. He owns a share of the grounds on which his shops are located, and is highly respected as a citizen.

PETER GRUMMEL, one of the substantial farmers of this township, was born March 4, 1828. His parents, Adam and Susan (Yeoker) Grummel, came to America in 1854, and located in this county, one year later moving to Tiffin, where his father died May 10, 1870; his mother March 18, 1883, their only children being Frederick and Peter. The latter emigrated in 1847, and settled in Tiffin, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe trade seven years. He worked at his trade twelve years in Mexico, this county, farming some in connection. In 1848, he purchased forty acres, on which he resided twenty-two years, moving on his present farm of 150 acres in 1880, in which year he erected an elegant residence at a cost of \$2,000. Mr. Grummel was married, August 6, 1850, to Mary E. Bloom, who was born in Bavaria August 21, 1828. She is a daughter of Philip and Margaret (Von Blon) Bloom, her mother's ancestors being of high rank in their native country, taking an active part in the religious troubles between the German Reformers and Catholics in early times. Mr. and Mrs. Grummel have had ten children—Louis, born July 7, 1851; Frederick, March 1, 1853; Philip, November 12, 1854; Mary, October 8, 1856; John, January 10, 1858; Elizabeth, December 6, 1859; William, December 11, 1860; Louise, July 21, 1862; George, April 1, 1864; Reuben, September 28, 1866. Elizabeth, George and John are deceased, the dates of their deaths being January 25, 1860, May 14, 1864, and September 13, 1880. Mr. Grummel is a Democrat; served as Trustee; is a member of the Grange, and of the Reformed Church. The family is well respected in the community.

JONATHAN GUMP was born in Bedford County, Penn., November 28, 1823. He is the son of William and Sarah (Rolland) Gump, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. The former was born January 19, 1799, and died in 1839; the latter August 18, 1798, and died February 15, 1882. After several removals they settled permanently in Shelby, Ohio, where they resided until the father's death. They were the parents of nine children, five still living—Jonathan, David, Franklin, Henry and Margaret. Mary, Isaac, Rosanna and George are deceased. His father dying when his son Jonathan was a mere boy, the latter spent most of his time in assisting his mother in clearing the farm, and with her he remained until his marriage. At the age of twenty-one, he began to learn the gunsmith trade at Plymouth, Ohio, afterward engaging in that occupation in various places, and as fireman on the B. & O. and C., C., C. & I. R. R. until 1848, when he returned to Sandusky City, and was married, September 7, to Nancy J. Taylor; her parents were natives of Washington County, Penn., she having been reared by an uncle. They have six children—Sarah C., born June 28, 1849; Martha A., September 1, 1850; Charles W., born June 4, 1852; William B., November 2, 1853; Eliza J., October 14, 1855; and James P., February 3, 1860. After marriage, Mr. Gump resided some time in Mansfield and Plymouth, and removed to Upper Sandusky in 1850, where he worked three years at his trade, and then established a foundry in partner-

ship with Mr. Bowland; six months after, Mr. Bowland retired, and John Monger was admitted, this connection existing five years. He then closed out and resumed his old trade, which, in connection with his grocery store, he followed until 1878. Since that time he has devoted his entire attention to his trade. He owns a valuable residence on the corner of Crawford and Seventh streets; is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican in politics.

JOHN J. HAAS was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 21, 1832; son of Philip and Catharine E. (Soffel) Haas, who emigrated to America in 1856, settling in Tuscarawas County, where the mother died November 14, 1862, the father in August, 1869. Their children were Philip, Elizabeth, Peter, John J., Catharine and Phillipenia. John Haas emigrated to this country in 1850; worked in a tobacco factory, button factory, and as carriage driver in New York City till 1855; at the coopers' trade in Baltimore one year; at farming and milling in Tuscarawas County till 1863; in Coshoc-ton County fifteen years; and after several other moves came to this county in 1881, and purchased his present farm, consisting of ninety-five acres, valued at \$100 per acre. Mr. Haas was married in Tuscarawas County, April 19, 1861, to Caroline Buehl, daughter of Peter and Dora (Thronacher) Buehl, a native of Germany, born February 15, 1842, emigrating in 1852. They have three children—Mary E., January 18, 1862; Benjamin, January 6, 1872, and Annie S., June 23, 1875. Mr. Haas is a Republican, and with his wife a member of the Evangelical Church, to which he is a liberal contributor. He is very successful as a farmer, and at one time owned 160 acres in Tuscarawas County, and 100 near Gnadenhutten.

DANIEL HALE was born in Cumberland County, Penn., March 30, 1831, son of John and Elizabeth (Donor) Hale, natives of Cumberland and Lancaster Counties, Penn., who removed to this county in 1852. They had ten children, eight now living. The father was born July 5, 1803, died October 29, 1879; the mother was born September 13, 1804, died April 24, 1881. Daniel Hale resided with his parents till about 1854, and was educated in the common schools of his native county. He began life for himself by working for his father at 62½ cents per day, and afterward lived from rented lands till he purchased his present farm, 123 acres, now worth \$100 per acre. He usually markets from \$500 to \$700 worth of products, and is one of the model farmers of the locality. He was married January 5, 1854, to Catharine Kendig, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Bair) Kendig, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and of German parentage. Six children resulted from this marriage, viz., Alice J., Barbara E., Catharine J., George B., Annie M. and James R. Mrs. Hale was born in Cumberland County, Penn., June 21, 1830. Mr. Hale is a staunch Republican and a member of the Church of God, as are also his wife and children.

CAPT. GEORGE W. HALE, of the firm of White & Hale, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., March 25, 1833; son of John and Elizabeth (Donor) Hale, natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. They came to Ohio in 1852, and settled in Crane Township, this county, where they resided until the death of Mr. Hale, which occurred in 1878. Mrs. Hale survived her husband two years and died in 1880. At the time of their decease they were each in their seventy-sixth year. They were the parents of ten children, eight now living—Mary A., Daniel, George W., Samuel A. and Eliza J. (twins), David E., Henry B. and Margaret C. The deceased were John M. and Francis A. George W. Hale obtained a good education in the district schools of Pennsylvania; lived upon the farm till eighteen

years of age; served an apprenticeship at the wagon trade in Leesburg, Penn., and removed to Upper Sandusky in 1854, when twenty-one years of age. He pursued his occupation in the wagon business until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve as private three years. He was immediately promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and participated in the following battles: Knob Gap, Stone River and Chickamauga, being severely wounded in the latter engagement, a ball passing entirely through both limbs near the hips. As a result of this wound he was taken prisoner and held in captivity eighteen months, being exchanged in March, 1865. During his imprisonment at Columbia, S. C., he escaped three times, in company with a few other comrades, but each time was recaptured. Recovering from his injuries, he joined his regiment at Nashville and remained until his term of service expired. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant in February, 1863; to First Lieutenant in July, 1863; was commissioned Captain in the fall of 1864, and mustered out of service at Cleveland, Ohio, at the close of the war in June, 1865. Returning home, he engaged in the hardware trade in October, 1865, and continued in this business until 1878. Mr. Hale was married January 24, 1866, to Mary E. Sockman, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sockman, residents of Zanesville, Ohio. They have three children—Lizzie R., born February 24, 1867; Harry D., June 3, 1868, and Floy, born August 7, 1871. In 1878, Mr. Hale disposed of his stock of hardware to Isaac M. Kirby, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies till 1881. In 1883, he entered into the grain trade in partnership with S. H. White, and still continues in that business. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Grand Army of the Republic, of which latter order he is Adjutant.

GEORGE W. HALL, dealer in furniture, Upper Sandusky, was born in Little Sandusky, July 28, 1850; son of David and Catharine (Brewer) Hall, natives of New York, and of English and Hollandish descent. They were the parents of seven children—two living, namely: George W. and Clara. The deceased are Jane, Mary, Cornelius, Martin and Sarah. The father died about 1855, aged fifty years; the mother is still living at Little Sandusky, aged seventy-two years. George W. Hall, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of Little Sandusky, engaging as clerk at the age of fourteen, with Henry Simons, in whose employ he remained seven years. In June, 1872, Mr. Hall removed to Upper Sandusky, and engaged as clerk with Juvinal & Foucht, dealers in dry goods, remaining in their employ nearly three years. In 1875 he engaged with L. Bowman, in whose employ he remained until the accidental death of Mr. Bowman, May 18, 1881, when he became a partner in the establishment. The firm now carries a stock of \$6,000, and is doing a good business, being one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the county. Mr. Hall was married January 7, 1874, to Emma R. Bowman, daughter of Lawrence and Matilda (Burkett) Bowman, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of four children, namely: Nina E., born October 18, 1874; Jessie C., born August 14, 1878; Lawrence M., born December 21, 1879; Douglass L., born July 19, 1881. Mrs. Hall was born in Upper Sandusky, September 7, 1854. Mr. Hall is a member of the I. O. O. F., of which he is Warden and also Trustee. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and, with Mrs. Hall, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Martin V. B. Hall, an elder brother of our subject, was a member of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, enlisting early in the service, and engaging in many severe battles. He was killed in the battle of Iuka, Miss., in September, 1862.

NEIL HARDY, M. D., of Upper Sandusky, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 20, 1846, is a son of Alexander and Mary Hardy, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch ancestry. Dr. Hardy was educated at Wooster High School, Canaan and Smithville Academies and at the University at Wooster. In 1870, he began the study of medicine at Wooster, under the instructions of Prof. L. Firestone, M. D., and graduated from the medical department of Wooster University, at Cleveland, Ohio, February 27, 1873. He began the practice of medicine in Wayne County, soon after graduating, and continued the same for five years, removing to Upper Sandusky, where he has since resided. Dr. Hardy was married, July 10, 1873, to Irene Smalley, daughter of Mathias and Martha Smalley, of Ashland, Ohio. Mrs. Hardy completed a course of study at the Savannah Academy; shortly after her marriage she began the study of medicine, attending a course of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, winter of 1877 and again in 1880, at the close of which she graduated, and has since been actively engaged with her husband in the practice of their profession.

CURTIS B. HARE, second son of Levi and Jane (Berry) Hare, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, October 13, 1844. He removed to Crawford Township, this county, with his parents, and resided with them on the farm till his father's death, December 14, 1869. His mother's decease occurred ten years previous. He obtained a common education in the district school, and engaged in farm labor till March 17, 1864, when he enlisted in the Signal Corps, United States Army service, continuing in the same till August 25, 1865. Being honorably discharged at New Orleans, he returned to his farm in Crawford Township, finished his education, and engaged in a mercantile establishment at Carey, Ohio, continuing in this occupation two and one-half years. He then purchased Mr. Jackson's interest in the grocery store controlled by Smith & Jackson, and engaged in business with the leading partner, under the firm name of Smith & Hare. He remained in this connection one year, and removed to Upper Sandusky in 1870, remaining in the grocery trade until 1878. He then formed a partnership with R. A. McKelly, and embarked in the hardware business, this firm still existing and known as the firm of Hare & McKelly. They carry a full line of hardware and agricultural implements, and are doing a lively business. Mr. Hare was married October 23, 1872, to Miss Nettie J. Brown, daughter of Moses and Sabina (Farwell) Brown, natives of Jefferson County, N. Y. They have but two children living, namely, Ada C., born August 29, 1874, and Levi B., September 18, 1877. The deceased are Helen E. (died aged fourteen months), and two infants. Mr. Hare is a member of the Knights of Honor, and a staunch Democrat.

HON. DARIUS D. HARE, one of the leading lawyers of this county, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, January 9, 1843. His parents, Levi and Jane (Berry) Hare, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Mr. Hare was a pupil in the district schools during the period of his youth, and completed his studies at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1863, being then twenty years of age. In the same year he taught a four months' term of school, enlisting March 20, 1864, in the Signal Corps of the United States Army, in which service he continued till the close of the war. He was then detailed on special duty as clerk in the same service at the headquarters of Gen. Sheridan, at New Orleans, where he remained till discharged by special orders of the War Department, February 16, 1866. Returning home, Mr. Hare, in the following September, entered the law department of the University of Michigan, being admitted to the bar by the District

Court of this county in September, 1867. He immediately entered upon his practice at Carey, but removed to Upper Sandusky in May, 1868. In January, 1869, Mr. Hare formed a partnership with John and Curtis Berry, doing business under the firm name of Berry, Berry & Hare, till 1871, when he retired from that firm and entered into a partnership with Henry Maddux, this connection being dissolved by mutual consent two years later, since which time he has conducted his professional business independently, excepting that for a little over three years he was a partner of Hon. R. McKelly. In 1872, he was elected Mayor of Upper Sandusky, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876, he was appointed City Solicitor, serving in that capacity two years. In 1878, he was again elected Mayor, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. He served thirteen successive years as a member of the Board of School Examiners of this county, tendering his resignation in 1881. Mr. Hare has established an extensive and lucrative practice in his chosen profession, and is recognized as one of its leading exponents. He is alive to every interest of his resident city, and has done, perhaps, as much as any other citizen for its general improvement. He is a thorough, energetic business man, and for these qualities, as well as for those of a social nature, he is highly esteemed. Mr. Hare was married October 28, 1868, to Miss Elise Liddelle, daughter of William and Aldanah (Fisher) Liddelle, of Rochester, N. Y. She was born in Rochester, November 23, 1845, and was educated at the St. Mary's Seminary, Raleigh, N. C., where she graduated in 1865. Her parents both died during her childhood.

GEORGE HARPER was born in Northumberland County, Penn., December 18, 1810. His parents, Samuel and Catharine (Grimes) Harper, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively. His father was born in 1750, and emigrated to America in 1772. He enlisted in the Revolutionary war, and in the battle of Bunker Hill, received a gunshot wound in the left arm, breaking it below the elbow. On account of this disability he was discharged, and soon after settled in Northumberland County, Penn., having married Miss Catharine Grimes, in Chester County, Penn. In the fall of 1818, he moved to Ross County, Ohio, and March 1, 1821, to Sycamore Township, this county, where he died on the 3d of the following October. He was the first white settler in the above township, having moved there with a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters. He entered 160 acres on Section 18, where he resided till his death; also owning 160 acres in Section 6. Mrs. Harper lived on the homestead till 1834, and then moved to Sycamore Village, where she died in 1848, having reared all her children to maturity. George Harper, our subject proper, was reared to his eighteenth year on the farm with his parents, obtaining but a limited education. He then learned the carding and fulling trade, to which he devoted his attention for about eight years. In 1834 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in partnership with James L. Harper, in Mexico, where he was employed two years, then disposing of his interest in the establishment and resuming his former occupation, in which he continued till 1844. In 1845, Mr. Harper was elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected four consecutive terms, the last expiring in June, 1854. In 1855, he accepted a position as passenger conductor on the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, being thus employed five years. He assisted in incorporating the Harper, Ayres, Roberts & Co. Deposit Bank, being one of its stockholders and connected with its interests about four years. He subsequently engaged in the grocery and provision trade under the firm name of Harper & Beery, but soon after returned to agricultural pursuits, in which he was engaged

till he resumed the mercantile trade under the firm name of Harper, McCandlish & Co., with whom he was connected three years. In 1880, Mr. Harper was elected County Commissioner, and in 1883 was re-elected to the same office. He also served as an Infirmary Director two years, and was a member of the City Council eighteen months, resigning both these positions. He has always taken an active part in local politics, and in his long official career he has honorably acquitted himself as a gentleman, and faithfully served his constituents as an officer. He is, perhaps, the oldest settler now living in this county, was virtually its first Treasurer, and has in many ways been identified with its interests, his character under all circumstances, either as citizen or official, having been above reproach. Mr. Harper was married February 26, 1835, to Miss Lovina Griffith, and three children have blessed their union, namely: Mary A., born November 26, 1835; Hattie, born July 8, 1838, and William J., born October 18, 1841. Mary A. is deceased, having departed this life November 14, 1863.

LOVELL B. HARRIS, Vice President of the Wyandot County Bank, was born in Utica, N. Y., March 14, 1821. He is a son of Joseph and Eunice (Hines) Harris, who were natives of New Haven, Conn., and of Scotch parentage. They were the parents of seven children, the only living at the present date being our subject and Mary G., widow of Lawson Lambert. In 1837, Joseph Harris moved with his family from the State of New York to Delaware County, Ohio, and after a short time located at Middletown, where he died in 1844, his wife surviving till 1875, and passing away in her eighty-third year. She was an exemplary christian woman of exceptional qualities. Lovell B. Harris was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools, but abandoned both agricultural and literary pursuits at the age of eighteen, to engage in the mercantile business at Middletown, Delaware County, Ohio. He began business on his own responsibility with a borrowed capital of \$95, working against a strong opposition by the merchant James Haines, and a branch establishment from Marion known as the "checkered store," both of which he succeeded in driving from the place within eighteen months. After this extraordinary success, Mr. Harris soon disposed of his stock in trade at Middletown to A. D. Matthews, now of Marion, and removed to Mount Gilead where he formed a partnership with J. D. Rizor, with whom he continued business two years; he then withdrew from the firm, and in 1849, in company with thirty others, over whom Mr. Harris was Captain, went to California, where he remained one year. He then returned to Columbus, Ohio, where he resumed his former business in partnership with Francis C. Sessions, carrying on an extensive trade till 1857, dealing in dry goods and wool. Disposing of his interest to Mr. Sessions, Mr. Harris next removed to New York City, and entered the wholesale dry goods establishment of Hulbert & Vanvolkenburgh at a salary of \$600 per year. He remained a second year on a salary of \$1,500, refusing \$2,500 for a third year's work, and engaging with Hoffman & Bro., dealers in straw goods at a salary of \$3,333 per year. After three years' service with this firm, he was presented with \$1,000, and placed upon a salary of \$10,000 per year, refusing \$12,000 for a second year's service; he then formed a partnership with A. G. Williams and Col. Ward in the manufacture of straw goods, the firm being known as Williams, Harris & Co., and located at 372 Broadway, New York, being with one exception the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. After three years of successful operations in the straw goods business, Mr. Harris disposed of his interest in the New York House, and re-

moved to Upper Sandusky, where he has engaged in the banking business since 1875; he is a stock-holder and Vice President of the Wyandot County Bank, the First National Bank, of Fostoria, and formerly of the Crawford County Bank, of Bucyrus, being Vice President of the latter establishment five years, resigning in favor of Oliver Momsett in 1882; he is President of the Wyandot County Agricultural Society and Treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture, serving his second term. Though not a politician, Mr. Harris was a prominent candidate for Congressman against Judge Seney, of Tiffin, in 1882, and was nominated for State Senator in 1879; his sentiments politically are Republican and his record is ample evidence that he is one of the most able business men of the county.

HENRY HARMON, a leading farmer of this township, was born in this county November 22, 1832; he is a son of Jacob and Rhoda (Swift) Harmon, his father being a native of Virginia. Their children were Michael, Elizabeth and Henry. The mother of these children died when the latter was a mere child, and Mr. Harmon was subsequently married to Jerusha Dutcher, who died, leaving six children, namely: Mary, Samuel, Lovina, Sallie, John, Jacob. Mr. Harmon's third marriage was to Sarah (McDonald) Ada; he died January 15, 1882. Henry Harmon, the subject of this sketch resided with his parents till twenty-one; he then spent one year in Illinois, after which time he returned, and was employed in various ways till his twenty-fifth year, keeping a grocery store at Little Sandusky one year. Closing out his business, he farmed rented land till 1864, when he purchased 120 acres which he afterward sold, buying 120 acres more three years later. On this farm he resided eight years, dealing in stock and doing general farming; then moved to Upper Sandusky where he resided two years, in the meantime re-purchasing his first farm. In 1877, he bought 200 acres of his present farm, adding 200 more in 1879, the whole being one of the finest tracts in the county. In 1883, he erected a handsome brick residence at a cost of \$4,000. He was married February 5, 1857, to Susanna Bowen, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, February 7, 1833. Her parents, Joseph and Margaret (Harmon) Bowen, were natives of Virginia; her father died in 1832, but her mother is still living in her eighty-first year. They had nine children, namely: Harmon, Eli, Henry, Gideon, William, Margaret, Susanna, John and Nancy, the last two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon have three children—Franklin E., Lutie M., and Noah L. In politics, Mr. H. is a Republican. He began business a poor boy, but by his energy, pluck and business sagacity has acquired a fortune of most enviable rank. He is regarded as one of the most successful farmers of the township, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

JACOB P. HART, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Moore) Hart, was born in York County, Penn., November 7, 1826. His parents were of Quaker persuasion and of German and Irish descent. They were farmers and were married in Pennsylvania, where they also lived and died, the father October 6, 1839, the mother August, 1876. Their children were Sarah J., John M., Joseph K., Jacob P., Andrew, Robert and Elizabeth, the latter now the wife of David Stominger. Sarah J. and Robert are now deceased. Jacob P., the subject of this sketch, was reared by his grandfather from his eight to fifteenth year: he then worked four years for an uncle, after which time he started for Ohio, coming by rail to Chambersburg, on foot to Pittsburgh, by boat to Wellsville, and thence on foot to Bucyrus. In 1846, he purchased a threshing machine which he operated eighteen years, being en-

gaged in horse-droving in the meantime, continuing the latter business till 1877. He also farmed rented land seven years, purchasing his present farm of eighty acres in 1862. Since that date he was engaged six years in the walnut lumber business, but chiefly in farming and stock-raising, keeping good grades of cattle, exhibiting at the county fairs many years. Mr. Hart was married, January 29, 1852, to Mary E. Ross, who was born in Cumberland County, Penn., November 22, 1829. Her parents, John and Hettie (McWilliams) Ross, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and had four children, namely: Evaline, Mary E., Anna and Alexander M., the two latter deceased. Her father died in 1836, aged forty-nine; her mother at the same age in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have no children. Mr. Hart is a member of the Grange, a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. DANIEL HARTSOUGH was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 4, 1824. His parents were Isaac and Hettie (Sidle) Hartsough, natives of Frederick County, Md., and Montgomery County, Penn. They were married in the former locality about 1817, and removed to this county in 1851, the father dying in March 4, 1854; the mother in 1874, September 18. Capt. Hartsough is the only surviving member of this family. He resided with his parents in Seneca County from 1828 to 1851, and for a number of years engaged in teaching at intervals in that locality. He enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 20, 1861, and entered the war for three months' service, spending most of that time as Third Sergeant at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio; Camp Goddard, Zanesville, Ohio. He was afterward moved to Grafton, Va.; thence to Webster W. Va., and in August, 1861, enlisted for three years in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry as private, immediately receiving a commission as First Lieutenant. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, the skirmishes before Corinth, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and all the battles of the Atlanta Campaign, and the battle of Nashville December, 15, 16, 1864. In an action at Picket's Mills, Ga., May 22, 1864, Capt. Hartsough entered with thirty-six men and came out with but ten muskets. He was promoted to Captain, July 19, 1863, in command of Company A, serving until January 12, 1865, when he resigned at Huntsville, Ala., and returned home. Mr. Hartsough was married, February 22, 1865, to Eliza A. Ragan, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Duddleson) Ragan. She is a native of this county and was born February 22, 1840. They have one child—Fannie M., born May 10, 1867. Captain Hartsough is highly esteemed as a citizen, and is at present Senior Vice Commander of Robin's Post, No. 91, of Upper Sandusky.

WESLEY HEDGES, a prominent farmer and wool-grower, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, August 6, 1823. He is a son of Seaton E. and Harriet (Miller) Hedges, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and of English and Scotch ancestry respectively. They were the parents of fifteen children, nine attaining their majority, eight now living—Eliza M., Wesley, Tabitha B., Elizabeth, Samuel B., Mary E., Virginia and Fletcher. The father died in 1878, aged eighty-two years; the mother in 1853, aged fifty-one. Wesley Hedges, the subject of this sketch, had the advantages of the high schools of Springfield where he completed his studies at the age of twenty-one. He engaged in teaching during the winter seasons till 1845, when he came to the Sandusky plains and engaged with David Miller in farm labor at \$10 per month. He remained with Mr. Miller eight years; the second year at \$12 per month, and the third and succeeding years as a partner in

the stock business. In 1856, he took up his residence on his present farm where he remained till 1865, at which time he removed to Pittsburgh and engaged extensively in buying live stock for the slaughter houses of New York City. His annual sales for six successive years aggregated 400,000 head, and though his operations on the whole were attended with slight success, he met with some heavy losses. In 1871, he returned to Upper Sandusky, and in 1872, to his farm where he has since remained. He owns 935 acres of good land stocked with the best grades of horses, cattle and sheep. In 1876, Mr. Hedges lost the entire use of his lower limbs by paralysis, though he still has the full management of his farm and engages extensively in agriculture as well as stock-raising. His marriage to Rebecca Peters occurred January 1, 1856, Miss Peters being the daughter of Gideon and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Peters, of Fairfield County, and born October 15, 1835. They have seven children—Corrilla A., born November 4, 1856; Henry E., October 14, 1858; Harriet, February 14, 1861; Pearl W., April 6, 1864; Mary B., February 26, 1866; Lizzie G., May 16, 1868; Flora L., July 19, 1870. Mr. Hedges is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Republican sentiment politically. He is an acknowledged leader in the farming interests of this county, and in all his transactions has maintained a high reputation for his spirit of justice and integrity, his superior merit as a business man being no less marked in his qualities of citizenship.

JACOB HEHR was born in Wittemberg, Germany, December 19, 1819, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Klopfer) Hehr, natives of the same place. His father was a stone-cutter and farmer, and was born in 1796; his mother was born in 1798. They had four children—Mary, Catharine, Rachel and Jacob. Their mother died in 1858; their father in 1863. Jacob Hehr, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to America in 1854, and located in Bucyrus. In 1856, he came to Upper Sandusky, where he engaged six years in a distillery, after which he followed railroading eight years, purchasing his present farm of seventy-two acres in 1870, since which time he has engaged in farming. Mr. Hehr was married, November 6, 1856, to Christina Yeiter, who was born in Germany December 16, 1831. She is a daughter of John and Mary Yeiter, who were also natives of Germany, and reared eight children, namely: Mary, Dora, Catharine, David, Caroline, Christian and Rosa. Her father died in 1864, her mother in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Hehr have four children—John J. (born December 26, 1861), George J. (April 29, 1863), William (October 12, 1866), Emma (December 12, 1869). Mr. Hehr is a good farmer, and values his land at \$80 per acre. He is a Democrat; both he and Mrs. Hehr are members of the German Lutheran Church. In 1861, Mr. and Mrs. Hehr visited their native home in Germany, returning in 1862.

ROBERT A. HENDERSON, M. D., the oldest physician of Upper Sandusky, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 22, 1813. He is a son of John and Isabella (Russel) Henderson, the former born in Chester County, Penn., July 25, 1769, the latter January 1, 1770. They were married, October 1, 1789, nine children resulting from their union, of which our subject is the only surviving member. The mother died December 14, 1831; the father June 8, 1849. Robert A. Henderson received the usual training in the district schools, closing his studies in the high school of Allegheny at the age of eighteen. He immediately began the study of medicine at the above-named city, under the instruction of his brother, Ebenezer Henderson, in 1831, remaining two years, after which he continued his studies with Drs. Harmer and Wilson, each six months, at Cross

Creek Village and Hickory, both in Washington County, Penn. He began the practice of his profession at Clarkson, Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1833, remaining eighteen months, subsequently moving to Mt. Eaton, Wayne Co., Ohio, where he continued his practice till May, 1854. In 1852, he started for California, via the Isthmus of Darien, but was compelled to return after an interval of twenty-eight days at the latter place, on account of the loss of the steamer between San Juan and San Francisco. June 4, 1854, he removed to Upper Sandusky, continuing his profession till 1865, when he entered the Wooster Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in March, 1866. He was married, June 26, 1837, at Mt. Eaton, to Lucy A. Galbraith, daughter of James and Sarah (Vandover) Galbraith, natives of Ireland and Maryland respectively. They located in Wayne County about 1817, where the father died September 24, 1834, and the mother September 23, 1873; the latter, after her husband's decease, married Rev. Archibald Hanna, D. D., March 29, 1860. Dr. and Mrs. Henderson were the parents of six children, four still living—Sarah J. (born August 11, 1838), John W. (July 14, 1848), Edward A. (December 14, 1850), and Harry R. (October 19, 1853). The deceased are William H. (born December, 1841, and died April 19, 1843), Robert A. (born October 9, 1857, died February 6, 1858). Lucy A., the wife of our subject, was born July 19, 1818. Since he was twenty years of age, the Doctor has devoted his entire time to his profession. He is among the oldest practitioners in the county, and has amassed considerable property by his large and lucrative practice. He is a Republican in politics, and strong in the faith. His father, John Henderson, is said to have been a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Henderson is one of the leading physicians of this county, and by his strict reliability and thorough knowledge of his profession has won a richly-merited place in the confidence of its people. He is eminently popular, both as a physician and a citizen.

AVERY HENDERSON was born in Mt. Eaton, Ohio, December 14, 1850. He is a son of Dr. Robert A. and Lucy A. (Galbraith) Henderson, and was reared in Upper Sandusky where he enjoyed the advantages of the public schools. In 1869, he abandoned his studies and began an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, under John T. Grose. In 1873, he made a trip to California, combining business with pleasure, and returned the same year. In the spring of 1874, he opened an establishment in the stove, tinware and roofing trade, in which he continued about eight years. In 1881, Mr. Henderson was elected to the office of Clerk of Court in this county, beginning his duties in February, 1882. Although a Republican, Mr. Henderson received a majority of 400 votes over his opponent—the vote usually being about 800 in favor of Democracy. He was married September 16, 1875, to Emma S. Holmes, who was born in Carey, Ohio, March 22, 1855. She is a daughter of Dr. S. W. and Sarah (Ensminger) Holmes, who are now residents of Upper Sandusky. One child has blessed this union, namely, Luella, born May 22, 1877. Mr. Henderson was instrumental in organizing Company B, Kirby Light Guards, in January, 1875, serving as its Captain seven years. He was also elected Major of the Twelfth Regiment Ohio National Guards, serving in that capacity till the regiment was disbanded in 1880. In June, 1883, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment Ohio National Guards, and still retains that position. Mr. Henderson is held in high esteem, socially as well as officially, his character always having been such as to entitle him to the first position in the ranks of either sphere.

WILLIAM B. HITCHCOCK, the proprietor of the refreshment stand, corner of Sandusky avenue and Johnson street, was born in Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., March 4, 1828; son of John and Mary (Harsner) Hitchcock, both natives of the above county, and of English and German descent respectively. They had four children, three living—Elizabeth, Borden and William B. The deceased was Chloe, who died in Upper Sandusky, aged about thirty-five years. The parents removed from New York to this county in 1847 or 1848. The father died August 26, 1854, aged just sixty-eight years. The mother is still living, a resident of Upper Sandusky in her eighty-eighth year. Her husband, John Hitchcock, was a musician in the war of 1812. William B., our subject, was educated in the common schools of his native county, closing his school work by instructions from a private tutor at the age of fifteen. At sixteen, Mr. Hitchcock had the misfortune to lose his left leg, which almost cost him his life. He recovered, however, and subsequently engaged in teaching school for a number of years in various parts of this county until 1851, when he was elected Recorder, serving one term. He then attended Bacon's Commercial College at Cincinnati, securing a diploma and engaged in the boot and shoe business in 1855. He was afterward engaged in various branches of business until 1867, when he was appointed Postmaster of Upper Sandusky, serving two years, besides an unexpired term for Frederick Agerter. He was subsequently elected County Clerk, serving two terms; assisted in the erection of the Opera House in 1876, and was instrumental in the building of several other buildings, aggregating a cost of \$27,000. He has served as Councilman, as a member of the School Board, and has always been a liberal contributor to all benevolent purposes. In politics, Mr. Hitchcock is a Democrat; is opposed to sumptuary laws and unequal taxation in any form, and is in favor of a graded license system. In 1852, he was married at Endfield, N. Y., to Margaret Darragh, who died three years afterward. He was again married October 25, 1855, at Tipton, Iowa, to Lucy J. Boynton, daughter of Benjamin L. and Mary Boynton, and seven children were born to them, namely: Mary F., William B., Nettie, Eva E., Harriet, Benjamin F. and John L.; the latter is deceased, his death occurring February 26, 1883, at the age of twenty-six.

DANIEL HOFFMAN was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 14, 1824. His parents were John and Catharine (Berl) Hoffman, who both died in Germany. Of a family of thirteen, but two, Catharine and Daniel, are living. Daniel emigrated to this country in 1854; spent thirteen years in Albany, N. Y., and removed to this county in 1867. He purchased his present farm of sixty acres in 1871, cleared and improved it by buildings and otherwise and now values it at \$100 per acre. He has a fine brick dwelling, good frame barn, and rears the best bloods of stock. Mr. Hoffman was married in Albany, N. Y., to Mary Engel, May 11, 1855. She was born in Prussia November 12, 1821, emigrating to America in 1854. Her parents, Conrad and Catharine Engel, had eight children, Mrs. Hoffman being the only one living. Anna, a second daughter, came to America in 1864 and died in Pulaski County, Ind., July 11, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman had three children—Julia, wife of Jacob Wilmes, born February 8, 1859, and Michael, born June 13, 1860. The deceased was Caroline, born August 10, 1857, died January 24, 1859. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and his wife and daughter of the Catholic Church, he being a Democrat in matters political. They have a comfortable home and are well respected.

CASPAR HOHWALD, retired shoe-maker, was born in France, March 9, 1820, son of Jacob and Catharine (Wagoner) Hohwald; his parents emigrated to the United States in 1840, and located in Wayne County, Ohio, where his father died in 1844, aged sixty-three years; his mother died in De Kalb Co., Ind., August 25, 1850, aged seventy-one. Six children are still living—Henry J., Elizabeth, Julia A., Michael, Caspar and John; Magdalena is deceased. Our subject began the trade of shoe-maker at Wooster, Ohio, in 1840. In 1846, he removed to Upper Sandusky and continued his trade till 1865, at which time he abandoned the bench and removed to his farm, now consisting of 225 acres, where he has since resided. Mr. Hohwald was married at Wooster, Ohio, September, 1844, to Mary Brunnen, four children being born to them, two living—Henry, born September 8, 1847, Catharine, born May 11, 1851. The death of Mrs. Hohwald occurred in October, 1864, and Mr. Hohwald was again married November 18, 1865, to Catharine Meister, widow of H. L. Meister, born in Stark County, Ohio, October 16, 1835, daughter of Matthew and Hannah (Ansfaul) Ackerman. Her former husband was a soldier in the late war and died at Nashville, leaving three children fatherless—Louisa A., born December 13, 1859; John G., March 10, 1861; and Lizzie M., born July 7, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Hohwald are members of the German Lutheran Church, to the support of which they are liberal contributors. Mr. Hohwald is a "very independent voter, if a voter at all." His fine farm was almost wholly earned by "pounding pegs" on the shoe-maker's bench.

ALVIN M. HOUGH, of the firm of Hough Bros. and proprietor of the stove and tinware department, was born in Upper Sandusky, December 31, 1855. He is the eldest son of Milton B. and Margaret J. (Beistel) Hough, and was reared and educated in his native city. He served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade with Hale & Kirby three years, beginning in 1871, and as foreman of their establishment over two years. In 1878, he purchased their stock of stoves and tinware, and began business for himself at his present stand. In 1881, William M. Hough was admitted to the firm which controls also one of the largest furniture establishments in the city. Mr. Hough erected his present building in 1878, and has since done a large business, employing three hands, and making a specialty of tin and slate roofing. Besides his stock, he owns a valuable brick residence on South Sandusky avenue. He was married in Reading, Penn., December 12, 1881, to Anna E. Beidler, and one child has been born to them—Florence Viola, born October 18, 1882. Mr. Hough is one of the most energetic business men of the city and merits the generous patronage which he receives.

FRANK B. HOUGH, of the firm of Hough Bros. dealers in furniture, also stoves and tinware, was born March 19, 1858, a native of Upper Sandusky, son of Milton and Margaret J. (Beistel) Hough. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen engaged as clerk for the firm of Foucht & King; at seventeen, he took a commercial course of study at Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh; spent two years in the employ of Widman, the clothier; at the age of nineteen, he learned the tinner's trade at Hayesville with H. J. Hough, with whom he remained two years, returning to Upper Sandusky in 1879. He was next employed with W. A. Widman until January, 1880, when he formed a partnership with E. A. Henderson in the stove and tinware business. He continued in this business one year, and about the same length of time in the drug business, after which he purchased a one-third interest in the stove and tinware establishment, at the same time opening a furniture store which he now has

under his especial charge. He does an extensive business, having the leading establishment of the kind in the city. Mr. Hough was married June 15, 1881, to Ida M. Keller, daughter of Adam Keller, a prominent farmer of Ridge Township. She was born May 12, 1860.

MILTON B. HOUGH, of the firm of Hough Bros., dealers in furniture, undertaking, stoves, tinware, etc., Upper Sandusky, was born in Ashland County February 24, 1830. He is the son of William and Leah (Shoop) Hough, natives of Pennsylvania and of English extraction. There were nine children in this family, but three now living—Milton B., Almira E. and Hiram J. The parents both died in Crawford County, the father in 1867, aged fifty-two years, the mother in 1853, aged about forty-four years. Milton B. Hough was educated in the public schools of Ashland, and subsequently spent three years in the cabinet trade at Bucyrus. He removed to Upper Sandusky December 27, 1851, and established himself in the furniture and undertaking business in 1854. In 1860, he disposed of his stock and engaged several years in the trade of a carpenter and joiner; followed milling two years, butchering one year, bought and shipped poultry four years, dealt in real estate some time, and was quite successful in all these enterprises. Mr. Hough is the owner of a fine brick residence on Wyandot avenue, valued at \$5,000, and carries a stock of goods in both his establishments, valued at \$10,000. His marriage to Margaret J. Beistel occurred November 12, 1852; she is the daughter of Christian and Catharine (Hank) Beistel. They are the parents of four children, three living—Alvin M., Frank B. and William M. The deceased, Almira O., died, aged one year, three months and fifteen days. Mr. Hough began life without a dollar, and all that he now possesses has been acquired by patient and incessant toil.

JOHN M. HOUSTON, ex-Sheriff of Wyandot County, is a native of Shelby County, Ohio, born May 7, 1834, son of David and Cynthia A. (Ellis) Houston, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Shelby County, Ohio, where they were married in 1832. They were the parents of six children, our subject being the only living representative of the family at the present time. Cynthia A., the mother, died in Arkansas July 21, 1844, and David, the father, passed away in February, 1866. John Houston obtained his education in the district schools of the counties of Shelby and Miami, and engaged in farming and stock-raising with his father and on his own account until the time of his enlistment, May 2, 1864. He was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio National Guards, under Capt. Ewart, and was immediately elected Second Lieutenant, serving as such through his entire service; his Company was on detached service performing guard duty at headquarters, Arlington Heights, until the close of its service. Mr. Houston returned home in September, 1864, and removed with his family in April, 1865, to Marseilles Township, this county, where he rented a large tract of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1870, when he removed to Upper Sandusky and engaged in buying and shipping stock till his election to the office of Sheriff in 1877. Although a Republican, Mr. Houston received a majority of over 300 at his first election, and at his second a majority of over 600, the usual majority being about 700 Democratic. He served two terms as Sheriff with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was married at Tippecanoe, Miami County, to Barbara G. Snider, née Cecil, November 14, 1858, and one child, Edward C., has blessed this union. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, May 12, 1860. Mr. Houston is one of the leading farmers of Crane Township; he served as Trustee of Marseilles Township

three years; is an honored member of the F. & A. M., the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and the G. A. R. He owns one of the most pleasant homesteads in the vicinity and is one of its most estimable citizens.

SIMON HUFFMAN, a native of Ashland County, Ohio, was born November 16, 1841, to Jacob and Eliza (Swineford) Huffman, natives of Pennsylvania, and parents of twelve children, of whom ten are now living. The parents removed to Richland County in 1844, and to this county in 1849, settling in Crane Township, where the father died in 1867, aged sixty-seven years; the mother is still living in her seventy-fifth year, residing with our subject. Simon Huffman made his home with Daniel Hale five years, and August 21, 1862, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and entered the war. He took part in the battles of Winchester, Piedmont, Lynchburg and Richmond. He was wounded at Winchester, taken prisoner, and after thirty days in Libby Prison and Belle Island was paroled and joined his regiment at Winchester; was taken again at Lynchburg, and lay three months in the hospital of that place under care of Sisters of Charity; joined his regiment again at Richmond, and served three years, being discharged at Columbus, June 27, 1865. Mr. Huffman was married, August 14, 1867, to Ellen Keller, daughter of Henry and Mary (Boucher) Keller, born March 31, 1848. They had seven children, six living, viz., Edward G., born September 8, 1869; Harry O., April 24, 1871; Estella G., July 7, 1875; Esworth S., July 28, 1877; Cora A., July 15, 1880; Benjamin F., August 28, 1882. The deceased was Sadie E., born July 26, 1879,—died July 7, 1880. Mr. Huffman now owns 140 acres of land valued at \$75 per acre, all earned by industry and hard labor. He is a member of the G. A. R., and with his wife, of the Church of God; in politics, a live Republican.

COL. S. H. HUNT was born near Worthington, Ohio, December 29, 1829; he is a son of Jasper and Mary A. (Andrews) Hunt, natives of Vermont and Connecticut respectively; his parents were poor, and in 1830 removed to Bowsherville, Crawford County, where they did a small business, trading in cattle and other stock, together with a small stock of groceries, which they sold to the Indians and the few white settlers of the vicinity. Col. Hunt was early inured to the hardships of pioneer life, shoes or boots being a luxury accorded only to the wealthy; his education was limited by his surroundings, his first teacher being Joel Straw, father of Orrin Straw now a resident of this county, and subsequent instructors being W. Y. Magill, Martin and others, all well skilled in the flogging art, supposed to be a necessary qualification in those days of crude, pedagogic ideas. At the age of ten, Mr. Hunt removed to Marseilles with his parents, his father there keeping a tavern about which our subject was useful in many ways, at the same time obtaining further education in the district schools. At the age of fifteen (1844) his father obtained for him a situation as clerk in the dry goods store of L. J. Weaver, of Columbus, to which place superbly togged in a suit made up of butternut-colored jean coat, blue linsey pants, brown muslin shirt, cowhide shoes and coonskin cap, he repaired by the first stage coach from Marion; he was employed by Mr. Weaver at \$3 per month for the first year, with an increase of salary promised for the second year, and in this position he labored nearly six years. He then returned to Marseilles, and began the dry goods business with a Mr. Dill, selling out to a Mr. Potter for \$400 one year later; he then went to Cincinnati and obtained a situation in the wholesale dry goods house of Bowler & Ewing, 25 Pearl street. In less than a year Mr. Ewing's death occurred, and Mr. H. obtained a sit-

uation with Messrs. Stedman & Maynard in the same business, and with whom he remained one year, at the expiration of which time he accepted a partnership with his former employer. Mr. Weaver, in a retail store at Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio. Eighteen months later, the winter of 1854-55, he removed to Upper Sandusky where he established a general store, doing business under the firm name of Hunt, Potter & Hunt, making an investment of \$600. The enterprise proving unprofitable, Mr. Hunt disposed of his interest for \$800, two years later, spent a short time in buying and shipping stock, and then again embarked in the dry goods trade in partnership with Mr. Robbins to whom he disposed of his interest two years later. After a short time spent in Cincinnati, Mr. Hunt again engaged in the dry goods business in Upper Sandusky in partnership with Mr. Holdridge, whose interest he purchased two years later. He then purchased a large stock direct from New York, preparatory to extending his business, when, being Lieutenant Colonel of a battalion of five companies of Ohio National Guards organized in this county, he was called into the United States service with orders to report at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, within six days: he then disposed of his goods at a sacrifice, and was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, ordered to Baltimore, and thence to Fort McHenry to guard rebel prisoners; he was soon after replaced by Col. Len Harris' Regiment, and his command was divided, three companies being sent to Annapolis and the Junction, one to Wilmington and the remainder to the Relay House to guard the viaduct at that place, Mr. Hunt having command of the latter division. A part of his regiment subsequently participated in the battle of Monocacy. He did full duty as soldier in the field, being placed under the command of Maj. Gen. Wright of the Sixth Army Corps. They participated in several skirmishes, losing 150 of their 800 men in battles, skirmishes and hospitals during their hundred-day service. Mr. Hunt returned home in September, 1864, with health much impaired, and in the spring of 1865, again opened a dry goods store which he conducted with success till 1868; he then embarked in the grain business in which he has since continued, now enjoying a prosperous trade. He has been a resident of the county most of his life, and is regarded as one of its most energetic and reliable business men, being also highly esteemed for his social and civil qualities.

JOSEPH HUTTER, retired farmer, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born February 28, 1828. He is a son of John J. and Mary C. Hutter, the former born in Germany, November 12, 1796, and the latter in 1806. They emigrated to America in 1852. Joseph Hutter, our subject, emigrated to the East Indies in 1849, returning to Rhoderdam, Germany, at the end of eleven months, and then embarked for America. The father settled in Eden Township, this county, and resided there (with the exception of five years in Upper Sandusky) until January, 1877, his death occurring at that date; the mother died May 10, 1881. They were the parents of five children of whom but two survive. Louisa, wife of Jacob Kirshner, Joseph, George, Charles and Mary are deceased. Joseph Hutter removed from Wooster to Mansfield in 1850, and engaged as an overseer of a force of twenty-six men on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. About one year after this he removed to this county, and purchased 131 acres of land in Eden Township. He subsequently disposed of this, and purchased 160 acres in Grand Township, eighty-one of which he still owns. He also owns a large amount of valuable town property, all of which he has ac-

quired by industry and good management. He was married, February 20, 1851, to Mary C. Ahlefeld, and two children were born to them, namely, Charles and Amanda; the latter is deceased, her death having occurred November 15, 1882, in her twenty-eighth year. Mr. Hutter was again married, June 19, 1883, to Mrs. Mary Young, widow of Cornelius Young, who died November 27, 1869. Charles Hutter, brother of our subject, was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, 2d, where he was seriously wounded, death resulting from his injuries. He died in the Methodist Hospital at Alexandria, and his remains were interred in the Methodist Cemetery of that place.

CHARLES JAROS, of the firm of Jaros & Co., was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., April 7, 1860. He was reared in the city of New York, and graduated at the New York City College, in 1877. In 1880, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he resided about one year, then removing to Upper Sandusky, where he established himself in his present business—the sale of clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods. He carries a fine stock of goods valued at \$13,000 and does an extensive business, being regarded as one of the leading clothiers of Upper Sandusky. In the few years of his business life in this county, he has established a flourishing trade, and has obtained a wide reputation for his fair dealing. His store is conducted in the best style possible, and his stock is selected to meet the wants of all classes. He is, perhaps, the most extensive dealer in his line in Upper Sandusky, and is therefore best able to give entire satisfaction as to styles and prices to all his customers. Besides his business qualities which are of the first order, Mr. Jaros is also recognized as one of the most enterprising of the young men of his place, and is highly esteemed for his sociability and excellency of character.

FRANK JONAS, of the firm of Frank Jonas & Co., cigar manufacturers, Upper Sandusky, was born in Germany, June 20, 1842, son of Bartholomew and Elizabeth Jonas, who emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in Cincinnati, where our subject was educated, and where he resided until 1867, except from 1857 to 1860, which time he spent traveling in the West. Having acquired the trade of cigar-making, he engaged in that business a number of years in Galion, removing to Upper Sandusky October 15, 1870, where he has established an extensive trade, employing ten assistants constantly. He was married at Cincinnati January 7, 1862, to Mary Vill, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Karg) Vill, and four children have resulted from this union, as follows: Lilly, born March 2, 1863; Joseph, December 18, 1865; Frank, November 21, 1868, and Carrie, September 24, 1871. Mrs. Jonas' death occurred April 30, 1874, and her husband was again married, September 28, 1875, to Mary Gutzwiller, and five children have resulted from this marriage—Rosa E. was born September 23, 1876; Victor M., May 10, 1879; Oscar J., July 1, 1881; Willie O., June 20, 1883. An infant son is deceased. Mr. Jonas served with the Ohio National Guards, Company B, Eighth Regiment a short time, and with Lew Wallace's Scouts in the raid after Kirby Smith in Kentucky. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics votes for the man and not the party.

JACOB JUVINALL. This prominent farmer of Wyandot was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 29, 1823. He is a son of Jacob and Hester (Meeker) Juvinal, of Scotch and Irish ancestry. The former was born in Kentucky in 1792, and died in May, 1824, aged thirty-two years; the latter

was a native of Connecticut, born in 1792, and died in August, 1882. They were the parents of two children—Anna M. and Jacob. The father died when his son was but sixteen months old, and at the age of ten he was thrown upon his own resources. He was employed one year by his uncle, Aaron Meeker, at 12½ cents per day, and with John Davis, Jr., for some time at 25 cents per day. He spent two and one-half years with Uriah Chinoweth attending school. In 1837, he removed to Sharoville, Pike County, and engaged as clerk for his Uncle, James McLees, in a mercantile establishment, where he remained until 1846; in the month of May of that year he removed to Upper Sandusky, and opened a store in partnership with his uncle, purchasing the latter's interest and selling the whole stock at auction two years later. He subsequently purchased an interest in a steam propeller on Lakes Erie and Michigan, losing his entire effects, \$3,500, by the failure of the enterprise. He next engaged in agricultural pursuits, entering 124 acres of land, purchasing 204, turning his attention to stock-raising and shipping. In 1854, he removed to his present home, one mile north of Upper Sandusky, and is now enjoying the fruits of his efforts. He owns 400 acres of land, well improved, and other property, unnecessary to mention. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Juvinall was married, February 5, 1851, to Emily Robbins, daughter of Nathaniel P. and Laura (Nash) Robbins, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively. Seven children have resulted from this marriage, namely: James A., born November 24, 1853; Charles D., born September 23, 1855; Jacob H., January 25, 1857; Mary E., August 14, 1859; Hester A., November 5, 1864, and Martha, May 27, 1867. The deceased was Alice, born December 25, 1851, died August 14, 1853. Emily, the mother, was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 17, 1829.

WILLIAM D. KAIL, of the firm of Streby, Myers & Kail, millers, was born in Mifflin Township, this county, December 13, 1854, son of Andrew J. and Julia V. (Lindsey) Kail, both natives of Ohio, and of German and Irish ancestry respectively. They were the parents of three children—Samuel P., William D. and Anna E. Julia Kail, the mother, passed away in November, 1856; the father departed this life March 5, 1884, and was buried from his late residence, on his farm in Mifflin Township, where he located thirty years ago. William D. Kail, our subject, attended the district schools of his native township, subsequently entering the Ada Normal School for a few terms, and remained upon the farm, teaching at intervals, until 1880. In March, 1881, he removed to Upper Sandusky, and purchased a third interest in the mill where he is now engaged, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of Streby, Myers & Kail. They do an extensive business, have a capacity of thirty-five barrels per day, and introduced the roller process in 1882. Mr. Kail's marriage to Miss Mattie E. Kiser, occurred October 19, 1876, Miss Kiser being the daughter of Wesley P. and Malinda (Reed) Kiser. They have four children—Harry E., born April 12, 1878; Lottie E., November 6, 1879; Avery L., December 13, 1881, and Mabel B., April 3, 1883.

JACOB P. KARG, son of Philip and Margaretta (Pfeifer) Karg, was born in Salem Township, this county June 9, 1849. His parents were natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1847, settling in Salem Township, where he purchased forty acres of land, which they have increased by subsequent purchases to 213½. Philip Karg assisted in constructing the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. at 50 cents per day, and reared a family of eight children. He began work in America with a "five franc"

capital, and is now the owner of a farm worth over \$20,000. The names of the children are as follows: Peter, Jacob P., Margaretta, Catharine, George, Philip, Mary and Elizabeth. Both parents are still living, the father in his sixty-seventh year, the mother in her sixty-first. Jacob P., our subject, remained upon the farm with his parents till 1875, when he removed to Upper Sandusky and engaged in the grocery business, and in which occupation he still continues. He was married, July 1, 1875, to Margaret M. Streby, and five children have resulted from this union—Mary M., born May 8, 1876; Emma E., September 16, 1877; Edward F., November 20, 1880; Elizabeth E., May 20, 1881, and Jacob P., December 19, 1882.

HENRY KELLER was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 30, 1838. He is the son of Martin and Hannah (Hill, née Buskirk) Keller. His mother being the widow of Robert Hill, deceased. The family consisted of six children, of whom three are living: Wesley C., Henry and Maria, the wife of John L. Barick. Their parents removed to this county in 1855, and settled in Crane Township, where the father died in August, 1870; the death of the mother occurring in Tuscarawas County while on a visit to that locality in the following December. Henry Keller obtained a fair education in the schools of his native county, coming with his parents to this county in 1855. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the war, joining Company K, Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years' service. He participated in the battles of Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, Bull Run Second, Wauhatchie, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost and the skirmish near Hagerstown, Md. He was taken prisoner at Bull Run, but was released after one month on parole. His regiment was sent to Knoxville, and subsequently went into winter quarters at Chattanooga in 1863. Here the regiment veteranized and returned home for thirty days on furlough, during which time Mr. Keller, in defending an old lady from the assaults of a colored inebriate, received injuries which disabled him for further service; he was therefore placed in the Invalid Corps and remained at Chicago, Ill., till the close of the war, receiving his discharge in May, 1865. He then returned to his home, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Keller was married at Sulphur Springs, Crawford Co., Ohio, by Rev. Gideon Hoover, October 19, 1865, to Susan B. Kotterman, widow of Levi Kotterman, who died from the effects of wounds received in the battle of Bull Run Second. Mrs. Kotterman was a daughter of Asher J. and Elizabeth (Hargar) Reynolds, and a native of Stark County, Ohio, born July 1, 1836. She had two children by her first husband: Flora E., born January 29, 1861; and Marion L., born July 3, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Keller had four children, their names are as follows: Nora W., born December 31, 1868; Amber M., April 2, 1871; and Clara M., December 15, 1872. Henry E., born August 9, 1866, was drowned by falling into a cellar partly filled with water, March 27, 1869. Mr. Keller owns a farm of fifty acres valued at \$100 per acre. He votes for Republican principles, and is an enterprising citizen of good repute. He voted the Prohibition ticket in 1883.

LEVI W. KELLER, dealer in groceries, provisions, queensware, etc., Upper Sandusky, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 22, 1824. He is the son of Henry and Christina Keller, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Dauphin County, and the latter of Northampton County. They were married in Piqua County, having removed there in an early day, and were the parents of seven children, namely: Elizabeth, Levi M., John M.,

Mary A., Jacob, Henry and Alfred. In 1823, they removed to Seneca County, where they both died—the mother in 1840, aged forty years; the father, in 1853, aged fifty-six years. Levi W. Keller, the subject of this sketch, was reared upon the farm, and educated in the common schools of Seneca County. At the age of eighteen he went to Wooster, Ohio, and learned the painter's trade, operating in Wooster and Tiffin until twenty-eight years of age. He then removed to Upper Sandusky, working at his trade about three years, after which he removed to his farm, formerly purchased, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1880. He then moved back to Upper Sandusky and engaged in the real estate and butchering business until 1882, when, in partnership with his son, he purchased the grocery store of G. G. Kramer, in which occupation he is still engaged, carrying a stock valued at \$6,000. In 1881, he disposed of his farm to J. F. Myers, for a consideration of \$11,000. Mr. Keller was married December 17, 1851, to Margaret Schriver, of Seneca County, and six children have blessed their union, namely: Prudence C., born September 27, 1852; Levi, F., February 18, 1854; Sarah A., July 8, 1855; Mary A., November 6, 1856; Lewis H., February 24, 1858; and Emma C., February 14, 1860. Mrs. Keller was born August 4, 1822. Mr. Keller has amassed a large amount of property, located in different parts of the county. He served as a public minister in the Church of God forty years, all his family being now connected with that organization.

DAVID R. KELLY, merchant tailor, was born in Wayne County, Iowa, December 4, 1854, son of George B. and Sarah (Blackburn) Kelly, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Iowa in 1853, returning to Upper Sandusky in 1860. David Kelly obtained a good education in the schools of the above city, completing his studies at the age of eighteen and accepting a clerkship in the dry goods store of J. A. Maxwell, in whose employ he remained eight years with credit to himself and profit to his employers. In 1880, he formed a partnership with F. P. Kenan in the grocery and provision trade, and April 1, 1882, his present tailoring business was established. He enjoys a good trade, usually employing eight to ten workmen. His marriage to Clara Andrews, of Upper Sandusky, occurred June 27, 1882. Mrs. Andrews is a daughter of Robert and Adaline (Patterson) Andrews and was born April 9, 1858. They have one child, Howard, born September 9, 1883. Mr. Kelly is a Republican politically, and, with his wife, a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALVIN KENAN, of the firm of Kenan Bros., real estate dealers, Upper Sandusky, was born in Tymochtee Township, April 26, 1832. He is the eldest son of Samuel and Minerva (Earl) Kenan, of Irish, German and English ancestry. Samuel Kenan was born in Ohio County, Va., July 6, 1806. Alvin Kenan was educated in the Tymochtee Schools and remained upon the farm with his parents till his twenty-fourth year. In 1860, he entered into a partnership with his brother in the shipping of live stock, and continued in this occupation twelve years. In 1875, he abandoned his agricultural and other pursuits, and established a real estate office in Upper Sandusky, in partnership with his brother, George Kenan, in which occupation they are still engaged, doing the most extensive business in that line of any firm in the county. Mr. Kenan was married in October, 1856, to Miss Olive E. Torey, daughter of Joseph F. and Elizabeth (Wright) Torey, early settlers of Tymochtee Township. They are the parents of eight children—six living, Ernest E., born October 6, 1857; Cora M., June 16, 1862; Myrtie, November 18, 1864; Earl T., January 21, 1868; Jessie R.,

May 30, 1875; Dudley D., October 19, 1877. The deceased were twins, born in 1860, and died the same year. Mr. Kenan is a member of the Knights of Honor, and a Republican in politics. Himself and wife are both members of the Universalist Church.

FRANKLIN P. KENAN, proprietor of grocery store, Wyandot avenue, Upper Sankusky, was born in this county September 25, 1850. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Cutting) Kenan, natives of Virginia and Vermont respectively. Franklin P. our subject, was educated in the district schools of Tymochtee Township, closing his educational pursuits in the schools of Upper Sandusky at the age of twenty-one. He engaged in agricultural pursuits for a few years, teaching school during the winter months, removing to Upper Sandusky and embarking in the mercantile business in the spring of 1875. He engaged as clerk with S. J. Wirick, one and one-half years and with Harper & Waters one year, purchasing their stock of groceries in 1880, and forming a partnership with D. R. Kelly. He subsequently purchased Mr. Kelly's interest and has since conducted the business independently. He carries a \$1,500 stock and keeps a full line of everything usually found in a first class grocery store. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE KENAN, of the firm of Kenan Bros., was born in the village of Tymochtee October 18, 1837. He is the son of Samuel and Minerva (Earl) Kenan, they being the parents of six children, four of whom now survive, viz., Alvin, Amanda, George and James. The deceased are Samuel and Joel. The father is still living, in his seventy-eighth year; the mother died in 1843. George Kenan, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the village school at Tymochtee, remaining on the farm with his parents until eighteen years of age. He engaged in teaching during the winter months, and farmed during the summers for five years. In 1860, he began buying and shipping stock in connection with his agricultural business, and continued in this occupation twelve years, being the largest shipper in the county. In 1873, in partnership with his brother Alvin, he opened a real estate office in Upper Sandusky, and is still engaged in that business on an extensive scale. He was married, July 22, 1867, to Ella Ayres, daughter of William and Harriet (Quick) Ayres, and three children have been born to them—Eva, born September 2, 1868; Grace, born May 20, 1870; Clara A., born March 18, 1878. Mr. Kenan is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum and the Universalist Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

SAMUEL KENAN. This worthy and respected pioneer was born in Ohio County, Va., July 6, 1806. His parents were James and Catharine (Yhoast) Kenan, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of New Jersey. They were married in Virginia, and after several removals settled in Wyandot County in 1830, subsequently migrating to Illinois, but returning to Fremont, Ohio, where he died, aged seventy-four years; Catharine, his wife, survived him about four years, her death occurring in Knox County, Ill. in her seventy-fifth year. Samuel Kenan was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools of Virginia. He resided with his parents till twenty-four years of age, making his way to this county, and settling in Tymochtee Township in 1829. He was married to Minerva Earl May 19, 1830, and six children resulted from this union, four now living—Alvin, Amanda, George and James. Samuel and Joel are deceased. The death of Mrs. Kenan occurred in May, 1844, and Mr. Kenan was again married the following October to Mary Freet, whose death occurred in March, 1845. In August, 1855, his marriage to Mary Havens occurred. She was the

widow of Benjamin Havens, and by this marriage had four children, namely, Elizabeth, Frank P., Hiram and Henry, twins. deceased; the latter was accidentally killed by the cars at Pittsburgh in 1865; Hiram died at the age of seventeen. Mary Kenan, the third wife died in May, 1877, and Mr. Kenan was married May 2, 1883, to Lucy M. Pool, widow of Ira Pool. He has always devoted his attention to agriculture and has accumulated a large amount of property, at one time owning 425 acres of land. He is highly esteemed as a citizen, having served as Treasurer of Tymochtee Township seven years and as member of the School Board twelve years; he is a member of the Universalist Church, and in political sentiment a Republican.

GEORGE G. KENNARD, manufacturer of and dealer in harness, saddles, trunks, etc., Upper Sandusky, was born in Marion County, Ohio, February 15, 1857, son of Gilbert and Elizabeth (Lyon) Kennard, natives of Ohio, and of English and Scotch ancestry. They first settled in Marion County, but removed to this county in 1871, rearing a family of three children—George G., Charles W. and Thomas J. George G., our subject, was educated principally in the Finley Schools, his parents, after several removals, locating at Finley, and later at Carey, this county. He closed his studies at Carey, and began the harness trade at the age of fifteen, working with his father four years. In 1876, he engaged in agricultural pursuits for the benefit of his health, and in 1878, he opened a harness shop at Carey, where he remained till September, 1882, when he removed to Upper Sandusky. He was married April 22, 1881, to Ada M. Paul, daughter of Rev. William S. and Hannah (Norton) Paul, now residents of Forest, Ohio. They have one child, Olive E., born April 25, 1882. Mrs. Kennard was born September 9, 1854. Our subject is a prominent member of the F. & A. M. at Carey, a Democrat in politics, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES KERR, retired house carpenter, was born near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, April 16, 1818, son of Thomas and Jane (Crawford) Kerr, natives of the same county. James Kerr remained with his parents on the homestead until his sixteenth year, attending the schools of his native county. He then acquired the trade of house carpenter, and continued this occupation until 1877. He was married, in Ireland, January 19, 1845, to Jane Ellis, a native of County Antrim, born May 9, 1823. They had eight children, six now living. Mr. Kerr emigrated April 10, 1847, and settled in Upper Sandusky, where he has since resided. He has amassed considerable property, owning eight acres of land adjacent to his residence on Eighth street, a two-thirds interest in the Upper Sandusky Flouring Mill, and other town property. He is well respected as a citizen, himself and family being associated with the Presbyterian Church, to which he is a liberal contributor.

ROBERT E. KERR, one of the proprietors of the Upper Sandusky Flouring Mills, was born in the above city February 26, 1854, son of James and Jane (Ellis) Kerr. He was educated in his native town. After completing his education, he engaged in teaching, working at the carpenter's trade during summer seasons till 1876, when his father purchased an interest in the Upper Sandusky Flouring Mills, and placed him in charge. The firm is now composed of James and Robert E., the former having had the principal supervision of the mills since 1876. They do an extensive business, their mills having a capacity of twenty-five barrels per ten hours; the building is a three-story frame, main room 30x40 feet. They employ three

men, and merit the large trade which their careful attention to business has secured to them.

COL. MOSES H. KIRBY. This prominent pioneer and lawyer was born in Halifax County, Va., May 21, 1798. He is the son of Obadiah and Ruth (Hendrick) Kirby, natives of Virginia and of English and German parentage respectively. His father died in his native State in 1809, his widow, the mother of our subject, removing to Highland County, Ohio, in 1815, where she resided three years. She subsequently removed to Marion County, where she died in 1839, aged about sixty-five years. They reared a family of four children, all reaching the age of manhood. Their names are as follows: John, Moses H., Jacob and Pleasant, the second and third being twins. Moses Kirby, the subject of this sketch, obtained a classical education in the University of North Carolina, graduating with honor in 1820, then being in his twenty-third year. To attend this college Col. Kirby rode his own horse from Hillsboro, Ohio, a distance of 450 miles, and there sold it for means to defray current expenses. At the end of the term he returned home, walking the entire distance. After completing his collegiate course, he returned to Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, and began the study of law under Richard Collins, a prominent member of the bar of that place, and was admitted to practice in 1823. His first case offered was that of a man accused of mail-robbery. From his client's statement he saw but little chance of his acquittal, and promptly so informed him. The client said he would pay him \$100 if he "cleared him." The Colonel told him that for half that sum he would do his best, and when the trial was had before Judge Byrd, of the United States District Court, the client was acquitted and the Colonel received \$50, refusing to accept more from the delighted client. That sum was a big fee and even stupendous to the young lawyer. The same year (1823), he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Highland County, which office he filled with credit and ability for seven years. In 1826, while holding this position, he was elected Representative of Highland County by a large majority of its votes. In 1828, he was re-elected to the same office, serving till 1830, when his popularity and reputation raised him to the more exalted position of Secretary of State. Acting in this capacity three years, his term of office expired and he returned to the practice of law in Columbus. In the prominence of his life at this period, his good nature made him the prey of friendly indorsements, which engulfed a handsome farm and considerable money—which losses he took philosophically. Being elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County in 1838, he performed the duties of this office two years, when he was appointed Receiver of the Land Office of the United States by President Tyler, with headquarters at Lima, Ohio, where he remained from October, 1842, to the summer of 1843, the office at the latter date being removed to Upper Sandusky. As an illustration of the difference between that and the present time, Col. Kirby employed a wagoner to convey the public money, a large sum in coin, to Upper Sandusky, and this was done in a large two-horse wagon without guards, the Colonel not even accompanying the carrier, and when it reached its new station it was kept in an old oaken trunk, and this unlocked as well as the doors of the old Council House, the new office. After the expiration of his term of service as Land Receiver, he again resumed the practice of his profession at Upper Sandusky, and in 1845 was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Wyandot County, serving in that capacity at intervals as follows: 1845 to 1852, 1856 to 1858, 1860 to 1862, 1868 to 1879—in all twenty-two years. As a public prosecutor he

never had an indictment quashed. In 1858, he was elected Probate Judge of this county, serving two terms, and in 1879, the people in his senatorial district manifested their high appreciation of his character and statesmanship by choosing him State Senator. He was re-elected to this office in 1881, and in this, as in all other positions to which he has been elected or appointed, he performed his duties with the utmost integrity, and in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents. He was at least ten years the senior of the oldest member of the Senate. Col. Kirby was married in June, 1832, to Miss Emma Minor, daughter of Judge Minor, of Columbus, one of the most prominent citizens of Franklin County. Seven children resulted from this union—five sons and two daughters, of whom but two survive, viz.: Isaac M. and Thomas. The deceased are George, William and Henry (twins who died in infancy); Emma, the wife of Curtis Berry, who died July 31, 1883; Anna, who died on board a steamboat on her way from New Orleans. Emma, the mother, departed this life in October, 1852. Col. Kirby is a member of the F. & A. M., and the oldest member of the fraternity in Ohio, having been associated with the order since 1820. He has been a resident of this county since 1843, and though now in his eighty-seventh year, and as the senior member of the law firm of Kirby & Close, is still well preserved, physically and mentally. He possesses a retentive memory, and is remarkably correct in all his statements in regard to facts, figures and dates. He is among the last and most worthy of the pioneers of the county, and has a record unstained in social, political and official life. Col. Kirby is erect and tall in stature, with a dignified carriage, has handsome and firm features softened by innate benevolence, and presents a striking appearance, and this superb physique, coupled with a silvery eloquence, made him an effective orator often likened to the late Gov. William Allen. Possessing the sterling qualities of probity, independence and considerate regard for the feelings of others, he is essentially a gentleman of the old school. His life among the people of Upper Sandusky and Wyandot County has been one which reflects upon him the highest honor. He has lived not so much consulting his own interests, as indulging the kindness of his sympathetic nature in behalf of others, and his life is richly freighted with neighborly acts, and no one ever appealed in vain to Col. Kirby for advice or assistance. In keeping with a frequently heard remark, he has been an indulgent father to all of us, ever cherishing as his highest aspiration the doing of good and the making of life brighter and better by his existence. No man is better known and respected in the county than he, nor whose memory will be more cherished and revered.

GEN. ISAAC M. KIRBY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 10, 1835. He is the son of Col. Moses H. and Emma (Miner) Kirby, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Gen. Kirby obtained the rudiments of an education in the old log schoolhouse in the Indian village of Upper Sandusky, and is the only living member in the county who attended the first school in those pioneer days. He closed his educational pursuits at the Hillsboro Academy when in his sixteenth year, and began the study of civil engineering, joining a corps with which he operated till the beginning of the late war, when he volunteered as a private soldier in Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going into active service in West Virginia. He was soon after made Captain of his company, and at the re-enlistment, at the expiration of the three months' service, was made Captain of Company D, holding this command till May, 1862. He then resigned to recruit Company F, One Hundred and First Ohio

Volunteer Infantry, and remained in command of this company till December, 1862, when he was promoted to Major, by mutual agreement, over a number of senior officers of the regiment. After the deaths of Col. Stem and Lieut. Col. Wooster, in the battle of Stone River, Maj. Kirby was immediately promoted to Colonel of the regiment, receiving his command in January, 1863, and retaining the same till June, 1864, when he took command of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, holding this position till June, 1865. In 1865, he received his commission as Brigadier General in January, 1865, in which capacity he acted until the close of the war. Having served from the beginning to the close of the war, he returned home in June, 1865, and engaged in the hardware trade in partnership with G. W. Hale, and continued in this business thirteen years. In 1879, Mr. Kirby assumed charge of the hardware exclusively—Mr. Hale retiring from the firm with the stock of stoves and tinware—and in 1881 admitted Adam Pontius, the business since having been conducted under the firm name of Kirby & Pontius. They are doing a flourishing business, and are recognized as leaders in their line. Gen. Kirby was married June 6, 1867, to Miss Anna White, daughter of the Rev. J. W. and Anna (Williams) White, residents of Newark, now of Delaware. They have four children—John W., born May 3, 1868; Mary E., December 10, 1873; Anna C., January 22, 1879; Thomas M., December 4, 1880. Mr. Kirby moved from Columbus to Upper Sandusky in 1843, and has been identified with its commercial interests and enterprises ever since. He is an honored member of the G. A. R. and F. & A. M., and a staunch Republican politically.

GUSTAVUS G. KRAMER, retired groceryman, was born near Springfield, Ohio, March 1, 1841. He is a son of John W. and Maria T. (Bosse) Kramer, natives of Germany, in which country they were united in marriage. They emigrated to America in 1833, and became the parents of ten children, of whom six still survive—Amelia F., Henry W., Gustavus G., Henrietta T., Maria and Christiana. The father died in September, 1880, aged seventy-eight years; the mother still survives, residing on the old homestead, two miles east of Upper Sandusky, in her seventy-sixth year. G. G. Kramer, our subject, was reared on the farm in Crane Township, and educated in the district schools. His parents located in the above township in 1852, and with them he remained till his marriage in 1863. In March, 1864, Mr. Kramer enlisted in the civil war, Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment through Virginia, but was taken sick near Alexandria and sent to the hospital at that place, from which he was discharged June 7, 1865, on account of disability. He returned home, and, after five years in agricultural pursuits, removed to Upper Sandusky in 1872, and established himself in the grocery and provision trade, where he continued till 1882, turning his attention largely to the buying and shipping of produce, poultry, etc. In 1882, he disposed of his stock to Levi F. Keller, and retired from business. In the spring of 1884, he again embarked in the grocery and provision trade, doing a wholesale and retail business. Mr. Kramer was married November 12, 1863, to Maria Hoffman, daughter of Michael and Rosanna (Hipp) Hoffman, of Hamilton, Ohio. They have five children—Charles W., born October 18, 1864; Elenora C., July 18, 1865; Ida P., April 14, 1868; Clara W., January 17, 1870; and Gustavus F., November 19, 1876. Mr. Kramer has served as Township Trustee, Township Treasurer and Corporation Treasurer, and in politics is a liberal Democrat.

FREDERICK KROMER was born in Baden, Germany, February 5, 1819, son of Fredlen and Mary A. (Ohm) Kromer, who both died in Germany. Frederick emigrated to this country in 1852; stopped in Bucyrus one year, and settled in Eden Township in 1853. In 1859, he purchased his present farm of forty-three acres, which he has since improved and on which he erected a fine brick residence in 1876. He was married at Bucyrus, April 18, 1853, to Barbara Huft, who died in 1864. They had three children, but one living—a daughter, Caroline, born November 8, 1856. Two sons died in infancy. His daughter was married, March 27, 1883, to Louis A. F. Margraf, son of William and Eugenia (Kark) Margraf, and he is now engaged in agricultural pursuits on the farm of his father-in-law. Mr. Kromer is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and votes in the interests of Democracy.

SAMUEL KUENZLI, farmer and cheese manufacturer, was born in Wyden, Switzerland, December 14, 1822. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Parmserier) Kuenzli, natives of Switzerland, who emigrated to the United States in 1834, settling in Holmes County, Ohio, where the father died in 1864, and the mother in 1872. Of their twelve children, but nine are living. The subject of this notice, Samuel Kuenzli, was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools of Holmes County. He removed to this county on April 10, 1847, purchased lands at \$2.80 per acre, which he has cleared and improved; he now has 160 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Kuenzli was married in Tuscarawas County, April 3, 1847, to Mary Sicrest, and nine children were born to them, eight living—Samuel E., Anna E., Sophia, Henrietta, Rosenia, John F., Christian H. and William G. Mrs. Kuenzli's death occurred August 9, 1862, and he was remarried October 30, 1862, to Angeline Hefler, by whom he has seven children, viz., Martha J., George F., Charles P., Ezra J., Laura E., Ernest and Reuben H. Besides his farming interests, Mr. Kuenzli is a stockholder in an extensive cheese factory, manufacturing 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of cheese per year. Himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

HENRY KUENZLI, farmer, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, December 31, 1838. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Parmseier) Kuenzli. He obtained the rudiments of an education in the district schools, attending three terms at the Greesburg Seminary, after which he engaged in teaching school at intervals for about five years. He learned the tanning trade, which he followed at intervals till 1867, at which period he removed to this county and purchased 120 acres of land, part of his present farm, to which he has since added forty acres more; he erected an elegant brick residence in 1881 at a cost of \$3,000, and now values his farm at \$100 per acre. He raises all ordinary cereals and the best grades of stock. He was married, in Stark County, Ohio, June 7, 1865, to Mary E. Slutts, daughter of James and Rachel (Slutter) Slutts, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively, and of German parentage. Mrs. Kuenzli was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 10, 1845, and by her marriage had eight children, seven living—Rachel L., born May 27, 1866; Sarah H., September 1, 1867; William A., January 8, 1869; James A., July 6, 1873; Avery S., January 28, 1876; Minerva L., September 11, 1881; and Ora A., November 26, 1883; an infant is deceased. Mr. Kuenzli was a soldier in the ranks, acting as Orderly Sergeant of his company in camp at Mansfield, Ohio, but hired a substitute, and abandoned the army on account of



B. F. LEE.

failing health. He is a strong advocate of Republicanism, a member of the Grange, and, with his wife, of the Evangelical Church.

SAMUEL E. KUENZLI was born in Crane Township January 30, 1848. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Sichrist) Kuenzli, and was educated in his native district school. He learned the tanner's trade, but disliking the business he abandoned it and has since engaged in farming. He was married, March 8, 1881, to Laura V. Chew, only daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Swann) Chew, natives of Richland County, Ohio. Her parents had two children—Laura V. and Irvin A.; the former born December 13, 1856; the latter June 11, 1861. Their father was born January 24, 1833; removed to this county in 1858, and died August 21, 1876; their mother was born June 11, 1836, and still resides in Crane Township. Mr. and Mrs. Kuenzli have two children—Edna, born December 28, 1881, and Byron, born March 14, 1884. Mr. K. is the owner of 22 acres of land; farms 110 acres of his wife's homestead and 210 acres of the "Dixon" farm. He does a large business, usually employing three hands the year round. He rears stock of the best blood, the total products of his farm being about \$2,000 annually. He is energetic, enterprising, and strong in Republican faith.

GEORGE LAUDENSCHLAGER was born in Germany September 25, 1844. He is the son of John and Anna Laudenschlager, and was educated in his native country. He devoted his spare time to various kinds of work, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1859. He settled with them in Salem Township, where they remained about six years. The mother died in October, 1865, her husband still living, a resident of Wyandot County, in his seventy-third year. They were the parents of eight children, seven now living—John, Peter, George, Jacob, Henry, Katie and Lizzie. In 1862, our subject abandoned farm labor and acquired the baker's trade of N. F. Goetz, of Upper Sandusky, with whom he was engaged four years. From 1866 to 1880, he was engaged in various places, chief among which are Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Warsaw, Fort Wayne and Cleveland. In 1880, he settled permanently in Upper Sandusky, where he is at present conducting a grocery store and bakery, and doing a flourishing business. He is the owner of a two-story brick building which he now occupies, and which he erected in 1883, at a cost of \$4,500. In politics, Mr. Laudenschlager is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, with his family, of the German Lutheran Church. He was married, at Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, in 1869, to Bulah Elberson, and two children have been born to them—George B., born January 15, 1871; William, born July 11, 1874; both born in Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio. Mrs. Laudenschlager was born in Starke County, Penn., January 11, 1850.

JOHN LIME, proprietor of the Hudson House, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, where he was born August 10, 1842. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (McGuire) Lime, were natives of Cumberland County, Penn., and removed to Richland County, Ohio, before their marriage. They reared a family of three children—John, James and Lillian E. Jacob Lime was one of the first five who enlisted in the war from this county. He was a member of Company —, Fifteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served three months and re-enlisted in Company D, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Tyler, participating in the battles of Corinth, Pittsburg Landing and others, and being discharged on account of disability resulting from sickness. John Lime, our subject, was reared to the age of fourteen in Richland County, coming with his parents

to Wyandot County in 1855. He attended the schools of Upper Sandusky two years; was engaged two years as clerk for Robbins & Hunt, in the dry goods business; was employed one and one half years by Jacob Juvinal; by S. G. Worth until 1861; by Straw & Bombgartner, of Carey, two years, and later with Col. S. H. Hunt, of Upper Sandusky, with whom he was engaged when Gov. Brough issued his call for the "100-day" recruits. Company D, of Carey, of which he was a member, was called into active service and assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, participating in the battles of Monocacy and Berryville, where the rebel Gen. Mosby attempted to capture the provision and ammunition train and \$110,000 of Union money. The enemy having succeeded in taking the latter, Mr. Lime was one of the ten who volunteered to recover it; he was discharged at Camp Chase and returned to Upper Sandusky in 1865; since that time he has been engaged as clerk in various establishments, besides doing a large amount of business on his own account. Mr. Lime was married, August 23, 1866, to Henrietta Wiseman, of Clarion County, Penn. They have two children—Ralph H., born September 12, 1867, and Maggie, born March 5, 1876. The latter is a veritable musical prodigy. At the age of three years she could perform on any instrument she could manipulate, and is the youngest child living who possesses such remarkable skill; she has received special mention in many of the leading papers. In 1877, Mr. Lime erected the Hudson House, which he is now conducting, and he is also lessee of the Upper Sandusky Opera House. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOSIAH S. LOWRY, the pioneer miller of this county, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., April 22, 1820. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Scott) Lowry, the former born in Allegheny County, Penn., September 4, 1794, the latter in Washington County, Penn., March 28, 1794. His death occurred in Huntington County, Ind., September 3, 1854, hers in this county October, 1858. They were the parents of eleven children, five now living—Josiah S., our subject; Mary (widow of James White), born February 8, 1819; Elizabeth, October 14, 1823; Robert, March 18, 1826; John S., September 22, 1832. Josiah Lowry acquired the miller's trade with his father, with whom he came to Richland County in 1833, where he was employed fourteen years. He came to this county in 1846, and settled in this township, leasing a farm of eighty acres, and conducting the old Indian Mill for several years. He now owns ninety-nine and a half acres, which he purchased in 1874, and on which he erected a commodious brick residence in 1877, and a fine "bank" barn in 1880. He was married, May 12, 1841, to Mary J. Crossen, five children being born to them, two now living—Milton, born September 16, 1845, and Robert S., September 30, 1847. The deceased all passed away in infancy. Mrs. Lowry died September 6, 1853, and Mr. L. was married in this county, November 1, 1855, to Barbara Kalor, this marriage being followed by five children, of whom four are living—Sarah J., born November 16, 1856; John R., May 6, 1858; James A., May 31, 1860; William E., December 12, 1863. The deceased was Elizabeth, born January 25, 1862, died September 29, 1863. The mother was born in Lancaster County, Penn., September 16, 1833. Mr. Lowry is a successful farmer, and highly esteemed as a citizen. He has served on the grand and petit jury several sessions, was a member of the City Council while in Upper Sandusky, and was reared in the Presbyterian faith.

WILLIAM J. LOUDERMILCH was born in Dauphin County, Penn., June 28, 1843, son of Joseph and Sarah (Lemon) Loudermilch, natives of the same county. Their children were William J., Mary E., George L. and John A. The parents removed to this county in 1858, and two years later to Jones County, Iowa, where they now reside. William Loudermilch worked upon his father's farm till August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company —, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for four years and a half, and participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Shiloh, Surret Hill, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, Buzard's Roost, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, New Market and Greenville. In the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded in the stomach by a grape-shot, which disabled him several weeks. He joined his regiment at Chattanooga, and veteranized at Knoxville, receiving his discharge at Columbus, Ohio, December, 1865. He returned home and engaged in farming, purchasing his present farm in 1877. He was married, October 24, 1867, to Hattie H. Ensminger, daughter of Rev. Lyman and Debora (French) Ensminger, natives of Ohio. Their children are Montie M., born January 4, 1869; Blanch, January 23, 1871, and Joseph L., March 19, 1875. Mrs. L. was born in Allen County, Ohio, August 10, 1848. Mr. Loudermilch served as School Director several years, is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics. Joseph Loudermilch, father of our subject, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and participated in the battle of Berryville, after which he was on detached service as private guard until his discharge at Columbus in January, 1864.

GIBSON A. MAFFETT, farmer, is a native of Crane Township, born March 8, 1851, son of David and Louisiana (Arnold) Maffett, the former a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and the latter of Ashland County, Ohio. They reared a family of six children—all living at the present time. Gibson Maffett obtained the rudiments of an education in the district schools, completing his studies in the Northwestern Normal school at Republic, Ohio, graduating from that institution in the scientific class of 1873. He engaged in teaching at the age of nineteen, and continued this work at intervals in connection with his agricultural pursuits until 1880. He was married, February 12, 1879, to Malissa Gregg, daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Lemert) Gregg, natives of Jefferson and Coshocton Counties respectively, and of Irish and French parentage. She was born in Tymochtee Township August 22, 1851, and graduated from the Normal School of Republic in the same class with her husband in 1873. She engaged in the pedagogic profession at the age of sixteen, and continued in the work about eleven years. Mr. and Mrs. Maffett have but one child—Monte Grace—born December 10, 1879. After his marriage, Mr. M. purchased the farm of 115 acres, where he now resides. He has a desirable location, and devotes his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, valuing his land at \$90 per acre.

GEORGE MANN is a native of Mercer County, Penn., and was born December 18, 1832. He is a son of John B. and Hannah (Willard) Mann (see sketch of Isaac Mann), with whom he resided till his twenty-third year. In 1856, he purchased eighty acres of land near Kirby, paying \$30 cash and making the following payments by cutting cordwood at 90 cents per cord. He was engaged in farming on this farm till 1878, doing some milling in the meantime, and then purchased his present tract of 160 acres, which he now values at \$90 per acre. He deals somewhat in stock, and

keeps good grades, some short-horn cattle, merino sheep and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Mann served during the war of the rebellion as private and Sergeant of Company F, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in five battles, viz., Perryville, Liberty Gap, Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga. He was captured at the last-named battle September 20, 1863, and was confined in the noted rebel prisons, Belle Island, Libby at Richmond, Va., Danville, Va., Andersonville, Ga., Charleston and Florence, S. C., and was finally exchanged on the 6th day of March 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C. Mr. Mann was married, October 22, 1859, to Sarah E. Albert, who was born in this county May 22, 1844. Her parents were Jacob and Mary A. (Cordrey) Albert, who were early settlers in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Mann have had ten children—John S., born March 6, 1861; Minor M., July 26, 1866; Ida M., August 22, 1868; Newton I., October 30, 1870; Mary A., March 14, 1873; Myrtie I., May 16, 1875; Willis R., June 17, 1878; Ralph G. F., September 22, 1881; Louisa E. Z. R., January 23, 1884. George is deceased; he was born January 5, 1863. Mr. Mann is a Republican, and one of the many thorough-going farmers of this township.

ISAAC MANN was born in Armstrong County, Penn., May 10, 1827, to John B. and Hannab (Williard) Mann, natives of New Jersey and Bedford County, Penn., respectively, and of English and German parentage. The parents located in this county July 6, 1834, the father's death occurring in 1857; the mother passing away in 1861. Their seven children are all living—Samuel, John, Margaret, Isaac, William, George and Williard. Isaac Mann, the subject of this sketch, left the paternal roof at the age of twenty and learned the trades of house-carpenter and cabinet-maker in Butler County, Penn. He opened a shop in Upper Sandusky in 1851, and in 1853, purchased a farm and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm being timbered land, he bought a saw mill, and by its operation was enabled to pay for both mill and land. His present home was purchased in 1872, and he is now the owner of 185 acres. His home farm is adorned by a fine brick residence built in 1874, and on this tract the old Indian Mill is located. Mr. Mann was married, December 7, 1853, to Ruanna Carr, daughter of John and Mary (Relph) Carr, early settlers of Meigs County, Ohio. They had nine children, six surviving—La Fayette, born May 13, 1855; Silas S., born March 4, 1863; Susanna, July 29, 1865; Ruanna, December 17, 1867; George G., July 5, 1870; Isaac A., January 5, 1873. The deceased are Hanna J., born March 3, 1855, died May 28, 1856; an infant, born March 3, 1857, died March 25, 1857; Margaret, born November 29, 1860, died December 25, 1878. Mrs. Mann was born in Meigs County, Ohio, November 18, 1834. In politics Mr. Mann is a Republican. He served one year as Trustee of Mifflin Township, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

JOB G. MANN, of the firm of Mann & McCormick, dealers in carriages, buggies, agricultural implements, etc., was born in Salem Township, this county, September 21, 1848. He is a son of John and Susan (Mattson) Mann, natives of Pennsylvania and Vermont, and of Scotch and English ancestry. They were married in Marion County, and reared a family of eight children. Job G., our subject, was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He engaged in various pursuits until 1879, at which time he removed to Upper Sandusky and entered into a partnership with N. N. Breinmyre in the sale of agricultural implements for a short period. January 1, 1880, the firm of Mann & McCormick was established,

since which time they have done a flourishing business. Mr. Mann was married, May 8, 1873, to Jennie T. Wagoner, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Wagoner, and four children have resulted from this union, namely, Alpha E., Wheeler H., Zella and Franklin R. In politics Mr. Mann is a Republican, himself and wife both being members of the Church of God.

WILLIAM MARGRAF is a native of Saxena, Stadtilm, Germany, born May 22, 1826. He is a son of Louis and Catharine Margraf, of whose seven children, four emigrated to America—Frederick, Albert, Louisa and William. The remaining were Andrew, Christian and an infant daughter. The father embarked for America in 1851, but died on the voyage, and was buried at sea, aged seventy-five years. William Margraf emigrated to the United States in 1848, and located at Bucyrus, Ohio, where he engaged in the shoe-making trade, previously learned in Germany. He came to this county in 1854, and has since engaged in farming, having bought and sold several tracts of land, now owning 196 acres valued at \$100 per acre. Mr. Margraf was married, at Bucyrus, Ohio, April 20, 1851, to Justina Karg, born April 3, 1826. Nine children were born to them, seven now living—Ludwig, born January 28, 1852; Charles, May 23, 1853; Julia, September 4, 1854; Albert, February 24, 1858; Catherina, January 3, 1863; Frederick, January 28, 1866; Mary, August 5, 1870. The deceased were William, born March 9, 1856, died January 2, 1859; and an infant born August 14, 1861. Mr. Margraf is one of the substantial farmers of the township, being a Democrat in politics. Himself and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

GEORGE O. MASKEY, M. D., was born in Nevada, this county, February 7, 1856. He is the son of Benjamin and Adaline (Zook) Maskey, natives of Cumberland County, Penn., and Wayne County, Ohio, respectively, and of German and Scotch parentage. They were married in Crawford County, and located at Nevada in 1853, rearing a family of three children, viz., George O., William F. and Jacob A. William F. is deceased, his death occurring July 25, 1882. George O. Maskey, the subject of this sketch, came to Upper Sandusky, with his parents in 1870. He was educated in the schools of Nevada and Upper Sandusky, graduating at the latter place in 1874. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1875, and remained at that institution three years, after which he returned to Upper Sandusky, and was engaged as Principal of the Union schools of that place during the school year of 1879-80. He began the study of medicine under the instruction of Robert A. Henderson in 1879, and entered the Cleveland Medical College in 1880, graduating in March, 1882. He located immediately at Upper Sandusky, forming a partnership with Dr. R. A. Henderson in 1882, with whom he still continues in the successful practice of his profession. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH A. MAXWELL, dry goods merchant, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., August 5, 1829. He is a son of George and Mary (Fulton) Maxwell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They were the parents of eleven children, our subject being the youngest. The father died in his native county and State in 1847, aged sixty-six years; the mother died in 1853, aged sixty-six years. Joseph Maxwell, the subject of this sketch, engaged in teaching school in his native county at the age of nineteen years, and continued in this profession until 1856, when, having removed to Upper Sandusky, he was employed as salesman six months with Dr. Orrin Ferris in the drug business. He subsequently purchased Dr.

Ferris' interest in the establishment, and formed a partnership with J. H. Holton. Two years after, Mr. Holton was succeeded by George J. Maxwell, and two years from this date J. A. Maxwell purchased his brother's interest and became sole proprietor, continuing the business six years. He disposed of his stock of drugs in 1866, and was one of the incorporators of the Wyandot County Bank, of which he was cashier eighteen months, and also a stockholder. In September, 1869, Mr. Maxwell entered into a partnership with T. E. Beery in the dry goods trade, in connection with which they dealt extensively in grain and wool, and this business relation was sustained three and a half years, at the end of which time the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Maxwell continuing in the dry goods trade. He erected Centennial block, a large two-story brick building on Wyandot avenue, the main room being 40x85 feet, and the grocery room 20x85 feet in dimension. Mr. Maxwell occupies the main room with a large stock of dry goods, carpets, etc., and owns a half interest in the grocery store, which is also well stocked. In politics, Mr. Maxwell is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he is known as a liberal contributor. Mr. Maxwell was married November 17, 1857, to Miss Mattie A. Edwards, daughter of Hampton H. and Maria (Bean) Edwards, of Upper Sandusky. Six children were born to them, five living—Mary M., born June 30, 1859; Anna B., October 8, 1861; Ella J., June 19, 1864; Joseph E., August 16, 1869; Lottie B., January 8, 1875. The deceased is Charles A., born May 5, 1868, died May 27, 1868. Mr. Maxwell is, perhaps, the leading merchant of Upper Sandusky, carrying a stock the year round valued at \$20,000. He is a man of large business experience and ability, and is thoroughly versed in all the various branches of his vocation. He is also a man of unquestionable character and gentlemanly bearing, and is entitled to a position in the front rank of citizenship not only for his superior ability as a business agent, but also for his inherent worth as an individual.

ABRAHAM McCLAIN, one of the most highly esteemed pioneers of this county, was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 14, 1810. He is a son of James and Mary (Osborn) McClain, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. His parents were married in Ross County, Ohio, to which locality they both had migrated in their early single days, and where they reared a family of four sons and two daughters, our subject being as this date, the only surviving member. His father moved from Madison County to Wyandot in April, 1846, and settled in Pitt Township, where he purchased a farm on which he died in 1855, in his eighty-fourth year; his wife, Mary, after his death removing to her son's home where she died in 1865, in a log cabin erected by John Bearskin, a full-blooded Indian. Our subject resided with his parents till his sixth year in his native county, then removed with them to Pickaway County, and three years later to Madison County, where he grew to manhood. Living on the frontier in those early days, the advantages of schools were almost entirely denied him. He was employed on the farm with his parents till his marriage to Mary A. Neff, November 15, 1831, soon after which he removed to what is now this county, arriving here in February, 1834. This locality was then an unbroken forest inhabited chiefly by Indians, with whom Mr. McClain was on quite familiar terms, being personally acquainted with the chiefs Sumundewat, Bearskin, Peacock, Matthew Mudeater, Dr. Greyeyes, James Rankins and Jonathan and Isaac Zorne. Amid these surroundings he began the toilsome task of building up a home, and right manfully he has fought his way through the

years of an industrious life. We find him now the owner of 224 acres of valuable land, and comfortably housed in a substantial brick residence, enjoying the comforts of life in his old age, though somewhat broken in health by the years of toil. His farm is well stocked with the best grades of cattle, sheep and hogs, and he yet does quite an extensive farming business. By his first wife, who died August 9, 1853, Mr. McClain had nine children, six of whom are now living—John G., born November 15, 1834; Jane E., August 23, 1838; Archibald, March 24, 1841; Mary R., May 14, 1843; David P., April 15, 1845, and Zachary T., May 6, 1847. Mrs. McClain was born November 12, 1808. Mr. McClain's second wife was Catharine A. Berlien, to whom he was married, January 29, 1856. She is a daughter of Jacob and Saloma (Zimmerman) Berlien, and was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., May 12, 1833. By this union eight children have resulted, seven still living, viz.: Sarah E., born October 30, 1857; Abraham L., May 20, 1860; Leefe B., February 18, 1862; Elmore J., November 2, 1863; Emma A., June 17, 1865; Myrtie E., March 25, 1870, and Charles A., August 16, 1875. Saloma, who was born December 8, 1858, died August, 1859. Mr. McClain is an enthusiastic Republican and a true patriot. Three sons were soldiers in the late war and his father, James McClain, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He began his business life a poor boy, but has accumulated a valuable property, and with his garnered stores, his three score years and ten failed not to crown him with gray hairs and honor.

ARCHIBALD H. McCLAIN, son of Abraham and Mary A. (Neff) McClain, was born in Pitt Township, this county, March 24, 1841. He obtained a fair education in the schools of his neighborhood, and remained with his parents on the farm until the opening of the late war when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 24, 1862, and participated in eleven severe battles prominent among which was that of Winchester 1st, where his company suffered heavy losses, himself being taken prisoner, and detained at Belle Island about thirty days, after which time he was paroled and returned home on furlough. He subsequently rejoined his regiment and served till the close of the war, being captured at the battle of Richmond, and witnessing the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, as Hospital Orderly, having been a faithful soldier, seldom missing an engagement. He returned to his home in Crane Township, and in 1866 was married to Minerva Waterhouse, of St. Joseph County, Ind. They have four children—Elmore, James, Abraham and Earnest. In 1875, Mr. McClain removed to the West, locating in Washington County, Iowa, in 1877. He owns a farm of 160 acres near Brighton, Iowa, and this he has well-improved, valuing the same at \$40 per acre. He has many friends in this county.

DR. JAMES McCONNELL, whose portrait appears in this work, and one of the oldest physicians of this county, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., March 8, 1802, and is a son of John and Sarah (Armitage) McConnell. He was educated in the district schools of pioneer times, and while quite a youth began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. John Henderson. He graduated at the Baltimore Medical College and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Lewiston, Penn., where he remained till 1845. He then disposed of his property in Lewiston, surrendered his practice in that locality and removed to Upper Sandusky, where he has since resided, and where he established an extensive and profitable practice. He was faithful to his calling till the lapse of years compelled

him to abandon it, which, with reluctance, he did in 1868. Since that time he has been "upon the retired list," and his son, Dr. Robert N. McConnell, has assumed his practice. He has been very successful in his profession, and has accumulated a large amount of property, lands, lots and business rooms. Dr. McConnell was married at Columbus, Ohio, in 1842, to Margaretta Nelson, daughter of Robert Nelson, and five children were born to them, two of whom are now living—Robert N. and John B. The deceased are Martha S., Jane and an infant. The Doctor was one of the most highly esteemed of the citizens of Upper Sandusky, having always led an honorable life. His character was of the sternest excellence, and his social as well as his professional career has been marked by the utmost sincerity and candor. Both he and Mrs. McConnell were members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Dr. McConnell was a staunch Republican. His death occurred April 12, 1884, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-two years. The following notice of his life and character appeared in the *Wyandot Union* of April 17: "Another venerable and esteemed citizen has passed away. He died Saturday morning, April 12, at half past 9 o'clock. About a week preceding death, he took a severe cold, which developed into congestion of the lungs. Up and until that time, aside from the usual infirmities of age, the Doctor had enjoyed remarkable health. A fine constitution, which he guarded with correct habits, extended to him its results, and he rarely suffered physical affliction. He was one of our first settlers, coming here during the land sales in 1845. He had faith in the new town and the then surrounding country, and watched their progress with no little interest. He was one of our first physicians, and held in high esteem for his skill and usefulness in the profession, continuing practice until the year 1868, when the tendency of years required a more inactive life, and even then he reluctantly retired from practice, but with the proud satisfaction of seeing the mantle fall upon an able and efficient son. The deceased was somewhat eccentric, yet this phase in his nature was a pleasing one which endeared the Doctor to all our people. His it was to be enthusiastic and positive, but the silver lining to this peculiar quality was a willing consideration for the opinion of others, even when he was almost sure to utter a difference. He was ever genial and kind, with a heart full of sympathy, taking a deep interest in everything that affected our people. He had a strong attachment for neighbors and friends, especially for those connected with the early settlement of the town, which was made quite manifest in his everyday walk and conversation. For the past fifteen or twenty years the deceased contented himself in looking after his valuable landed interests in this city and near it, which was the result of judicious investments at an early day; and made his life and the life of others agreeable by his friendly contact. Until age had brought those infirmities which it seems humanity is not permitted to escape, the Doctor enjoyed unusual health, and scarcely a day passed but his manly form was seen moving upon our streets. He seemed to admire the open day, and was one of the few men who rarely found fault with the weather or surrounding circumstances. This peculiarity he no doubt contracted by a long and active practice in his profession. His many years within our midst are without a blemish, and although positive in conclusions and never loath in asserting his convictions of right, he had not an enemy; nor one who did not feel a degree of pleasure in his presence. His social qualities were a little singular, yet not the less attractive; and above all, he enjoyed a rehearsal of old times in which he would grow animated and intensely interesting. He never forgot his old

State of Pennsylvania, and seemed to cling to the recollection of his youth with a pleasurable pride. He was one of our best citizens, pure and honest in all his actions, living with a desire of seeing others live to enjoy life; and never negligent in his responses when a friend needed his services or advice. He was an exemplary citizen—living a life worthy of imitation. No one will be more sadly missed than Dr. McConnell, who has been one of us so long, and whose very presence seemed to identify the place. After appropriate services at his late residence, by the Rev. S. Fenner, on Monday, at 3 o'clock, his remains were interred in the family lot at Oak Hill Cemetery."

ROBERT N. MCCONNELL, M. D., was born in Lewiston, Penn., April 29, 1843; son of James and Margaretta (Nelson) McConnell. He came to Upper Sandusky with his parents when but two years of age, and was educated in the public schools of that place, entering the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1859, taking a preparatory course, and subsequently entering the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Penn., with the intention of taking a classical course. This arrangement was thwarted, however, by his enlistment in September, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years as a private in the late war. He was commissioned as Hospital Attendant, serving until the battle of Winchester, June 15, 1863, at which engagement the entire regiment was taken prisoners and confined at Belle Island. After four weeks Dr. McConnell was released on parole and returned home and during his sojourn attended a course of lectures at the Starling Medical College having begun the study of medicine while in the service. He was discharged from the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by special order from the War Department to accept a commission as Assistant Surgeon in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio National Guards, in the spring of 1864, and served with the regiment until the expiration of its term of service in the fall of the same year. He entered the medical department of the Wooster University at Cleveland, and graduated in 1865, in the first class that graduated from that institution. Immediately after taking his degree he was appointed Assistant Surgeon General of the State by Gov. Brough, and continued in this office till it was abolished, a year afterward. Dr. McConnell then returned home, and during the winter of 1866-67 attended the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, after which he opened up a drug store in Upper Sandusky in connection with his practice. In 1869, he disposed of his interest in the drug establishment to L. A. Brunner and devoted his entire attention to his profession, attending a course of lectures during the winter of 1870-71 at Bellevue Medical College, New York City. In order to lay the foundation for more complete success in the practice of his profession, Dr. McConnell proceeded to Europe in 1878, and attended the Imperial Medical University at Vienna, Austria, returning to Upper Sandusky after an absence of about one year. He was in 1874, appointed Director of the Ohio Penitentiary under Gov. Allen's administration, serving in that capacity two years with great credit to himself and to the institution. In 1882, Dr. McConnell entered into a partnership with Isaac N. Bowman, which connection still exists. He has established a large practice and is among the foremost of the physicians of this section of the State. He is an honored member of the F. & A. M., having attained the thirty-second degree; also a member of the Knights of Honor and the G. A. R. In politics, Dr. McConnell is a thorough Republican.

NELSON McFARLAND is a native of Belford County, Penn., born October 20, 1839. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent and came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1843. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, being wounded in the battle of Tippecanoe. He died in Illinois in 1863; his wife's death occurred in 1849. Of their thirteen children but five are living, namely: Andrew, John, Elizabeth, Jane and Nelson. The latter came to this State with his parents and grew up in the counties of Belmont and Guernsey in which he attended school and engaged in farming and teaming. He subsequently spent five years in Illinois returning the first of the year 1860. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the close of three months' service re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He took part in the battles of Moorefield, Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snickersford, Martinsburg, Strawsburg, Cedar Creek and several minor engagements. His regiment was captured at Winchester; was paroled and exchanged, and afterward re-organized at Martinsburg in February, 1864. He was subsequently twice captured, the last time three days before Lee's surrender. He received his discharge in June, 1865, and returned home; farmed rented land a few years; purchased eighty-five acres on which he resided eight years; and in June, 1881, purchased his present farm of 133 acres valued at \$70 per acre. Mr. McFarland was married, October, 1865, to Mary A. Moody, who was born in this county October 1, 1835. She is a daughter of Timothy and Susan (Bower) Moody, and has always resided in this county. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have no children; their adopted son James W., was born October 24, 1875. Mr. McFarland is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R., and is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. ROBERT McKELLY is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and was born April 8, 1815; he is a son of Alexander and Mary (Torrence) McKelly, who were natives of County Antrim, Ireland, from whence they emigrated to America in 1800. They first settled in Lancaster County, Penn., residing there till 1823, then removing to Allegheny County, near Pittsburgh, where Mr. McKelly died in his eightieth year, and Mrs. McKelly in her sixty-third, the death of the latter occurring September 22, 1845. They reared a family of ten children, of whom but three are now living, namely: Martha, wife of James Orr, of Barnesville, Ohio; Robert and Elizabeth H. Robert McKelly, the subject proper of this notice, obtained a good education in the schools of Lancaster and Allegheny Counties, where he taught several terms, beginning at the age of fifteen. In 1834, he came to Ohio, and was employed in the schools of Bellville, Lexington and in Knox County; he began the study of law at Mt. Vernon under the instruction of Henry B. Curtis, in 1838, and continued under his regime one year. He then further prosecuted his studies with Col. John K. Miller, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, serving as Deputy Postal Clerk in the meantime. He began the practice of law at Bucyrus in July, 1842, removing to Upper Sandusky in June, 1845, to assume the duties of Register of the United States Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Polk. This office having been removed to Defiance, Mr. McKelly resigned in 1848, and returned to Upper Sandusky. In 1851, he was appointed Probate Judge of this county, by Gov. Wood, the election having resulted in a tie vote. In 1854, he was chosen Director of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad (now the P., Ft. W. & Chicago, Railroad), and served in this capacity till about 1870; he was chosen President of the same line prior to

the consolidation of the three roads, Ohio & Pennsylvania, Ohio & Indiana and Ft. Wayne & Chicago, serving seven months and holding an interest in the road, till it was leased by the Pennsylvania Company. In 1857, Mr. McKelly was elected State Senator and creditably filled the duties of that office one term, since which time he has devoted his attention almost wholly to his profession. In September, 1881, he was appointed by the Court to serve an unexpired term in the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and was elected to the same office in October, 1881; he has practiced the legal profession in this county almost forty years, and his labors have been bountifully rewarded both in a financial and professional sense; he is one of the oldest members of the Wyandot bar and is also recognized as one of its ablest representatives; he is a man of great force of character, and for keen business sagacity is perhaps unsurpassed by any of his cotemporaries. Mr. McKelly was married at Bellville, Ohio, to Rebecca J. Ogle, daughter of Enoch and Catharine Ogle, and ten children were born to them, three of whom are all that are now living, namely: Robert A., born May 20, 1843; Roberta A., August 13, 1847, and James M., May, 13, 1851. The mother of these children passed away June 12, 1863, and Mr. McKelly was married December 31, 1870, to Isabel, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Miles) Snyder. He is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and affiliates with the Democratic party. As a representative citizen of this county we present the portrait of Mr. McKelly in this work.

ROBERT A. McKELLY was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, May 13, 1843; he is a son of Robert and Rebecca (Ogle) McKelly, who removed to Wyandot County in 1845; he was educated in the public schools of Upper Sandusky, afterward attending the Ohio Wesleyan University one year; he closed his educational pursuits at the age of seventeen, and engaged as clerk in the Auditor's office, under the administration of Peter B. Beidler, and subsequently formed a partnership with Thomas Shissler in the drug business. This firm existed one year, when Mr. McKelly purchased his partner's interest, and conducted the business independently until 1865; he then retired from business one year, but subsequently engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of S. M. Worth until appointed Deputy Auditor, under the regime of Jonathan Maffet. In 1872, he was elected Auditor, and re-elected in 1874, at the expiration of his second term entering into a partnership with C. B. Hare in the hardware business, in which occupation he has since continued, the business being transacted under the firm name of Hare & McKelly. They have established a good trade, and carry a large stock of goods, consisting of everything usually found in a first-class hardware store. Mr. McKelly was married May 10, 1866, to Mary J. Campbell, of Coshoc-ton, Ohio, and three children have been born to them—Isabel R., born April 27, 1867; Thomas M., September 23, 1869, and Robert C., February 10, 1872. Mr. McKelly has been a member of the School Board for ten years, and was instrumental in the erection of the fine New Union School Building of Upper Sandusky, during the year 1883; he is a distinguished member of the F. & A. M., advancing as far as the Chapter, also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In political sentiment, he is a Democrat.

ROBERT McKELVY, whose portrait we present in this work, and who is one of the county's most esteemed pioneers, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, February 2, 1819. He is a son of John and Mary McKelvy, who were both natives of the same county, where the former died in 1866; the latter in 1864. They reared a family of five children, three of whom—Margaret, Robert and Mary—emigrated to America. Robert McKelvy

crossed the Atlantic in 1843, and stopped at St. Thomas, Canada, where he learned the tanner's trade. In 1846, he came to Upper Sandusky and engaged in the tanning business with William Trimble till 1850, when the latter retired, Mr. McKelvy continuing in the business till 1870, when he established a harness shop on the corner of Main and Hick streets, where he conducted a flourishing business. Mr. McKelvy recently erected a large ice house, and this business will claim a portion of his attention in the future. He has been one of the important business factors of Upper Sandusky for nearly forty years, and is well known to the community for his habits of industry and perseverance. In his time he has had a vast business experience, and his knowledge of the world and its ways is no less extensive. Born and reared amid the brave, hardy and freedom-seeking sons of Erin, schooled among the cautious and skillful Canadians in the rules of his trade, and energized by business contact with the shrewd commercial Yankees, he is well qualified for the strong position which he occupies in the business sphere of his community. By hard labor and persevering industry Mr. McKelvy has accumulated a handsome competence of this world's goods, owning two acres where he resides, ten acres within the corporation, and other town property of value. He is a Democrat in political sentiment, and though not an office-seeker, he served two years as Township Trustee, and two years in the City Council of Upper Sandusky. He and his family are associated with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McKelvy is one of the most thoroughly respected of the pioneers of the county, always having sustained an unblemished character, and kindly regarded by the citizens with whom he is associated. He was married, February 14, 1850, to Eliza Ellis, Rev. James R. Bonner, of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, officiating. Mrs. McKelvy was a daughter of Robert and Sarah Ellis, and was born in County Antrim, Ireland, March 9, 1826, emigrating to America in 1847. Seven children blessed this union, six of whom are now living—William J., born March 8, 1854; Mary E., April 6, 1858; Hester J., October 9, 1860; John S., March 10, 1862; Robert E., March 14, 1864; Margaret C., April 7, 1866. Sarah A., eldest, who was born November 19, 1851, died February 25, 1881. She was married to James H. Kerr November 19, 1872, and was the mother of one child, Robert Mc. Kerr, who, since his mother's death, has been adopted by his grandfather, Mr. McKelvy.

WILLIAM J. MCKELVY, dealer in and manufacturer of harnesses, saddles, collars, etc., was born in Upper Sandusky March 8, 1854. He is the son of Robert and Eliza (Ellis) McKelvy, and was reared and educated in the city of his birth. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the harness trade with his father, with whom he remained five years. He subsequently became a partner of his father, doing business under the firm name of McKelvy & Son two years. At the end of this time he purchased his father's interest, and has since conducted the business independently. He carries a stock of \$2,500 to \$3,000, employing three to five hands constantly. He owns the building which he occupies, the stock which it contains, and is doing a thriving business. He was married, September 30, 1880, to Miss Rosalind Engel, daughter of Christian and Mary (Hipp) Engel, residents of Upper Sandusky. Mrs. McKelvy was born March 6, 1859. Mr. McKelvy is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. McKelvy of the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. McKelvy is Democratic.

CAPT. HENRY MILLER, son of Henry and Mary (Ziegler) Miller, was born in Union County, Penn., May 1, 1818. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in that State about 1814. They removed

to Juniata County, Penn., in 1820, and resided in that locality until 1845, when they came to Ohio and settled in this county. They were the parents of five children, three living—Samuel, Henry and Sarah. John, an infant, is deceased, also Mary, the wife of Michael Depler, who died in 1863. The father died in this county in 1848, aged about fifty-five years. The mother survived her husband a number of years and died in her seventy-third year. Henry Miller, the subject of this sketch, was engaged upon a farm during his earlier years, subsequently serving an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, pursuing this occupation five years, and finally abandoning it on account of failing health. In 1845, he removed to Ohio and engaged in the carpenter's trade with his father till June 3, 1846, at which time he enlisted in Company F, Third Ohio Regiment, in the Mexican war. He enlisted as private, but was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant about six months afterward, serving until the close of his term of service—one year. He was discharged in June, 1847, and returned to Upper Sandusky, where he engaged in the butchering business five years. In 1854, Mr. Miller removed with his family to Iowa and engaged one year in agricultural pursuits, but returned to Upper Sandusky at the expiration of that time and engaged in various vocations until elected Recorder of the county in 1859. During his term of office Mr. Miller enlisted in the late war, Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, entering the service in 1861. He was commissioned First Lieutenant and, in 1862, as Captain, participating in the following battles: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, and the battles of the entire Atlanta campaign. In 1864, he tendered his resignation and returned to his family in Upper Sandusky, engaging in the grocery and provision trade from 1865 to 1878, being then appointed Deputy Auditor, in which capacity he is now serving. He held the office of Township Clerk eight consecutive years, and as member of the City Council a number of years. He was a member of the Union School Board, and a Republican in politics. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Miller was married January 4, 1849, to Ellen Walker, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Newman) Walker, residents of Upper Sandusky, and ten children have been born to them, three now living—Virginia E., Della E. and Mary E., wife of Frank Myers, residents of Upper Sandusky. The deceased are Charles B., Henry William, McCandlish, Rhoda L., Clara E., Rose May and Harry E.

GEORGE A. MITCHELL was born in Knox County, Ohio, May 30, 1819, son of Joseph and Martha (Carr) Mitchell, the former a native of Washington County, Penn., born January 1, 1782; the latter of Bucks County, Penn., born August 22, 1795; the latter died June 21, 1835; the former August 23, 1865. They were married in Knox County, Ohio, September 10, 1811, and were the parents of six children, three—Nathaniel, George A. and James—still living. The family resided in Richland County from 1821 till the father's death. George Mitchell came to this county in 1846 and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. He purchased his present farm in 1865 at \$40 per acre; this he has improved and provided with good buildings, now estimating its value at \$100 per acre. Mr. Mitchell was married November 28, 1848, to Catharine L. Duvre, daughter of David and Amanda (Hawk) Duvre, the former a native of Philadelphia, Penn., the latter of Warren County, N. J. The death of Mrs. Mitchell occurred October 20, 1849, and Mr. M. was again married April 6, 1851, to Sarah M. Snover, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hawk) Snover, and one child has been born to them—Joseph O., September 1, 1852. Mrs. Mitchell

was born in New Jersey June 19, 1828. They have a pleasant home and hold a high position in the esteem of their fellow citizens.

JOHN MITSCH, farmer, was born near the city of Worms, Germany, December 23, 1828. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Reyrner) Mitsch, who emigrated to America in 1841, and settled in Crawford County. In 1859, they removed to this county, and located in Antrim Township, where the father died in 1864, aged sixty-two years—the mother, January 7, 1878, in her eightieth year. They were the parents of six children, the living being John, Catharine and Magdalena. John Mitsch spent six years in the schools of Germany, and subsequently acquired some learning in this country. He resided with his parents on the farm in Crawford County till 1852, when he migrated to California in search of the "yellow dust," his efforts being crowned with success. He returned to the "paternal roof" in 1857, and in the following year purchased 160 acres of land at \$12.50 per acre in this county, where he has since resided and on which farm he erected a handsome brick residence at a cost of \$3,000, in 1881. He has since added eighty acres to his original purchase and values the whole at \$75 per acre. He has acquired his possessions by industry and good management, inheriting but a small sum from his father's estate; he is a scientific farmer and makes a specialty of rearing fine grades of cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. Mitsch was married, February 6, 1859, to Rose A. Kipfer, and five children have resulted from this union, four living—Albert H., born June 23, 1860; George F., May 6, 1864; Emma R. and Mary R. (twins) born January 2, 1866. An infant daughter is deceased; it was born July 13, 1861, and died in September of the same year. Mrs. Mitsch's death occurred January 19, 1866, and Mr. M. was again married, March, 1879, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ritter, née Kipfer, sister of his first wife and a native of Switzerland, born March 24, 1824; they have no children. Mr. Mitsch, with his wife, is a member of the German Reformed Church, to which they are liberal contributors. He has served as School Director during the greater part of his residence in the township, and favors the Democratic school of politics.

JOHN F. MYERS was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 23, 1827. He is the son of Peter and Susannah (Flickinger) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children—Jeremiah A. and John F. The father's death occurred in January, 1828; the mother survived till August, 1882. She was born November 30, 1799. John F., our subject, spent the first thirteen years of his life in Paris, Starke County, subsequently removing to Canton, where he finished his education at the age of twenty-two. He engaged in the tailoring trade at Canton four years, and after several changes of place and business, opened a grocery store in Upper Sandusky in 1869. In this occupation, at the corner of Sandusky and Wyandot avenues, he is still engaged. Mr. Myers was married at Little Sandusky, April 18, 1852, to Martha J. Eggleston, daughter of David and Elizabeth (McCleary) Eggleston, natives of New York and New Hampshire respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Eggleston settled in this county in 1841-42, and were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living—Mary, Martha J., Charles, George A., Chloe E. The deceased was Roxena, who died in Marseilles Township, in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of ten children—five living, namely: Frank E., born March 27, 1853; Emma J., September 18, 1854; Della M., in 1863; George, August 16, 1868, and Edward S., December 6, 1876. Mr. Myers served as Township Clerk in Pitt Township two years; as Township Treas-

urer several years; was elected City Councilman in 1874, and re-elected in 1883. In politics, Mr. Myers is a Democrat. He is the owner of a valuable farm southwest of the city of Upper Sandusky and a comfortable residence on Seventh street.

JOHN F. MYERS, JR., was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 15, 1844. He is a son of Michael and Susan (McClain) Myers, the former a native of Hancock and the latter of Pickaway County. The parents settled in this county in 1846. Our subject was educated in the common schools and enlisted in the war in May, 1863, joining Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, Capt. Regan commanding company; Col. Hunt commanding regiment. He participated in the skirmishes at Berryville and Monocacy Junction, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio. He resided on the farm of his wife's parents till 1882, when he purchased his present farm of 110 acres, paying for the same \$100 per acre. He has a desirable location, makes a specialty of rearing good stock, and is one of the model farmers of the county. He was married September 13, 1868, to Frances Hale, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Donor) Hale. Their children are Harry E., born July 24, 1869; James B., October 26, 1872; William F., January 17, 1875; Elizabeth E. and Mary E. (twins), born February 17, 1878; Ralph E., September 11, 1876; George F., October 29, 1879. The latter two are deceased—Ralph E. dying August 21, 1877, and George F., September 14, 1880. Mrs. Myers was born in Cumberland County, Penn., October 27, 1846; died March 16, 1882. Mr. Myers is a member of the Church of God, the G. A. R., and a Democrat in politics.

LEVI T. MYERS, of the firm of Streby, Myers & Kail, city flouring mills, was born in York County, Penn., April 11, 1840. He is the son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Toner) Myers, also natives of Pennsylvania, and who were married in Carroll County, Md. They were the parents of eight children, namely, Levi T., Mary C., Susan, John T. and Jacob T. (twins), Ann M. and Elizabeth M. Sarah M. is deceased, her death occurring at the age of twenty-two. Levi T., our subject, was educated in the schools of Hanover, Penn., and at the age of ten began his work in the milling business, which he has ever since engaged in, with the exception of two years' grocery business in Bucyrus, Ohio, and eighteen months in jewelry in Pennsylvania. After operating in the milling business for a number of years in the various places of Emmitsburg, Md., Milan, Bucyrus, Napoleon, and Wooster, Ohio, he removed to Upper Sandusky October 28, 1878, and formed a partnership with R. E. Kerr and Christian Merrick in the old Upper Sandusky Mills; this partnership existed two years. In 1880, he entered into a partnership with W. J. Streby, and a year later the present firm of Streby, Myers & Kail was formed. Mr. Myers was married at Boiling Springs, Penn., October 19, 1869, to Matilda D. Shaffer. They have one child—Dustin S., born August 6, 1870. Mrs. Myers is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and was born in January, 1843. Mr. Myers is a member of the F. & A. M., and, with his wife, of the English Lutheran Church.

MICHAEL MYERS, son of Michael and Mary M. (Clore) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in Pickaway, Ohio, February 24, 1819. He is one of thirteen children, six living—Polly, Henry, Sarah, David, Hannah and Michael. Their parents were early settlers of Pickaway, but removed to Hancock County in 1832, where the mother died in 1835, and the father in 1853, the latter aged seventy-seven. Michael Myers was educated in his native county, and was there married, February 2, 1843, to Susan Me-

Clain, daughter of Zachariah and Susan (Spahr) McClain, of Irish and German ancestry. They have fifteen children, eleven living—John F., born October 15, 1844; George W., October 23, 1846; William M., February 9, 1849; James M., October 5, 1851; Bertha E., July 28, 1857; Michael U., October 3, 1859; Sue E., October 11, 1861; Dessa E. and Crissa A. (twins), August 28, 1866; Peter D., August 10, 1869, and Blanch, February 12, 1874. The deceased were Harriet, born September 14, 1853, died February 20, 1857; Mary E., born September 2, 1855, died April 22, 1857; Samuel E., born October 11, 1863, died March 3, 1864; Henry E., born December 30, 1864, died in September, 1865. Mrs. Myers was born in Pickaway County, July 24, 1826. Mr. Myers removed to this county in 1846, and purchased government land in Crane Township at \$2.50 per acre, obtaining his title from James K. Polk, President. His farm is now valued at \$80 per acre. Mr. Myers is a Democrat, self and wife members of the United Brethren Church.

T. Y. MOODY, retired farmer, was born in Waterbury, Vt., January 2, 1809. He is a son of David and Priscilla (Cady) Moody, natives of Massachusetts. They settled in Vermont before marriage, and were the parents of eleven children, of whom but two are now living, namely, Timothy and Priscilla, the latter residing in Upper Sandusky, wife of John Justice. The parents removed from their native State to Clark County, Ohio, in 1819, and five years later to Crawford County (now Wyandot), purchasing land near Bowsherville, where they resided until their death; the father's decease took place about 1840, at the age of sixty-six years; the mother survived till 1868, and died in her ninety-sixth year. With the exception of eight years in Indiana, Mr. Moody has resided in Wyandot County since 1824. He was married near Bowsherville, August 27, 1831, to Susan Bowsher, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Harpster) Bowsher, and eleven children have blessed their union—Eliza, born August 7, 1832; Mary A., October 1, 1835; John, August 2, 1837; Priscilla, March 21, 1839; David, January 22, 1849; Lyman C., November 21, 1842; Maria, February 23, 1845; Ellen, October 1, 1848. The deceased are Matthew, born November 18, 1833, died May —, 1867; Leeland, born August 13, 1850, died December 31, 1864, and William A., born July 13, 1856, died March 19, 1871. These were followed by their mother, Susan Bowsher, July 29, 1880, her age being sixty-four years. Mr. Moody was married, December 29, 1881, to Orpah Lloid, of Upper Sandusky. They are members of the English Lutheran Church, and well respected as citizens. Mr. Moody has accumulated considerable property, and is now enjoying the fruits of his earlier labors.

HON. CHESTER R. MOTT, a leading attorney of Upper Sandusky, was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., July 15, 1813. He is the son of Orange and Ruhanna (Shattuck) Mott, natives of Connecticut, and of French and English extraction respectively. They were married in Connecticut, and were the parents of nine children, of whom eight are still living, namely, Orange, Julia, Marilla, Louis, William K., Chester R., Harriet and Amasa. The mother died in 1821, aged thirty-nine years; the father died about 1870, aged nearly ninety-nine years. Judge Mott, as he is familiarly known, obtained as good an education as the common schools of the place of his nativity afforded. He became a teacher in such schools at the age of nineteen. After teaching in his native place for two consecutive winters, he pursued a course of studies in a seminary endowed by the Hon. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, N. Y., and located at Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., under the name of Florence Manual Labor Institute. From

this institution Mr. Mott went directly to Erie County, Penn., where he studied law; was admitted to the bar of the several courts of that State, including the Supreme Court and the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He opened an office in Erie in 1838, and continued the same until the spring of 1844, when he removed directly to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he has ever since resided. At the organization of the new county of Wyandot, in April, 1845, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and again elected at the October election in 1845, for the full term of two years, and after two years' service he resigned his office, and M. H. Kirby succeeded thereto by appointment. In 1849, Mr. Mott was elected County Auditor, and re-elected in 1851; his second term expired in March, A. D. 1854. In 1857, he was elected by the counties of Hardin and Wyandot their representative in the General Assembly of the State, in which body he served during its sessions of 1858 and 1859. Declining to be a candidate for a second term, he continued the practice of his profession in connection with his partner, Hon. John Berry, now deceased, until 1865, when he was again elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of his county, just twenty years after his first election to the same office, but, before the expiration of this latter term, he was obliged to resign the same, to assume the duties of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Judicial District of the State, embracing twenty counties, being the largest territorial district of the State, and then embracing four subdivisions. Judge Mott was elected in the fourth subdivision, composed of the counties of Wyandot, Crawford, Seneca and Hancock, for the term of five years, expiring February 9, 1872, since which time his attention has been turned to his professional pursuits. He was several times elected to the office of Mayor of Upper Sandusky, and for several years served as Councilman and a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Mott was married May 17, 1838, to Eleanor Chase, daughter of Briton and Eleanor (Carr) Chase, natives of New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y. They have two married daughters now living—Harriett E., wife of James M. Orr, and Ella C., wife of S. A. Magruder. Judge Mott has spent many years in the public service and for the public good, and his long official career has been characterized by its integrity, intelligence and firm adherence to principle under all circumstances.

JAMES N. NELSON, Coroner, Upper Sandusky, is a native of Beaver County, Penn., born September 10, 1831, son of William A. and Isabel (Patty) Nelson, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. They had nine children, of whom but four are now living—Mary, George, Katie and James. The father died in Cleveland, Ohio, April 10, 1844, aged fifty-four years. James Nelson removed with his parents to Cleveland, and attended the schools of that city. In 1849, he removed to Pittsburgh and engaged in steamboating till 1856 or 1857, when he located in Upper Sandusky. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted at the first call for volunteers in April, 1861, taking part in several skirmishes. September 1, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company D, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. P. A. Tyler in command of company and Col. Thomas Morton commanding the regiment. He was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Inka, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Second Corinth, and joined Sherman's army at the siege of Atlanta. Being seized by sickness at the latter place, he was taken back to Paducah, transferred to Nashville and finally to Taylor Hospital, Louisville, where he was placed on a hospital boat and sent to St. Louis, where he was discharged

September 9, 1864. He returned home with health impaired, and has since engaged in various kinds of light labor. Mr. Nelson was married, in Upper Sandusky, January 14, 1858, to Amanda Chambers. They have one child—Lizzie Belle, now the wife of Frank L. Cross. Our subject is at present serving as Coroner of the county, and is a member of the G. A. R. He owns a valuable residence on Sandusky avenue, and votes the Democratic ticket.

MICHAEL O'DONNELL, restaurant and saloon proprietor, was born in Ireland November 18, 1839, and emigrated to America in 1853, settling near Newport, R. I. He engaged in farm labor in that locality about two years, removing to Clark County, Ohio, in 1855; engaged in farming and teaming till 1862. After spending some time in various enterprises, he began the restaurant and saloon business in Upper Sandusky in 1869, and in this he is still engaged. By strict attention to business has accumulated considerable property. He was married, February 15, 1869, to Catharine Haley, daughter of John and Margaret Haley, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1847 and 1848 respectively. Nine children have resulted from this marriage, seven living—John, born February 12, 1870; Simeon, September 6, 1871; Margaret, August 26, 1873; James C., December 27, 1876; Michael, February 21, 1879; Thomas A., March 11, 1881, and George, August 31, 1883. The deceased are Mary, born May 2, 1882, died September 2, 1882; Michael, born January 20, 1876, died July, 1876. Catharine, the mother, was born in Urbana, Ohio, November 9, 1853. Mr. O'Donnel has served four years as city Councilman and manifests a great interest in local politics, voting for Democratic principles.

PETER PEIFER, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, North Main street, Upper Sandusky, was born in Germany, July 22, 1835. He emigrated to America, in 1852, settling in Philadelphia, where he learned his trade and resided eighteen years, removing to Upper Sandusky in 1870. He was educated in the German language in Germany. On arriving in Upper Sandusky he engaged with Michael Katzenmaier, with whom he remained three years, at the expiration of which he began the boot and shoe business in his present location. He employs two assistants the year around, and carries a stock of \$2,000. He was married in Philadelphia, November 1, 1862, to Mary Kessler, her parents former residents of the above city, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kessler have two children—Anna T., born February 17, 1864, and Emma L., born June 10, 1865. Mrs. Peifer was born in Germany, February 6, 1839, and emigrated to America in 1846. Mr. Peifer owns a valuable property on Seventh street where he resides. Himself and family are associated with the German Reform Church, to which he is a liberal contributor. Politically Mr. Peifer is a Democrat.

HENRY PETERS, son of Samuel and Mary (Stevenson) Peters, and one of the oldest and most honored pioneers of this county, was born in York County, Penn., October 1, 1796. His father was born in Philadelphia, September 27, 1772, and died September 10, 1829. Mary, his wife, was born in Baltimore county, Md., September 28, 1773, and died February 15, 1861. They were married in Maryland, and removed from that State to Ohio April 1, 1812, locating in Fairfield County. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom still survive, the youngest being in his sixty-seventh year. Their names are as follows: Henry, Robinson J., Wesley, Rachel, Stevenson, Andrew, Leah, Mary, Lewis, Elizabeth and Ebenezer. Henry Peters, the eldest of the family and the subject of this sketch, obtained but a limited education, attending school but three months in Man-

chester, Md. He removed to Ohio with his parents and at the age of sixteen left the paternal roof to engage in blacksmithing at Zanesville, Ohio. He was here engaged eighteen months with Phillip Munch, after which time, by the assistance of his father, he purchased a set of tools and began working at his trade on his father's farm, in Fairfield County. He remained at this point two years, at the expiration of which time he had saved \$107 and paid for his outfit. In 1820, he bade adieu to his parents and brothers, and, with \$107 in money and all his other worldly effects in a small sack strapped to his back, he started for Upper Sandusky, arriving at his destination in April, 1820, only to find a reservation of Indians. Changing his plans he returned to Marion County, and witnessed the sale of the land now lying within the corporate limits of Marion. About the same time Mr. Peters and Judge Ozias Bowen, about 1829, purchased a quarter section of land which they divided, Mr. Peters taking the west part and subsequently laying out what is now the southern portion of Marion. He here engaged in his trade until 1829, when he and Thomas Sloan purchased forty head of horses and took them on foot to Philadelphia, selling them at a profit of \$1,300. They then purchased a stock of general merchandise at a cost of \$2,700, "wagoned" it over the mountains and opened a store in Marion on the exact ground now occupied by T. P. Wallace's bank. This partnership existed one year, during which time they dealt largely in horses, taking three droves to Eastern markets with financial success. In 1830, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Peters having accumulated \$3,000 up to that date. He resided in Marion twenty-six years, during which time he collected \$20,000, and removed to Upper Sandusky in 1846. He purchased land at the first Government sale in 1844, and at each subsequent sale until the reservation was disposed of. 800 acres were procured at a cost of \$2 per acre. At present Mr. Peters is the owner of 500 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$100 per acre; he also owns valuable property in Marion and Allen Counties. He was married, April 12, 1829, to Phoebe Anderson, daughter of H. Anderson of North Carolina. She was born March 6, 1807. But one child resulted from this union, her name being Corrilla A., born May 10, 1830; her death occurred in May, 1850. When twenty years of age, Mr. Peters declined the office of Associate Judge on account of extreme youth, favoring Judge Idleman, who was elected. He has declined several other prominent offices, but served as Coroner three years in Marion; was a stock-holder and Director of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad three years, and has contributed largely to the interests of Upper Sandusky. He has reared ten children, including his only daughter, and all have died at about the age of twenty years except four. In politics Mr. Peters is independent, voting for the principle and not for the party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributed \$2,200 to the erection of the present church building in Upper Sandusky. As a worthy representative pioneer of the county, we give the portrait of Mr. Peters on another page of this volume.

HENRY W. PETERS, of the firm of King & Peters, dry goods merchants, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 25, 1840, son of Lewis S. and Margaret (Retter) Peters, both natives of Ohio, and of English and German extraction. They were married in Pickaway County, and were the parents of seven children, four now living—Mary, Henry W., Samuel R., and Wilson L. The deceased were Lucinda, Francis and Mattie. The mother departed this life in Pickaway County in 1861, aged about forty-two years. The father, Lewis Peters, still survives, residing at the "old home"

in Pickaway, aged sixty-seven years. Henry W. Peters, the subject of this notice, was reared on the farm, and shared the advantages of the district schools till his sixteenth year, when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, taking a classical course and graduating in 1862. He subsequently devoted two years to teaching and farming, and in May, 1864, enlisted as private in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio National Guards. On the organization of his company he was made its Captain, his regiment being mostly engaged in patrol duty, stationed at Martinsburg, City Point and Norfolk, Va. He was honorably discharged at Camp Denison, Ohio, September 10, 1864, and returned home. In April, 1865, he purchased 189 acres of land in this county, and in October of the same year moved upon the same, engaging in agricultural pursuits from that time till 1883, when he purchased J. W. Foucht's interest in the dry goods store of Foucht & King, and began the mercantile business under the firm name of King & Peters. The marriage of Mr. Peters to Mary M. White, daughter of the Rev. John W. and Ann C. (Williams) White, occurred March 22, 1866. They have four children, as follows: Fred W., born March 8, 1867; Earl H., August 8, 1869; Orrin R., February 4, 1871; and Avery W., May 16, 1877. Mrs. Peters was born February 4, 1835, a native of Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Peters is a member of the Knights of Honor, the G. A. R. and the Methodist Episcopal Church—of the latter organization since his twelfth year.

DAVID S. PETERSON, Supervisor of Subdivision 4, P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, October 4, 1826; son of William and Jane (White) Peterson, natives of Jefferson County, Ohio, and Westmoreland County, Penn., respectively. They were married in Jefferson County, and were the parents of thirteen children, twelve attaining their majority. After several changes in their place of residence, the family located in Adams County, Ind., where the mother died in 1875, aged seventy-five years; her husband, William, survived till 1879, and died at Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, aged eighty-two years. David Peterson, our subject, was reared on a farm in Carroll County, where he obtained a common school education. In 1843, he removed to Indiana with his parents, and engaged in farming and carpenter's work till 1852, at which time he became an employe of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, with which he has since been connected, with the exception of one and one-half years on the Wabash Railroad. In 1867, he received his appointment on the P., Ft. W. & C. Railway, and this position he still holds. Mr. Peterson was married August 20, 1850, to Harriet McDowell, of Carroll County, Ohio. They had four children—Hugh, Sarah J., Laura A. and William L. The death of Mrs. Peterson, the mother, occurred, and Mr. Peterson was again married at Fort Wayne, Ind., to Amanda E. Zook, of Wayne County, Ohio. Jay E., their only living son, was born in December, 1874; three children under three years of age are deceased.

DELILAH PIERSON, widow of the late Christopher Pierson, was born in Frederick County, Md., October 18, 1807. She was the second child of Joseph and Magdalene (Smith) Groff, who were natives of Maryland, and who reared a family of eight children, five of whom still survive—Zebulum, Delilah, Hezekiah, Joseph and Mary, the latter now the wife of James Roberts. The mother, Magdalene, departed this life about 1831, but the father, Joseph, survived till June 10, 1873, his demise occurring at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Pierson, on Sandusky avenue, Upper Sandusky. Mrs. Pierson removed with her parents from Maryland to Seneca County, Ohio, be-

fore her marriage. She began her united life with Christopher Pierson September 23, 1833, their marriage occurring near Tiffin, Ohio. Their children were Naomi, born October 6, 1834; Tottie, March 6, 1840; Matilda L., May 15, 1843; Joseph, May 20, 1849; and Cora L., November 1, 1854, all now (1884) living. Mary A. was born February 1, 1837, and died October 30, 1856; Emeline was born August 24, 1838, and died September 12, 1841; Charles D., born December 25, 1845, and died May 2, 1878. Their father, Christopher Y., was a son of Joseph and Charity (Youngs) Pierson, who were natives of Sussex County, N. J., where he was born in 1809. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and on arriving at that state in life he came West and settled at Tiffin. In 1842, he removed with his family to Upper Sandusky, where he engaged in hotel keeping, a business to which he was most admirably adapted. In 1847, he erected the brick building known as the Pierson House, and through all his life was a citizen of great value to his community—always energetic, active and enterprising. He amassed a considerable fortune, and was perhaps the most widely known of any citizen of Upper Sandusky. He was identified with most of the business and public interests of his resident town up to the date of his decease, and those who shared his acquaintance or hospitality, either as landlord or private citizen, bear ample testimony as to his genial and generous nature. He died at his home in Upper Sandusky, December 31, 1876, aged sixty-seven years. Mrs. Pierson is still living, and enjoying fair health for one of her years.

JAMES M. POOL, farmer, was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 11, 1823. His parents are William and Elizabeth (Harris) Pool, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively, and of English parentage. They were married in Washington County, Penn., and had eleven children; the four living are Mary, Annie, James M. and William H. They removed to Knox County, Ohio, in 1809, and to Richland in 1811, where he entered 160 acres of land, on which he resided till his death, November 30, 1846. He was born October 30, 1787; his wife was born March 19, 1787 and died in Mansfield, Ohio, June 16, 1863. James M. Pool grew up in his native county and engaged in carpentering and farming, removing to this county in 1850 and settling on his present farm, paying \$7.50 per acre. He now owns 140 acres, provided with excellent buildings and valued at \$90 per acre. Being a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, his company was called into service in May, 1864; he participated in the skirmish at Berryville, Va., where he was captured, but made his escape into the Union lines on a Confederate mule; he was also in several skirmishes prior to this, and was discharged September 2, 1864. Mr. Pool was married in Richland County, Ohio, November 4, 1847, to Mary E. Hartupée, daughter of William and Rachel (Logan) Hartupée, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively; the latter born in Washington County, Penn., April 29, 1799. She was married to William Hartupée November 11, 1819, and moved with him to Ohio in April, 1822, settling in Richland County. They had twelve children. Their son, Rev. G. H. Hartupée, D.D. is an active and efficient member of the Northern Ohio Conference. Mrs. Hartupée died January 19, 1879. Her husband is still a resident of Richland County, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. and Mrs. Pool have had eleven children, nine surviving: William F., born July 23, 1848; Emma E., October 7, 1850; Weller B., September 7, 1854; Albert H., November 6, 1856; Ora B., February 22, 1859; Elmer E., March 18, 1861; James C., August 6, 1863; Frank L., November 5, 1865; Harley

A., December 24, 1868. The deceased were Candace A., born March 7, 1855, died October 8, 1855, and an infant. Mrs. Pool was born in Richland County November 17, 1827.

WILLIAM F. POOL, son of James M. and Mary E. Pool, was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 23, 1848. He came to this county in 1851, and settled in Crane Township with his parents, where they still reside. Mr. Pool obtained a good education in the public schools, closing his literary pursuits at the age of twenty-five. He began teaching at the age of nineteen and continued at intervals in that profession for eight years. In 1872, he began the study of law under the instruction of Henry Maddux, of Upper Sandusky, and was admitted to the bar to practice in Common Pleas Courts in 1874. He was engaged one year in the High School of Upper Sandusky, and began the practice of the legal profession in 1875, which occupation he has since continued to pursue. He first formed a partnership with George G. Bowman, which existed eighteen months, and subsequently practiced one year with Adam Kail, this partnership being dissolved by the death of Mr. Kail in December, 1881. Since the above date he has continued his profession independently, and has established a fair practice. Mr. Pool was married March 16, 1874, to Anna Eaton, daughter of James and Oresta Eaton, and three children have been born to them: Harley E., born February 14, 1876; James C., October 11, 1877; and Howard L., July 10, 1880. Mr. Pool is an energetic business man, and in politics, a staunch Republican.

JOHN RAGON, one of the oldest pioneers of this locality, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 7, 1807. He is a son of Eli and Rebecca (Stewart) Ragon, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia, of Irish and English parentage. Of their nine children but three survive—John, Baley and Eli. The father was born July 30, 1778, and died in Warren County, Ill., April 9, 1856; the mother was born April 9, 1784, and died July 30, 1856. John Ragon came to this county with his parents in 1827, and settled among the Indians of Tymochtee Township, where he worked by the month for a number of years. In 1842, he removed to Crane Township, where he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving eighteen years. In 1859, he was elected Land Appraiser, and in 18—, lacked but seventeen votes of election as County Treasurer. Mr. Ragon owns 100 acres of well-improved land valued at \$75 an acre, and has been a successful farmer. Our subject was married January 22, 1829, to Elizabeth Duddleson, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born October 20, 1807, and daughter of Ralph and Catharine (Bush) Duddleson, the former a native of Maryland, born July 24, 1768, and died October 6, 1848; the latter was born in Virginia, August 15, 1775, and died May 29, 1833; both deaths occurring in this county. Of twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ragon nine survive—William M., born March 8, 1830; Eli P., December 3, 1831; Irene, April 18, 1834; Henry H., March 8, 1837; Mary J., September 17, 1838; Eliza A., February 22, 1840; Lydia M., April 14, 1841; George W., March 28, 1843; and Harvey B., February 24, 1845. The deceased are Julia, born June 16, 1833, died June 30, 1833; Rebecca, born September 17, 1835, died October, 1836; Albert, born November 2, 1847, died October 1, 1848. His four sons, Eli, Henry H., George W. and Harvey, all served in the late war: Eli B. was First Lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Henry H. was Lieutenant of Company H, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. He then returned home, and in 1864, raised a company for the One Hun-

dred and Forty-fourth Regiment, and was subsequently made Captain of Company A, of said regiment. Harvey B. was taken prisoner three days before Lee's surrender, and was afterward compelled by hunger to eat raw corn that had previously done service as food for the mules. Mr. Ragon's father was also a soldier, and served in the war of 1812.

JOHN F. RIESER was born in Baden, Germany, December 31, 1837. He emigrated to the United States in 1846, locating in this county, where his parents purchased lands on which they resided till his father's death, which occurred in 1875. His parents, John G. and Regina Rieser, had five children: John G., Mary A., Sophia, Caroline and John F. The latter enlisted in Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 17, 1861, and participated in the battles of Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Shenandoah Valley, Bull Run, second, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and several skirmishes. He was color bearer of his regiment during the Gettysburg campaign. He was transported to the Western army, subsequently taking part in the engagements at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge; veteranized in January, 1864, taking part in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign and with Sherman to the sea, witnessed the Grand Review at Washington, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1865, having served nearly four years. Mr. Rieser enlisted as private, but was soon after promoted to Fourth Sergeant, then to First Sergeant, latter to Commissary Sergeant, and finally commissioned First Lieutenant, April 20, 1865. At the close of the war Mr. Rieser returned home and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising on the old homestead. He was married, March 18, 1859, to Nancy Ewing, daughter of Samuel and Christina (Mason) Ewing, and ten children were born to them—four living: George W., born November 9, 1860; Minnie, April 13, 1866; Anna, February, 1868; and Harry S., December 11, 1870. Mr. Rieser is a Republican. He has been a member of the F. & A. M. twenty-one years, and is the present Worshipful Master of the lodge (Warpole No. 176), and has attained the Knight Templar degree. At Marion, Ohio, was the first Post Commander of Robins, Post No. 91, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rieser was appointed Postmaster at Upper Sandusky, February 26, 1884, and assumed the duties of his office on the 1st of the following April.

JAMES G. ROBERTS is a descendant of a Quaker gentleman of that name, who came to America with William Penn, in 1682, and settled with Penn's Colony in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Penn. He purchased a large tract of land near Philadelphia, which, in 1876 formed part of the Centennial Grounds. He was an ardent Quaker, as all his descendants have been excepting two families. The Roberts were prominent in England and were wealthy, but it being at a very remote date the American descendants have never derived any benefit from that wealth. James P. Roberts, the father of the subject of this sketch, and a direct descendant of Penn's colonist, above mentioned, was born in Philadelphia, in 1781. He was a tailor by trade, and when twenty-five years of age he went to Sussex County, N. J., where he married Miss Hannah Bell, a member of a Scotch-Irish family, and in 1806, removed to New York City. To them were born twelve children, all in New Jersey, except the eldest, who was born in the city of New York. James P. Roberts with his wife and eight younger children removed from Sussex County, N. J., in 1835, and settled in Richland County, Ohio. In 1838, he removed to Knox County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1861 or 1862, at the

age of eighty-two years. His wife died also in Knox County, Ohio. James G. Roberts was born near Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., December 3, 1825. Until fifteen years old he had attended the common schools and the Academy at Fredericktown, Ohio. He then became a clerk in the store of Messrs. Strable & Roberts, of Fredericktown, and continued in their employ for five years, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business. In 1845, he began portrait painting, under the instruction of Prof. Van Sickle, and continued to be so employed until 1846, when on the 5th day of June, of that year he came to Upper Sandusky. He abandoned the occupation of painting in March, 1848, and assumed the duties of Deputy Auditor, of Wyandot County, under Samuel M. Worth. He remained in the Auditor's office two years. He then engaged in the drug business with Joshua Cross, under the name of Cross & Roberts. At the close of one year, Mr. Roberts sold his interest to Dr. H. P. Roberts, and embarked in the dry goods trade with George P. Nelson, under the firm name of Roberts & Nelson. One year later he purchased Nelson's interest, and did business alone two years, at the end of which time he admitted Joseph H. Groff as a partner. The firm of Roberts & Groff continued as one of the leading dry goods firms in the town until 1859, when Mr. Roberts, having sold his interest in the store to F. W. Martin, retired from the mercantile business. The business of Roberts & Groff was conducted from 1854, by Mr. Groff alone, Mr. Roberts, meanwhile devoting his attention to the banking interests of Harper, Ayres, Roberts & Co., of which he was a partner. In 1858, he, with Joseph H. Groff, erected the Upper Sandusky Steam Flouring Mills, now owned by James Kerr & Son. Mr. Roberts remained in the bank until the fall of 1859, when he took charge of the mills, and conducted them till March, 1863. Soon after he accepted a position in the then newly-organized First National Bank, and subsequently was elected Cashier, a position he still occupies (see history of Upper Sandusky for sketch of that bank). He disposed of his interest in the flouring mills, in 1866. He was also prominent in the organization of the Wyandot County Agricultural Society, and the Upper Sandusky Gas Light Company. Never an aspirant for office, yet he has served two years as Mayor, and four or five years as Village Councilman. He was a Democrat until 1862, when he became a Republican. During the late war he rendered effective service as President of the County Military Committee. The town has almost entirely been built up since his advent here, and every public enterprise and improvement has secured his cordial support. He came here without capital, and by his excellent and honorable business management has acquired a handsome competency. In 1867, he erected an elegant two-story and basement brick dwelling, at the corner of Sandusky Avenue and South street, at a cost of \$16,000. He also owns much other valuable real estate in this town and county. He was married November 16, 1848, to Mary A., daughter of Joseph Groff, a pioneer of Seneca County, Ohio, and formerly of Frederick County, Md. Mrs. Roberts was born near Emmitsburgh, Frederick Co., Md. Their only child, Mary A., was born June 16, 1850, and died July 10, of the same year. However, Mr. Roberts has raised and educated six foster children, all of whom are married.

GOTTLEIB H. ROPPOLD, upholsterer and manufacturer, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, November 10, 1838, son of Gottlieb and Louisa (Shulle) Roppold, natives of Germany, in which country they were married. They emigrated to America in 1839, settling in Lancaster, Penn., and after several removals, located in this county in 1848. They were the

parents of eight children, three only now living, namely: Leonard, Rosenna and Gottlieb. The latter, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Upper Sandusky, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the baker's trade, engaging in this occupation until 1860, and subsequently being employed as cook on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway one year. He was engaged in the bakery and grocery business from 1862 to 1865; in the hardware business four years, with J. A. Godfrey & Co.; returning September 19, 1868, engaged as salesman in the hardware business three years for Hale & Kirby; in 1871, he opened up an establishment in the queensware trade, continuing one year; engaged in the manufacture of carriages and buggies six months during the year 1873. In 1874, Mr. Roppold again engaged in the grocery trade, continuing four years. He began the upholstering business in 1877, in connection with his grocery, but disposed of the latter in 1878, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to the upholstering business. He has acquired considerable property, owning his present business room and lot, valued at \$3,400, and his residence, valued at \$3,000. He does an extensive business, employing five workman during the entire year. Mr. Gottlieb Roppold was married in Upper Sandusky, to Miss Catharine Veith, April 1, 1862, and seven children have been born to them—five living, viz.: Ella M., born October 8, 1862; William G., March 24, 1866; John, January 22, 1868; Clara O., August 19, 1869; Julia, July 7, 1871. The deceased were an infant and Minnie C., born October 26, 1864, died August 13, 1882. The death of Mrs. Roppold occurred February 1, 1873. In 1875, May 22, Mr. Roppold was married to Miss Bertha Miller, her parents residents of Peru, Ind. Four children are the result of this marriage, but one living, Joseph O., born September 7, 1878. The deceased were Anna L., born July 17, 1876, died September 21, 1880; Ralph A., born March 29, 1877, died August 10, 1877; Jennie A., born May 22, 1881, died October 22, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Roppold are both members of the German Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM R. SALTSMAN was born in Upper Sandusky, August 20, 1847; son of George W. and Harriet (Robbins) Saltsman, natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts respectively; they were married in Seneca County, Ohio, and were the parents of three children, our subject being the only one surviving. The deceased are Mary and an infant; the former died when about four years of age. George W., the father, removed to Upper Sandusky prior to 1845, and was extensively engaged at intervals in packing pork for fifteen years. He was identified with most of the enterprises of the city in an early day, and acquired considerable property as a result of his labors. He was an honored member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., in which societies he took an active interest. Harriet, his wife, departed this life in 1852, he joined her in "the realm of shade" October 15, 1876, aged sixty years. William R. Saltsman, our subject, was educated in the public schools of his native town, supplementing this knowledge by one year's study at Hayesville College and a commercial course in Cleveland, in 1865. He subsequently engaged in the packing business with his father for a number of years, and has acquired valuable town property through his efforts. He was married March 1, 1870, to Miss Letitia Frederick, daughter of Joseph and Barbara Frederick, and three children: Nellie, George W. and Hattie have been born to them.

HON. JOHN D. SEARS, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, is a direct descendant of one of the Pilgrim fathers—men whose deeds, and whose desperate struggle for existence, in midwinter on the bleak shores of Massachusetts,

have since been emblazoned in history, and made the theme of many an entertaining song and story. Thus, as early as the year 1632, Richard Sears, a native of old England, and the progenitor of a large majority of the Searses of America, was a tax-paying inhabitant of Plymouth, Mass. Subsequently, he became a resident of Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, where he passed the remainder of his days, and where many of his descendants are yet living. At an early day, however, a branch of the family settled in Connecticut, where Benjamin Sears, the grandfather of John D. Sears, was born. The former married in the State of his birth, and soon after removed to Greene County, N. Y. He was the father of seven children, of whom Elkanah was the eldest child and son. While the latter was quite young, Benjamin, the father, made another change of residence, and settled in Delaware County, N. Y., where Elkanah Sears grew to manhood and married Miss Desiar Phelps, a native of Connecticut. To them were born in Delaware County, N. Y., four children—John D., the subject of this article; Benjamin, a present resident of Bucyrus, Ohio; Arminda, now Mrs. Nicholson of East Rockport, Ohio, and Cyrus, who is also a resident of Ohio—Wyandot County. Accompanied by his wife and the children just named, Elkanah Sears removed, in 1836, from Meredith, Delaware County, N. Y., to Ohio, and early in the next year settled on a farm near Bucyrus, where in peace and comfort he passed many years. His wife died in 1872. Since that time he has resided with his daughter, Mrs. Nicholson, at East Rockport, Ohio, and is now nearly ninety years of age.

John D. Sears, the subject of this notice, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., February 2, 1821, and thus was in his sixteenth year when he became a resident of Crawford County, Ohio. In 1838, he entered the Ohio University at Athens, as a student, and diligently pursued his studies in that institution, for a period of three years. Afterward he taught school for one year in the town of McConnellsville, Ohio. He then returned to Bucyrus, and taught for several months, and at the same time began the study of law, under the instructions of Hon. Josiah Scott, later a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. In 1844, he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice law with his preceptor, under the firm name of Scott & Sears. Soon after the erection of Wyandot County, but before its organization, Mr. Sears deemed it advisable to establish an office for the practice of his profession in the chief town of the new county. Hence, on March 3, 1845, he became a resident of Upper Sandusky—a town which has since been his continuous place of abode. During all these years he has ever taken an active part in promoting the prosperity of the town, as well as that of the whole county of Wyandot. He has not been an office-seeker, but has given his principal attention to the practice of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. He is still an active and very prominent member of the bar, and is regarded as one of the most sound and able lawyers in Northwestern Ohio. Notwithstanding his aversion to office holding, he served some twelve or fifteen years as school examiner for Wyandot County, and two terms as Mayor of the town, which has entirely grown up under his personal observation. In 1873, he was elected a member of the third State Constitutional Convention, which assembled at Columbus, Ohio, during the summer of that year. He served on many important committees, and was recognized as an able and accomplished member of that gifted body. Possessing fine literary tastes, and a true appreciation of the value of rare books, etc., he has also found time, during an active professional career, to gather an extensive library of choice and

costly volumes, complete files of county newspapers, and a large and varied assortment of archaeological specimens, in the possession of which, as would most men, he evinces a pardonable pride. Quiet and unassuming in his manners, yet ever frank and genial, he has won and retains the esteem and respect of all who know him. In his domestic relations he is most happy. He was married in 1847, to Miss Frances E. Manley, of Upper Sandusky. Their only child, Clara, is the wife of Pliny Watson, a wholesale grocer of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Sears was a Whig, until that party ceased to exist. Since he has been a consistent, but liberal and independent member of the Republican party. His elegant residence, southwest corner of Eighth and Johnston streets, was built in 1852. It is surrounded by spacious, shaded, well-kept grounds, and, taken as a whole, affords a fair index of the gentlemanly instincts and tastes of its owner.

JOHN SEIDER, of the firm of Seider & Ludwig, carriage manufacturers, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, March 31, 1833. He is the son of Jacob and Catharine Seider, the former being accidentally killed in his native country in 1837. John Seider emigrated to America with his mother and six children in 1852, and located in Upper Sandusky. He acquired a knowledge of carriage-making in Germany, and on settling in Upper Sandusky, engaged with William Barringer at \$6 per month, remaining in his employ four years. At the expiration of this time he began business for himself on a capital of \$150, manufacturing wagons and ox carts. He continued this business nine years, forming a partnership with D. Hale in 1865, and conducted the business six years under the firm name of Seider & Hale. He then purchased Mr. Hale's interest, and subsequently admitted Frank Beidler; in 1880, Mr. Beidler retired and the partnership of Seider & Ludwig was established, which continued till the spring of 1884, when Mr. Seidler became the sole owner and proprietor. He employs from fifteen to twenty workmen, and does an extensive business, manufacturing wagons, carriages and buggies. Mr. Seider estimates his property at about \$20,000. He was married November 22, 1857, to Rosina Agerter, four children resulting from this union, viz.: Clara V., Minnie B. and Elizabeth. The deceased was an infant, Harry, who died in 1861. The death of Mrs. Seider occurred December 23, 1863, and Mr. Seider was again married January 5, 1865, to Amelia Meyer, widow of Jacob Meyer, by whom she had one child, Louisa A., born in Switzerland, November 24, 1858. She emigrated to America with her mother in 1861, then three years of age. By this second marriage Mr. Seidler has had five children—four living—John J., Edwin, Anna and Alice. Mr. Seidler has served in nearly all the city offices, and has been a prominent member of the F. & A. M. since 1872. He is a Democrat, and member of the German Lutheran Church, and is recognized as one of the most successful business men of the city. He is a man of excellent character, of generous impulses, and though always carefully guarding his own interests, has never lost an opportunity to lend his aid in enhancing the interests of the public generally.

REV. JOHN W. SENSENY, V. D. M., was born in Carroll County, Md., May 12, 1818. He is a son of Christian and Ann (Appler) Senseny, his mother being one of the legal heirs to the Hyde Park estate, valued at \$14,000,000. The father is a native of Germany, the mother of Frederick County, Md. Their four children are Alexander H., John W., Angeline (wife of David Heltibridge), and Col. William T., now of Parkersburg, West Va. The father died March 1, 1833; the mother March 5, 1853. John W., our subject, was educated in the common schools of Maryland, and while a

youth learned the carpenter's trade, which he engaged in till his removal to this county, in 1844. He engaged for a time in manufacturing wagons, buggies and farming implements, and then opened up the second dry goods store in Upper Sandusky, on Sandusky avenue, following this occupation ten years. He settled on his present farm in 1860; he owns thirty acres of good land, and is at present engaged in hatching chickens by incubation—patent process. At the organization of this county Mr. Senseny was elected the first Justice of Crane Township, and from all decisions rendered by him, but two appeals were made to higher courts, and in these his decisions were not reversed. He has solemnized many marriages and been an active worker in the cause of morality. In 1852 he labored as a local minister in Marion and Wyandot Counties, and subsequently engaged in ministerial work in various places, building a number of Bibles and organizing a number of societies of the Church of God. Mr. Senseny is a member of the F. & A. M., and was one of the leading workers in the order of Sons of Temperance. He was married at Fort Seneca, Ohio, October 17, 1841, to Ann R. Bell, daughter of Vincent and Rachel Bell, a native of Berks County, Penn., born October 14, 1818. She died July 26, 1864. Mr. Senseny was again married, February 28, 1869, to Lovina Coltrin, widow of John Coltrin, a native of Lincoln County, Me., born September 13, 1811, and now is laboring in the holy evangelistic work for the salvation of men and the sanctification of believers.

JOHN SHEALEY, of the firm of Stoll & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc., was born in Liberty Township, Crawford County, Ohio, December 27, 1833; son of Philip A. and Elizabeth (By) Shealy, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America about 1830, and settled in Crawford County, where they both died, the mother in 1833, aged about twenty-eight years, the father in 1874, aged eighty-six. They were the parents of four children, three now living—Mary, Christopher and John. The latter remained at home, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until twenty years of age, at which time he began the carpenters' trade in Bucyrus with Stoll Brothers, with whom he has since operated either as employe or partner. In 1868, he established himself in Upper Sandusky, the present firm of Stoll & Co., comprised of J. Shealey and J. J. Stoll, being formed in 1881. Mr. Shealey was married at Sulphur Springs, Crawford County, April 4, 1861, to Lena Hiley, her father a native of Germany and her mother of Pennsylvania. Eight children have been born to them, namely: Frank, born March 1, 1862; Charles F., February 19, 1864; William, September 23, 1866; John Edward, June 18, 1869; Emma E., February 13, 1872; Christian O., September 22, 1874; George A., October 20, 1877, and Mary E., February 4, 1880. William died November 16, 1868; Emma E. passed away March 29, 1876; and the death of George A. occurred March 8, 1882. Mr. Shealey is an independent voter, and with his family is associated with the German Lutheran Church.

HENRY SHULTZ was born in Perry County, Penn., April 4, 1840. His parents were Henry and Mary (Meck) Shultz, of German parentage. They had six children, four now living—Levi, George, Henry and Catharine. The parents died in Perry County, Penn. Henry Shultz resided with his parents till twenty-three years of age, and then engaged in bridge building and general carpenter work till 1868. He then began in agriculture, which occupation he has since followed. He purchased his present farm in September, 1879, and has made much improvement on the same, now valuing it at \$75 per acre. He was married November 29, 1868, to Joanna Crane,

daughter of James and Electa (Southwick) Crane, natives of Northumberland, England, of English and German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Crane were the parents of five children—Joanna, Medora, John and Mary. The deceased was Arnold, born January 22, 1858, died January 12, 1881. Mrs. Shultz was born October 31, 1847, in the old tavern stand on "Battle Island," on the Killburn road. She was the first white child born in Crane Township. Mr. and Mrs. Shultz are both members of the Church of God.

ALLEN SMALLEY was born in Ashland County, Ohio, December 26, 1841. He is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Smalley, also natives of this State. His father was the parent of twenty children, seventeen by his first marriage. Of this family those still living are Allen; Katie, now Mrs. Emmerson; Nancy A., widow of William R. Bliss; Matthias A.; Lily, wife of Robert Rosendale; Mary, Tracy and Benjamin F. By a second marriage, Jacob W. and William were born. Elizabeth, the mother of our subject, died in September, 1870; his father still survives and resides on his farm in Crawford Township. Allen Smalley obtained a good education in the district schools, finishing his studies in the Ohio Wesleyan University. March 3, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in some of the most spirited skirmishes of the times, but was discharged by special order at Nashville, Tenn., on account of temporary disability. He subsequently returned home, taught a term of school, and in the spring of 1864 enlisted in the Signal Corps, United States Army, and continued therein till the close of the war. He was one of the number who participated in the exploits of Admiral Farragut, and Capt. Leroy, Commander of the gunboat "Ossipe," running the guntlet between the confederate strongholds of Fort Gaines and Ft. Morgan. He participated in the capture of the rebel ram "Tennessee," and the reduction of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan. He was discharged by special order at New Orleans, in November, 1865. In 1866, Mr. Smalley began the study of law at the University of Michigan, and in 1868, graduated at that institution, being admitted to the bar soon after at Olney, Ill., where he opened a law office and did business till 1870. He then went to the South and engaged in the wood and lumber trade one year, and after teaching a winter school in Posey County, Ind., removed to Upper Sandusky. He superintended the schools of the latter place one year, and subsequently taught two terms at Little Sandusky. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Crane Township, at Upper Sandusky, and in 1876, was re-elected, serving with credit and ability. Mr. Smalley was married September 23, 1868, to Ellen Burke, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Burke, early settlers of this county. Of nine children which have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smalley, but four are living, namely: Lily G., born December 29, 1869; Isaac, December 28, 1870; Lulu, January 9, 1874, and Edwin M., January 26, 1879. Mr. Smalley takes an active part in politics, being an enthusiastic Democrat. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., the K. of H., Royal Arcanum, and G. A. R., being Chaplain of the latter order. He is a Secretary of the Agricultural Society and one of its most active members. He is favorably known as a man of enterprise and public spirit and is held in high esteem by the citizens of the community. He is rapidly advancing in proficiency as a lawyer, and is destined to take a place among the first of his profession in the near future.

JACOB W. SMALLEY, M. D., retired physician, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1822. He is the son of Richard and Catharine (Emmons) Smalley, natives of New Jersey, and of Holland descent.

They were the parents of thirteen children, all attaining their majority—five living at the present time, viz., Benjamin, Richard, Isaac, Abraham and Jacob W. They removed to Wayne County in 1816, Mr. Smalley having entered 320 acres of land one year previous, where they resided until his death in April, 1845, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Smalley died in 1861, aged eighty-six years. Dr. Smalley, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm, and shared such advantages of education as the district schools afforded. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-one years of age, at which time he entered college at Ashland, Ohio, taking a preparatory course, and beginning the study of medicine at the age of twenty-four, under the instruction of Drs. Cook & Maxwell, at Berlin, Holmes Co., Ohio. He graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, and began the practice of his profession at Shanesville, Tuscarawas County, forming a partnership with Dr. Strese. He removed to Fredericksburg, Wayne County, in 1848, and in 1862 to Upper Sandusky, where he formed a partnership with R. A. Henderson. In 1869, Mr. Smalley withdrew from the partnership, and resumed his practice independently, continuing the same until 1878, when he retired from the profession. Dr. Smalley was married in Fredericksburg, April 15, 1856, to Margaret C. Armstrong, nee Porter, daughter of William and Mary (McNeal) Porter, early settlers of Holmes County. Mr. Porter was at one time Representative of Holmes County; he died about 1839. Mrs. Porter still survives, in her eighty-second year, and resides at Peru, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley are the parents of seven children, four now living—William P., born June 8, 1860; Walter Mc., January 19, 1862; Charles E., February 21, 1864; Richard E., May 10, 1871. The deceased are: Mary C., born March 13, 1857, died April 6, 1861; Anna E., September 5, 1858, died March 21, 1861; Rolla, June 25, 1867, died September 30, 1868. Mrs. Smalley was born June 8, 1832. Mr. Smalley has been a member of the F. & A. M. since 1847, and was a member of the Upper Sandusky School Board nine consecutive years. In politics, he is a strong Republican.

JAMES SMALLEY was born in Ashland County, Ohio, February 23, 1823, son of Isaac and Priscilla (Scott) Smalley, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively. They were the parents of ten children, three now living—James, Richard and Henry. The parents both died in Ashland County—the father in 1859, aged about one hundred years; the mother in 1874, at an advanced age. James Smalley, the subject of this notice, resided at the old homestead in Ashland County till his twenty-first year, locating in this county in 1843. He engaged in daily labor a number of years, purchasing his present homestead of eighty acres in 1846, since adding 163 acres, now valued at \$85 per acre. The first tract was purchased for \$3.50 per acre, and with money earned by days' labor at 50 cents per day. Mr. Smalley was married, in Eden Township March, 1847, to Catharine Ulrich, daughter of Peter C. and Catharine (Bowsher) Ulrich, natives of Maryland, and of English and German ancestry. She was born September 5, 1828. This marriage was followed by six children, five of whom are living—John W., born March 24, 1852; Catharine A., December 28, 1855; James S., May 15, 1860; Dencie A., January 29, 1865; and Harriet I., December 2, 1866. The deceased was Amanda, born May 11, 1849, died February 23, 1871. Mr. Smalley votes in the interest of Democracy, and is well esteemed as a citizen.

JESSE SMALLEY, farmer, was born in Crane Township, this county, October 24, 1846, son of Isaac and Margaret (Snyder) Smalley, both deceased,

the former dying in 1848, the latter in 1862. They were the parents of three children—Jesse, Isaac and Sarah J., who died in 1860. Jesse, our subject, was reared on the farm, and educated in the district schools of his neighborhood. After the death of his father, he took up his residence with James B. Alden, with whom he remained till his eighteenth year, at which time he enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and entered the war. He participated in a spirited skirmish with Morgan's cavalry at Berryville, though his company was stationed most of the time of its service at Raleigh on guard duty. He enlisted May 2, and was discharged September 4, 1864. He was married, in Upper Sandusky, to Ruth Cordray, daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Franklin) Cordray, December 29, 1870, and two children have been born to them—Robert Mc., born October 8, 1871, and Joel G., November 7, 1877. Mrs. Smalley was born in Salem Township July 30, 1849. Mr. Smalley has always engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. In politics, he favors the Republican school.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, one of the most prominent farmers of this township, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, December 28, 1832. He is a son of Daniel and Mary (Duddleson) Smith, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Fairfield County, Ohio. They came to this locality in 1822, and resided here the remainder of their lives. There were nine children in the family, of whom but four are now living, namely, John, Henry H., Antoinette (wife of Robert Gier) and Joseph M. Mr. Smith was one of the leading stock-dealers and farmers of the county during his life, at one time controlling over 3,000 acres of land. He died in 1865, his wife surviving till 1882. Joseph M., the subject of this notice, was engaged on the farm with his father till 1859, spending five years as a "cowboy," herding cattle on the open land. He was then tendered 400 acres of land, which he has since cultivated and improved, having cleared nearly 300 acres "from the sprout." He has dealt extensively in stock, and also conducted a large agricultural business, harvesting as many as 2,000 bushels of wheat in one season. He takes an active interest in agricultural matters, generally exhibiting stock at the county fairs, and keeping improved grades, with some thoroughbreds. He now owns 525 acres of excellent land, valued at \$75 to \$100 per acre, on which in 1876-77 he erected an elegant brick mansion at a cost of \$12,000. It is provided with all the modern improvements—pantries, closets, hot and cold water, baths, etc.; is excellently planned, and, without doubt, one of the finest farm houses in the county. Mr. Smith was married, November 6, 1860, to Miss Sallie M. Straw, who was born in this county July 4, 1839. She is the daughter of Samuel C. and Christina (Staily) Straw, her father being a native of Vermont, her mother of Pickaway County, Ohio. They had eleven children, six of whom are now living, namely, David, Malachi, Martin, Samuel, Eunice and Sallie M. Her parents located in this county about 1830, and resided here till their respective deaths, November 22, 1856, and August 11, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have nine children, all living, namely: William S., born August 13, 1861; Nettie M., August 16, 1863; Anna V., August 10, 1865; Eunice E., October 16, 1867; David S., April 15, 1870; Mary C., August 5, 1873; Sallie M., November 24, 1876; Joseph M., March 16, 1880; George R., September 29, 1882. Mr. Smith is not a politician, but favors Republicanism. He is known throughout the county as one of its most substantial and successful farmers, and is highly esteemed, both as a citizen and business man.

LANDLINE SMITH is a native of Richland County, Ohio, and was born May 21, 1845. He is a son of John and Teresa (Coler) Smith, who are natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in 1832—before their marriage—and were among the first settlers of Richland County, Ohio; residing there till 1867, when they moved to this county, and located in Carey, where they resided about twelve years. In 1879, they located in Upper Sandusky, where they have since resided. Their children were Frank P., John A., Teresa, Landline and Louisa, now living; and Mathias, Peter and Mary, deceased. Landline Smith, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and attended the district schools, abandoning his studies and the “paternal roof” at the age of sixteen to engage in agricultural pursuits, to which he devoted his attention two years. He then embarked in the produce and poultry trade, which occupation he has, at intervals, since continued. In the fall of 1878, he was elected to the office of County Auditor, and in 1881 he was re-elected to the same position, which he still retains. Mr. Smith enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guard, and entered the service. He participated in several skirmishes, and was also in the battle of Berryville, where two other companies and a number of his own were captured. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, September 2, 1864. He was married, June 18, 1874, to Elzina A. Boucher, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 27, 1855, and two children have been born to them—Harry H., born February 18, 1876; and Bernice, May 29, 1879. Mr. Smith is a member of the K. of P., the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, and though a Republican in politics in this county so largely Democratic, he has been twice elected to his present position, the duties of which he has honorably and efficiently discharged.

JESSE SNYDER, one of the old pioneers of this county, was born in Chester County, Penn., September 17, 1799, son of Henry and Margaret (Trey) Snyder, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively. They had nine children, our subject being the only one living; the deceased were Benjamin, Samuel, Thomas, Henry, Mary, Sarah, Hannah and John. Their parents removed to Wayne County, where the mother died about 1836; the father then moved to Indiana, where he died. Jesse Snyder was educated in the common schools of Chester County, Penn., where he engaged in farming and wagon making for several years. He removed to Wayne County in 1830 or 1831, and purchased 160 acres of land, on which he resided thirteen years. He removed to this county in 1843, settling among the Indians, at one time occupying one end of a cabin while an Indian family dwelt in the other—living in this way two months. He was familiar with many of the chiefs, and after the Indians' departure in 1843, he purchased 560 acres of land at Government prices. He now owns 322 acres, valued at \$75 per acre, and much other property gained by hard labor and good management. He was married in Chester County, Penn., to Sarah Mills, who was born in 1798, and died August —, 1874. They had twelve children, four now living—Eliza A., born November 7, 1824; Isabella, wife of Robert McKelly, born January 31, 1830; Jesse, born October 5, 1833; and Sarah A., September 27, 1840. In politics, Mr. Snyder votes for the best man; in religion, he associates with the United Brethren Church. He has always been a liberal contributor to the churches, having subscribed \$2,700 to the erection of the Church. He is notable for his public spirit, always being ready to assist in meritorious enterprises. He came to this county a poor man, but, by his pluck, energy, perseverance and business sagacity, he has wrought out an enviable fortune.



Samuel Ewing Sr

From the poor wagon-maker, by the work of his own hands—the sweat of his own brow—he has risen to the wealthy landholder; and in the brilliant success of his ripened years bears the same spirit of kindness and generosity toward his fellow-men that characterized his less fortunate days.

GEORGE J. STECHER is a native of Ellhofen, Oberamt Weinsberg, Königreich Württemberg, Germany, and was born October 29, 1807. He is a son of Peter and Christiana (Schmalzhoff) Stecher, who were natives of the same locality, his father born March 31, 1779, his mother November 17, 1788. His father was an office-holder in his county most of his life, and died in 1861. His mother's death occurred in 1842. Mr. Stecher resided on the farm with his parents till about thirty-five years of age, being chiefly engaged in vineyard culture and horticulture. He was educated in the German schools, and attended quietly to his pursuits till emigrating to America, in 1854. He reached Upper Sandusky April 28, and since that time has been a resident of the place. For many years he was engaged in horticultural pursuits, but has now retired from active labor and business, having obtained a comfortable home as the result of his labors. Mr. Stecher was married in Germany, November 25, 1844, to Miss Christina Nollenberger, who was born in Ottmarsheim, Oberamt Marabach, Königreich Württemberg, October 2, 1822. She was a daughter of John C. and Christina (Long) Nollenberger, her parents being natives of the same place, her father born in 1786, her mother in 1790. Her father was eleven years in the war under Napoleon, with whom he made the famous march to Moscow, being one of thirty-six survivors of a company of 300 soldiers from his locality. During the last few years of his service, he was a commissioned officer. Mr. and Mrs. Stecher have eight children, namely: Hannah, born June 27, 1846, now the wife of Michael Burckhardt; Charles F., born January 26, 1848; Christian J., June 24, 1850; Frederick C., March 29, 1852; Gottlob C., March 25, 1854; George J., May 29, 1857; Caroline F., born September 14, 1859, now the wife of J. H. Kinley; Mary C., October 10, 1864. Of these children, the four eldest were born in Germany, the fifth on the ocean during their voyage to America, and the three latter in Upper Sandusky. Mr. Stecher is a member of the Evangelical Association, and a devoted Christian, always having borne an excellent character.

MICHAEL STERNER, deceased, was a native of Pennsylvania, born August 7, 1820, son of Daniel and Esther (Smith) Sterner. He settled in this county with his parents in 1849, residing in Upper Sandusky until his death, which occurred April 3, 1882. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits and teaming, and was well respected as a citizen. May 2, 1871, he had the misfortune to lose his left limb. He was married, November 20, 1854, to Mary A. Hale, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Donor) Hale, and their union was blessed by nine children, seven living, namely: Cyrus W., born January 26, 1856; John D., November 27, 1857; Libbie S., February 27, 1861; Margaret E., March 1, 1865; Emmet S., December 9, 1867; George B., August 17, 1870; Ira H., born July 12, 1872. The deceased were Mary J., born September 9, 1859, died August 28, 1864, and David H., born November 23, 1863, died July 24, 1865. Mrs. Sterner was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 17, 1828.

JOHN D. STERNER, of the firm of Hale & Sterner, manufacturers of wagons, carriages, etc., Upper Sandusky, was born in the before-named city November 27, 1857. He is a son of Michael and Mary A. (Hale) Sterner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. The parents came to this county before their marriage. They had nine children, seven still

living—Cyrus W., John D., Sarah E., Elma M., Samuel E., George B. and Ira H. The deceased are Mary J. and David H. The father departed this life April 3, 1882, aged sixty-one years, seven months and twenty-six days, the mother still surviving, a resident of Upper Sandusky, in her fifty-sixth year. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in the above-named city, and now resides with his mother in the house in which he was born. He acquired his trade in the shop of Hale & Freet, with whom he was employed five years, purchasing Mr. Freet's interest and entering into a partnership with Mr. Hale in August, 1882. This partnership still exists, the firm doing a thriving business, employing twelve to fourteen workmen constantly.

GEORGE B. STEVENSON, the founder of the Stevenson Engine Works, of Upper Sandusky, was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 25, 1840. He is a son of James M. and Susan (Hite) Stevenson, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. His parents came to Ohio before their marriage and subsequently reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living, namely: Aaron B., Sarah E., George B., Candis V., Rand L., Irene M., Roe M. The deceased are Ada F., and John M. His father moved to Upper Sandusky in 1866, and here his mother died in 1867, aged fifty-three years. His father survived until December 20, 1880, and died, aged seventy. George B. Stevenson obtained but a limited education in the district schools of Stark County. At the age of sixteen, he engaged as tow-path boy on the Ohio & Erie Canal. Two years later, he became an apprentice in the machine shop of C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, Ohio, serving three years, remaining with the firm till 1863. During this time he was married to Sarah Pearson, daughter of Andrew and Abigail Pearson, and by this marriage five children resulted, of whom but three are living—Mamie A., born September 13, 1865; George B., September 11, 1870; Blanch M., October 25, 1874. Florence I. was born October 28, 1863, died July 15, 1864; Nellie I., born January 7, 1868, died May 1, 1871. Mrs. Stevenson is a native of Stark County and was born November 15, 1842. Her marriage to Mr. Stevenson occurred August 15, 1861. In 1863, our subject went to Galion in the employ of the "Bee Line" Railroad Company as engineer and machinist, remaining in their employ until April, 1865, when he returned to Aultman & Co., with whom he was engaged until November, the same year, then locating in Upper Sandusky. He purchased a small concern of John Carns, the building being located on the ground now occupied by the well-known Stevenson Engine Works, which he himself founded. In 1866, he invented the celebrated "Wyandot Chief" circular saw mill, which has found a sale in nearly every State of the Union. In 1868, Mr. Stevenson erected a two-story brick shop building, 36x100 feet in dimension, main building, and in 1870, the foundry building was erected; the latter also a brick structure 36x75 feet. The firm was first established as Stevenson & Gump; two years later Mr. Gump retired and Mr. Stevenson continued the business as sole proprietor until 1870, when Cyrus Sears was admitted. The firm of Stevenson & Sears continued till 1872, when the latter's interest was purchased by J. K. McCracken, Wesley Hedges, Jacob Juvinal, John R. Layton and D. S. Miller, the business being conducted from that time till April, 1874, under the firm name of George Stevenson & Co. Mr. Stevenson then became sole proprietor and continued as such till 1881, when the present firm was established, with the following members: George B. Stevenson, George W. Bury, Sr., Roe M. Stevenson, John Agarter. The institution represents a capital of \$32,-

000 and about thirty workmen are employed, the institution being Upper Sandusky's most important industry. The establishment to date has been the means of bringing over \$2,000,000 into this county, and is one of which the citizens may justly be proud. Great credit is due Mr. Stevenson for the energy and enterprise he has displayed in giving to Upper Sandusky so valuable an acquisition to its business interests, the influence of which can scarcely be estimated. Mr. Stevenson is a Republican in politics and an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a man of estimable character, and his extensive operations in this county are ample evidence of his superior business qualities and genius.

JAMES M. STEVENSON, of the Stevenson Engine Works, Upper Sandusky, was born in Paris, Stark County, Ohio, October 1, 1853; son of James N. and Susanna (Hite) Stevenson. James M. was educated in the public schools of Canton and Upper Sandusky, having removed with his parents to the latter place in his thirteenth year, in 1866. In 1870 or 1871, he entered the machine shop of Stevenson & Sears, and, with the exception of eleven months' employment in the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., has remained in the establishment through all its changes ever since. In 1881, he was admitted to the firm as partner, which relation he still sustains. Mr. Stevenson was married in Upper Sandusky in 1875, to Alice L. Vandenburg, daughter of John and Lucia D. (Sturtevant) Vandenburg, natives of Herkimer County, N. Y. Four children have blessed this marriage, namely: Alice M., John V., James M. and Norman S. Mr. Stevenson has been engaged in the engine works fourteen years, and is one of the most reliable and highly respected citizens of his native city. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES A. STOCKTON, dentist, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 17, 1846; son of Thomas and Sarah (Rea) Stockton, natives of Washington County, Penn., and of Scotch and Irish parentage. They were married in their native county in January, 1835, and had seven children, five living—Joseph R.; Belle S., wife of Henry C. Adgate, Lima, Ohio; Robert G., James A. and John V. The deceased are Thomas M. and Mary A. The parents came to Ohio in 1835 and settled in Licking County, when Newark, the county seat, contained but two houses. They purchased 320 acres of land, upon which they resided till 1865, when they removed to Allen County, having purchased 280 acres near Lima. They resided on this farm till 1872, when they retired from active life and removed to Lima, where the father died August 27, 1875, the mother in April, 1879. Dr. Stockton, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and shared the advantages of a common school education. He entered the Vermillion Institute at Hayesville at the age of nineteen, remaining one year. In 1868, he began reading dentistry under the instructions of Dr. C. N. Swisher, of Lima, and subsequently with Drs. Moon and Hall, remaining one year with each, at the same time beginning his practice. In 1876, he attended lectures at Cincinnati and graduated in 1879. He located in Upper Sandusky March 19, 1872, and has built up an extensive practice. He was married December 29, 1870, to Callie S. Hover, of Lima, Ohio, and four children have been born to them, three living, viz.: Carrie I., Luella M. and Rea H. Leola Blanche is deceased; she died April 30, 1880, aged two years and seven months. Dr. Stockton is a member of the Knights of Honor and is a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN L. STOKER is a native of Rushville, Fairfield Co., Ohio, born September 1, 1834. His parents were John and Sarah (Lowmaster) Stoker, the former born in Frederick County, Md., February 15, 1804, died in Upper Sandusky, October 4, 1877; the latter born in York County, Penn., October 4, 1809—still living. Their children were Melancthon, John L., Noah, Edna, Anna and Allen, the two latter deceased. The parents were married in Fairfield County, January 14, 1830, and settled in this county in 1839. John L. Stoker, our subject, resided with his parents till 1853, when he learned the saddle and harness trade in Tiffin, but subsequently abandoned that vocation on account of failing health and engaged in the trade of house carpenter, continuing in this work eight years. In 1869, he, with his father, purchased his present farm and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns ninety-five acres, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Stoker's marriage to Rachel Bowsher occurred in Carey, March 31, 1857; her parents being Henry and Margaret (Dickens) Bowsher. Their children were Melancthon, born July 17, 1858; Orren J., April 9, 1860; Noah A. W., June 5, 1862; John, September 5, 1864. Mrs. Stoker was born October 2, 1835, and died November 22, 1866. Mr. Stoker's second wife was Sarah Brown, their marriage taking place May 9, 1872. Her parents were Abraham and Frances (Coon) Brown, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Bucks County, June 6, 1804, his father losing his life in the war of 1812. He was married to Frances Coon in 1823, and died at his son-in-law, our subject's, home, January 26, 1880. Mr. Stoker being a member of the Home Guards, his company was called into service in May, 1864, and he participated in the battle at Berryville, with Mosby's cavalry. He was discharged September 1, 1864. In politics, Mr. Stoker is a Republican.

JOHN J. STOLL, of the firm of Stoll & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc., was born in Germany, May 25, 1827; son of John and Dorothy (Zoller) Stoll, who emigrated to America in 1832, settling in New York, and removing to Bucyrus in 1838. John Stoll, the father, died in New York City in 1837, aged fifty-six years; his wife survived until 1868; and died in her eighty-fifth year. They were the parents of thirteen children, four now living: Rosanna, Eva, John and John J. The latter, with whom this sketch deals, began the trade of carpenter at the age of seventeen and pursued this occupation in various places until 1859, when he established himself in the planing mill business in Bucyrus. This was continued till 1868, at which time he removed to Upper Sandusky and established his present business. Several changes have occurred in the management at different times, the present firm, comprised of J. J. Stoll and J. Shealey, being formed in 1881, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of Stoll & Co. They do an extensive business, usually employing fifteen to twenty workmen. Mr. Stoll was married July 1, 1851, to Elizabeth Reiger, daughter of John P. and Catharine (Peters) Reiger, and eight children have been born to them—four living: Elizabeth A., born March 21, 1853; Martha, born November 27, 1857; Ida M., May 10, 1862; and Cora, June 30, 1868. The deceased are Catharine, born August 1, 1855, died July 2, 1856; Franklin, born November 25, 1859, died February 28, 1860; Anna A., born August 31, 1865, died April 10, 1869; and an infant unnamed. Mrs. Stoll was born in Franklin County, Penn., July 5, 1833. Mr. Stoll served two years as City Councilman; is a member of the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and votes for the best man in political issues.

JOHN STRASER, son of John and Elizabeth (Simons) Straser, is a native of Seneca County, Ohio, born August 24, 1834. His parents were natives of ——— and emigrated to the United States in 1832. In 1833, they located in Seneca County, Ohio, where his father died in 1868; his mother is still living and resides with him in this township. Seven of their ten children are living, viz., Catharine, Peter, John, Adam, Elizabeth, Mathias and Mary E. Our subject was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen began to work on the Mad River Railroad, which he continued a number of years, but subsequently engaged in farming, and in 1862 removed to this county, where he now owns seventy-eight and one-half acres of land well stocked and improved. Mr. Straser was married August 19, 1856, to Mary Stark, daughter of John and Mary (Walker) Stark, natives of Germany. They emigrated in 1853, Mrs. Stark dying the same year; Mr. Stark died in Pulaski County, Ind., December 17, 1881. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living, viz., John, Mary, Caroline, Anthony, Jacob and Christena. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Straser, seven living: Elizabeth, born August 31, 1857; Henry, born February 27, 1860; Mary A., December 1, 1864; Anthony, November 4, 1867; Clara, January 27, 1870; William E., July 18, 1872; Frank A., March 26, 1875. The deceased were John A., born December 27, 1862—died November 1, 1863; John P., born July 8, 1879—died January 9, 1880. Mrs. Straser was born in Germany, December 25, 1835. Mr. Straser is a Democrat in politics, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

WINFIELD J. STREBY, of the firm of Stroby, Myers & Kail, City Flouring Mills, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, where he was born October 6, 1848. His parents were Elias and Elizabeth (Foguelson) Streby, natives of Pennsylvania and York State respectively. They were married in Richland County, and reared a family of five children, named as follows: Winfield J., Maggie, wife of J. P. Karg; Savilla, Samuel O. and Almira. Elizabeth, a sixth child, died at the age of fourteen. Winfield J., our subject, obtained a fair education in the district schools of his native county, finishing his studies in the Union Schools of Upper Sandusky. He remained on the farm with his father, and in 1875, purchased the first steam threshing machine in Crane Township. He operated this machine with great success for twelve seasons, threshing 41,014 bushels the first year; the largest result of one day's work was obtained the second year, consisting of 1,188 bushels of oats and 188 bushels of wheat—in all 1,376. June 1, 1879, he purchased a one-third interest in the City Flouring Mills and another third in 1881, turning his entire attention to the business. He rented the remaining third one year, and during that time assumed full control. In 1880, the firm of Streby & Myers was established, and in 1881, Mr. W. D. Kail was admitted as a third member. Their mill has been provided with the latest improvements, and the firm is doing an extensive business under its efficient management. In August, 1883, Mr. Streby introduced the roller process into the mills. He has operated different kinds of machines more than twelve seasons.

JAMES SWANN, farmer and wool-grower, was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 18, 1831; son of Jesse and Sarah (Erwin) Swann, natives of Anne Arundel County, Md., and Westmoreland County, Penn. Jesse Swann was born October 6, 1795, settled in Richland County, Ohio, in 1828, and died in Mansfield December 3, 1876; his widow is still living and resides in the same door-yard with her son James. Their children were James, George, Elizabeth, wife of A. E. Chew, William; Caroline, wife of Norman

Baker: Mary A., wife of Washington McBride, and Edwin; the three latter being deceased. James Swann resided in Richland County till February 29, 1860, at which time he removed to this county and settled in Crane Township, on 135 acres of land purchased at the land sales of 1845, by his father. He has since added forty-five acres and values the whole at \$100 per acre. He makes a specialty of Atwood Spanish Merino sheep, having a number on hand; his favorite sheep, known as "Jason" No. 95—two years old—is valued at \$4,000. Mr. Swann was married April 30, 1857, to Angeline Robinson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stansbury) Robinson, (natives of Brook County, W. Va.), born June 1, 1839. Her parents moved to Richland County in 1853, where her father died in 1873; her mother is still living. James and Angeline Swann have six children: Mary J., born September 7, 1858; William A., January 16, 1860; Frank, February 27, 1866; Jissie, June 3, 1871; Della, February 9, 1874, and Edna, March 21, 1875. Mr. Swann is one of the leading farmers of the county, and although a Republican, he was elected Township Trustee in 1874, in a township usually 250 Democratic. Himself and wife are members of the English Lutheran Church.

JACOB SWARTZ is a native of Schuylkill County, Penn., born July 31, 1837, son of Abraham and Christena (Celmer) Swartz, of German descent. The surviving children are Daniel, Anna, Abraham, Christena, Polly, Lovina, Jacob and John; four others are deceased. The parents came to Richland County, Ohio, in 1840, where the father died in 1861, aged sixty-seven years; the mother in 1882, aged ninety-three. Our subject came to Wyandot County in 1859, having been educated in the district schools of Richland. He erected the first circular saw mill in the county, and, in partnership with George W. Moon, continued in the milling business about two years. He then purchased 160 acres of land, which, in 1882, he sold to his nephew and bought his present tract of 138 acres, paying \$75 per acre. He was married in Richland County June 19, 1864, to Sarah Balliet, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Williams) Balliet, a native of Richland County, born January 26, 1837. Mr. Swartz is a good farmer, selling annually \$500 to \$800 worth of stock. In politics, he favors the Democratic school.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON, Ex-Postmaster at Upper Sandusky, was born in Washington Co., Penn., September 6, 1832. He is the son of William and Nancy (McNary) Thompson, of Irish and Scotch ancestry, and natives of Pennsylvania, in which State they were married. They removed from their native county to Carroll County, Ohio, and from that point to Hancock County in 1848, where Mrs. Thompson died in 1850. Her husband is still living, being a resident of Findlay, Ohio, in his seventy-fifth year. They were the parents of six children, William, our subject, being the eldest. He obtained a fair education in the common schools, and embarked in life upon his own resources at the age of twenty-one. He learned the carpenter's trade when a mere boy, and followed this occupation several years. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting August 12, 1861, in Company E, Forty ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of William H. Gibson. He enlisted as a private, and participated in the following battles: Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. At the battle of Chickamauga, he was wounded in the right shoulder, but continued with his company until after the battle of Mission Ridge, where he received a wound in the left arm, which rendered him unfit for duty. He was sent to the Nashville Hospital for a short period, and subsequently re-

moved to Evansville, Ind., where he was discharged as Orderly Sergeant, June 27, 1864, on account of his wounds. He returned to Marseilles, Ohio, and was commissioned Postmaster at that place September 25, 1865, by William Dennison, Postmaster General. Was appointed Assistant United States Marshal in 1870. In 1873, Mr. Thompson removed to Upper Sandusky, and was appointed Deputy Postmaster at that place, serving in that capacity four years. July 1, 1877, he was commissioned Postmaster by President Hayes, and re-commissioned January 12, 1882, by President Arthur. He was married, February 17, 1859, to Miss Jennie Livenspire, daughter of Levi and Jane (Cochran) Livenspire, and five children have resulted from this union, three living—Leon, born July 13, 1865; Mary B., February 3, 1872; Gail, August 25, 1881. Josephine and Leroy are deceased. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the G. A. R.

CHARLES O. TILTON, one of the foremost farmers and stock-dealers of this township, was born on the old homestead, where he now resides, January 18, 1850. He is a son of Green and Maria (Smith) Tilton, who were natives of Hampton County, N. H., and Seneca County, Ohio, respectively. His grandfather left New Hampshire in an early day and went to Vermont, moving later to New York, locating near Rochester, and purchasing a farm on the "Genesee Flats." Later in life he came West, and settled in Sandusky County, Ohio. While a young man, Green Tilton was employed as a stage driver on the route from Bellevue to Perrysburg five years, and, later, running from Bellefontaine to Zanesville. He located in this county in 1841, and herded sheep on the Sandusky Plains, being the second to engage in that business. In 1844, he purchased forty-one acres at the first land sales, and in 1845, forty-one acres more, increasing this number before his death to 575 acres. In 1855, he drove sheep to Illinois, and herded one year, and in 1861, July 4, in company with Moses Kirby, started with a second drove, being three years gone. In this pursuit he lost his health, and died September 26, 1863, his wife following September 19, 1867. Charles Tilton, the subject of this sketch, resided at home till his mother's death, overseeing the farm during his father's absence. At seventeen, he took up his abode with Joseph M. Smith, with whom he lived two years. He subsequently attended school one year at Fremont, Ohio, and taught two terms, farming in the meantime. In 1872, he obtained 100 acres of land by inheritance, going to Kansas in the same year and purchasing 160 acres of land, which he has disposed of, and has since resided on his present farm, which now contains 180 acres, all thoroughly drained by tile, and valued at \$125 to \$150 per acre. In 1881, he erected a handsome frame dwelling, at a cost of \$7,000, it being the finest of the kind in the vicinity. Mr. Tilton has dealt extensively in stock, and has also done a large farming business, harvesting 2,000 bushels of wheat in 1879, and 1,500 in 1880. He keeps a herd of thoroughbred cattle—short-horn—and also a fine lot of Poland-China hogs. In the spring of 1884, he opened one of the largest sugar-camps in the county, tapping 550 trees, and conducting the business on the improved plan. Mr. Tilton was married, September 1, 1872, to Miss Sarah C. Curlis, who was born in this county March 1, 1852. She is a daughter of David and Charity (Snover) Curlis, who came to this county from New Jersey in 1836. Three children have blessed this union, namely: Cora B., born October 2, 1873; Anna M., October 24, 1875; and David G., May 30, 1882. In politics Mr. Tilton is a Republican. He is a young man of keen business tact, and is recognized as one of the leading farmers of the community.

JOHN TILTON, son of Green Tilton (see sketch of C. O. Tilton), was born in this township January 27, 1854. He began business for himself independently at the age of eighteen, working two years by the month. Having inherited eighty acres of land, he then began farming, and has, by his success, been able to increase his possessions to 191 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. In 1877, he opened a grocery store at Upper Sandusky, conducting the business two years, then returning to the farm, where he has since been prosperously engaged. He is a good farmer, and does a thriving business, keeping considerable stock of the best grades—cattle, sheep and hogs; the latter thoroughbreds. Mr. Tilton was married, September 2, 1877, to Laura A. Divins, who was born in Clarion County, Penn., April 18, 1861. Her parents were David and Nancy E. (Baird) Divins; her father died in 1864; her mother is still living in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton have two children, namely: Minnie B., born July 14, 1878; Virgil D., May 25, 1883. In politics, Mr. Tilton is an earnest Republican. He is an energetic and enterprising young farmer, and a citizen of excellent character.

ELIZABETH J. TOBIAS, widow of Peter Tobias, deceased, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., January 26, 1819. Her parents were John and Mary (Povenmeyer) Hale, of German ancestry; they had eight children—Anna, John, Jacob, Samuel, Michael, Mary M. and Elizabeth J.; one child is deceased. The parents both died in Cumberland County, Penn., the father, about 1856, the mother in 1860. The marriage of our subject to Peter Tobias, occurred at Newville, Penn., October 19, 1837. Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller officiating. Peter Tobias was a son of Benjamin and Mary (Snyder) Tobias, and was born in Berks County, Penn., August 16, 1809. He spent his boyhood in his native county; he subsequently removed to Cumberland County, Penn., and to this county in 1852. He purchased the farm on which his widow resides in 1859, and here his death occurred April 24, 1876; he was highly respected as a citizen; served as Trustee a number of years, and was in political faith a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Tobias had four children, three living—John H., born April 26, 1841; Mary C., May 11, 1845, and Rebecca E., June 13, 1848. The deceased was Sarah A., born July 16, 1838, died December 6, 1876. Mr. Tobias had amassed considerable property, his widow still holding eighty acres, on which she recently erected a good frame dwelling. She is universally respected and adheres to the English Lutheran doctrine, but attends the Church of God.

HAZARD P. TRACY, Justice of the Peace, Upper Sandusky, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, September 27, 1852. He is a son of Bowen and Sarah (Geddis) Tracy, natives of Ohio, and of Irish and English parentage. They had nine children, seven now living—Mary A., Amanda E., Emily, Winfield S., Hazard P., Johnson G. and Almeda. The deceased were Alfred and Royl. The latter enlisted in the late war early in 1862, being a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at home October 9, 1862, at the age of nineteen, of typhoid fever contracted while in the army. Alfred was a member of Company —, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in March, 1864, and died at Bridgeport, Ala., in the following April, aged about seventeen years. Bowen Tracy, the father of our subject, removed to Wyandot County in 1857, settling in Richland Township, purchasing lands upon which he resided until his death, which occurred November 15, 1862, in his fiftieth year. His wife, Sarah Tracy, still survives, residing at Carey, Ohio, in her sixty-seventh year. Hazard P. Tracy, the

subject of this sketch, was reared upon the farm and attended the district schools, closing his educational pursuits by two years' attendance at Oberlin College in 1873, taking only a preparatory course. He engaged in teaching about nine years, during which time he was employed as Superintendent of the Little Sandusky Schools, the schools of Wharton and also of the Union Schools of Green Camp, Marion County. In 1881, he removed to Upper Sandusky and opened an insurance office, and in 1883, was elected Justice of the Peace on the Republican ticket, overcoming his competitor by a majority of seventy-three, the usual majority being about 300 Democratic. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Legion of Honor, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Universalist Church. Mr. Tracy was married, August 17, 1875, to Miss Mariah Mullholand, daughter of Hugh Mullholand, a resident of Crawford Township. Two children resulted from this marriage—Ora H., born July 17, 1877, and Zeland G., October 14, 1879. The death of Mrs Tracy occurred October 24, 1879, and Mr. Tracy was again united in marriage, July 10, 1883, to Miss Laura B. Clark, daughter of George and Martha (Randolph) Clark. Mr. Tracy is doing a good business in insurance, and is a popular young Republican.

PHILIP TRACHT, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, Upper Sandusky, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, April 1, 1834. His parents, Adam and Ann Elizabeth Tracht, were natives of Germany and emigrated to America September 17, 1831, settling permanently in Crawford County, where he purchased 200 acres of land, upon a portion of which he resided until his death, which occurred May 14, 1871, aged ninety-one years and four months. The death of Mrs. Tracht occurred September 5, 1862, her age being about sixty-five years. They were the parents of eighteen children, eleven attaining their majority, seven now living—Eva E., Adam, Barbara, Philip, John, Ann M., and Michael J. Philip Tracht, our subject, was reared upon the farm and obtained his education in the Crawford County schools. At the age of sixteen he abandoned the farm and served an apprenticeship at the shoemaking trade with J. M. Schneider, of Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained two years. He afterward spent six years in Galion, a short time in Cleveland, and removed to Upper Sandusky, March 7, 1858. He immediately opened a boot and shoe store on the old "Yellow Corner, No. 2," forming a partnership with Michael Katzenmeyer. In 1863, this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Tracht began business with his brother, Michael J., which partnership lasted three years. They then sold out, and the subject of this sketch started on his individual account in 1870, in the "Old Yellow Corner," which place he occupied till April 1, 1884, when he moved to the room occupied by the late Central Bank. He employs from three to five assistants, and carries a stock valued at \$2,500 to \$3,000. He is the owner of a fine residence on the corner of Finley and Fifth streets, and an adjoining lot and building. He was married at Bucyrus, Ohio, October 28, 1858, to Lucinda Kile, and five children have been born to them—W. A., born April 17, 1860; H. A., August 26, 1862; Cora E., August 29, 1867; Mary M., May 19, 1870, and Emma S., August 31, 1875. Mrs. Tracht was born March 20, 1837. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Adam Tracht, father of our subject, was ten years a soldier under Napoleon, serving in the countries of France and Spain. He participated in several severe battles and was twice captured, but each time made his escape.

FRANK TRIPP, Sr., manufacturer of carriages, wagons, etc., Upper Sandusky, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 13, 1823. His father,

John Tripp, was born in Wilmington, Del., January 3, 1789, and died in Upper Sandusky March 14, 1868; the mother, Catharine (Hugg) Tripp, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 23, 1790, and died in Upper Sandusky, November 14, 1872. They were married in Philadelphia about 1815, and reared a family of six children—Edwin, Albert, Mariah, Frank, John and Elizabeth; Catharine and an infant are deceased, the former dying at about the age of six years. After several removals they settled permanently in Upper Sandusky in 1846, and resided in that place until their decease. Frank Tripp, our subject, obtained a limited education in the pioneer schools; learned the blacksmith trade in Columbiana County when about eighteen years of age, and opened a shop in Upper Sandusky in the fall of 1845. He pursued his trade in this place, with the exception of one year's residence at Bowsherville, until August, 1861, when he enlisted to serve three years in Company M, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was detailed as company blacksmith, to which occupation he devoted most of his time during the service. He witnessed the engagement between the Merrimac and the Monitor; was at the battle of White Horse Landing, Va., and was honorably discharged at Bermuda Hundreds, having been in the service three years and eleven days. He returned to Upper Sandusky and resumed his trade, beginning the manufacture of carriages and wagons in 1870, in which occupation he is still engaged. Mr. Tripp was married April 29, 1847, to Elizabeth Bowsher, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Dickens) Bowsher, and one of a family of fifteen children, of whom but six are living—Elizabeth J., Mary, Susan, William, Almeda and Sarah. Mrs. Tripp was born near Bowsherville December 25, 1828. The Indians were her neighbors and their children were her playmates; she taught in the old mission schools under the noted missionary, Rev. James B. Finley, and was personally acquainted with the Indians Lumpneys, Half-John, Warpole, Peacock, Sumundewat and Between-the-logs. Mr. and Mrs. Tripp are the parents of seven children, five living—Frank T., born September 26, 1850; Allen G., November 16, 1852; William H., November 16, 1859; Addie M., March 3, 1861; Lizzie B., November 6, 1866; George W., born July 22, 1848, and Margaret, born August 10, 1855, are deceased; the death of the former occurred April 11, 1850, and the latter passed away in infancy. During the winter of 1882-83, Mr. Tripp invented an arrangement now known as "Tripp's Buckeye wagon-tongue support," on which he obtained a patent, and this appliance is now in great demand, having an extensive sale in Kansas, Missouri and other Western States.

CHRISTIAN TSCHANEN, express agent, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland in October, 1827, the only son of Christian and Maria (Stemphli) Tschanen, who emigrated to America in 1834, and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where the father died in the same year, aged about thirty years; Maria, the mother, died in 1867. Christian Tschauen spent his boyhood in Tuscarawas County, and attended school in the log schoolhouses of those times. In 1846, he came to this county and engaged in teaching during winters, and in various kinds of labor in summers, until 1850, at which time he returned to New Philadelphia and opened a grocery and provision store, which he conducted till 1864. He then enlisted in Company G, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months, under Capt. Weaver. The regiment was detained at Camp Chase, performing guard duty during its entire term of service, at the expiration of which Mr. Tschanen was honorably discharged. In 1864, he returned to Upper Sandusky, where he has since pursued various

occupations. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.—its Permanent Secretary for a number of years—a Democrat in politics, and has served two years as City Marshal. He was married in 1850, to Elizabeth Baumgartner, of Salem Township, and nine children resulted from this marriage—eight living—Emma C., Caroline, William T., George W., Charles F., Franklin, Edward and Hattie B. are deceased.

GEORGE W. TSCHANEN, druggist, of the firm of Tschanen Brothers, was born in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, March 22, 1858, son of Christian and Elizabeth (Baumgartner) Tschanen, natives of Canton Berne, Switzerland (see sketch). George W. came to Upper Sandusky with his parents in 1864, and obtained a good education in the schools of that place. At the age of thirteen he began business as clerk in a drug establishment, pursuing this occupation eight years. He subsequently spent two and one-half years traveling for his brother taking orders for crayon portraits, and in November, 1881, they established their present business in partnership. They carry a large and well selected stock of goods, and are doing a good business as a result of their low prices and fair dealing. George W. is a popular young business man, and has the honor of being a charter member of the Wyandot Lodge No. 174, Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM T. TSCHANEN, of the firm of Tschanen Brothers, druggists, was born at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, November 18, 1855. He is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Baumgartner) Tschanen, Canton Berne, Switzerland (see sketch). William T. removed from his native town to Upper Sandusky with his parents in 1864, being then in his eighth year. He attended the public schools of the latter place until sixteen years of age, clerking at intervals in the drug store of A. Billhardt, holding the latter situation from 1866 to 1881—in all fifteen years. In November 1, 1881, he with his brother, George W., opened their drug establishment on Sandusky avenue, opposite the post office, where they are now extensively engaged. They carry a large stock of everything to be found in a well regulated drug store, with a full line of stationery, wall paper, window-shades, etc., in addition; they are also agents for the American Express Company.

CARL F. VEITH, Sr., was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, February 7, 1838. He is a son of John Veith and Mary (Briehl) Veith, who emigrated to America in 1862, locating in Upper Sandusky, where Mrs. Veith died in 1864, aged fifty-six years; the father was born December 15, 1801, and now resides with his son, Carl F. Veith, well preserved in body and mind. Our subject came to America in 1860, and established himself in the boot and shoe business in Upper Sandusky (having learned the shoe-making trade in Germany) where he continued this occupation till 1876, at which time he removed to his present farm consisting of eighty-two acres, now valued at \$85 per acre, and where he has since resided. Mr. Veith was married, March 12, 1863, to Mary A. Althouse, daughter of Christian, a native of Switzerland, and Magdalene Althouse, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, born September 9, 1840. Their children are Emma O., born September 10, 1867; Ferdinand C., July 7, 1869; Minnie M., February 3, 1875; Emil J., September 25, 1876; Adolph G., July 7, 1878; Carl W., November 29, 1879, and Hilda L. A., November 10, 1881. The deceased are Herman F., born May 2, 1864, died September 23, 1869; Caroline C., born February 18, 1866, died August 8, 1867; Otto E., born May 15, 1873, died August 24, 1874. Mr. Veith is an enterprising farmer, a Democrat, and with his wife, a member of the German Lutheran Church.

CHARLES F. VEITH, JR., of the firm of Veith & Altstaetter, was born in Upper Sandusky, June 9, 1859. He is the son of Casper and Caroline Veith, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Holmes County, Ohio. They were married in this county, and were the parents of fifteen children, ten living—Charles F., William, Mary, Robert, Anna, Oscar, Amanda, Louisa, Minnie and Reinhold. Charles Veith, our subject, was educated in the public schools of Upper Sandusky. In 1871, he removed with his parents to Crane Township, and engaged ten years in agricultural pursuits. He subsequently engaged in the grocery business in Upper Sandusky, where he is now engaged with Mr. Altstaetter doing a good business. He was married, September 29, 1881, to Caroline Engel, daughter of Christian and Mary Engel, and one child has been born to them, namely, Clara M., born August 11, 1882. Besides his half interest in the grocery store, Mr. Veith is the owner of a two-story brick building on the corner of Sandusky avenue and Walker street, valued at \$8,500. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

CASPER VEITH, farmer, is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born December 15, 1832, son of John and Mary E. (Briehl) Veith. The parents emigrated to America in 1861, settling in Upper Sandusky. The father was a shoe-maker, and was engaged all his lifetime at that craft. He was born December 15, 1801, and is still in good health. The mother died in 1864, aged fifty-four years. Casper Veith emigrated to this country in 1852, and engaged two years at shoe-making in the city of New York, and two years in Chicago, locating in Upper Sandusky in 1856. He obtained a good education in Germany, and has acquired a fair knowledge of English by observation. He pursued the shoe-making trade in Upper Sandusky till 1872, when he removed to his farm on which he has since been engaged. He owns 120 acres well stocked, and earned by the work of his own hands. Mr. Veith was married, October 19, 1857, to Caroline Baumgartner, by whom he has had fifteen children, eleven still living—Charles F., born June 9, 1859; Frederick William, June 28, 1861; Mary C., January 31, 1863; Herman R., June 5, 1864; Anna J., February 6, 1871; Oscar F., October 1, 1873; Amanda A., September 8, 1876; Louisa O., February 4, 1878; Bertha W., July 22, 1879; John R., September 5, 1881, and Alma F., born November 1, 1883. Mrs. Veith was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 7, 1841. Her parents, Nicholas and Barbara Baumgartner, natives of Switzerland, are noticed in C. Tschanen's sketch. Mr. Veith has been elected Trustee of Crane Township three successive years; he contributed liberally to the Union cause in the late war; is an honest and respected citizen, and with his wife, a valued member of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN H. VON STEIN, senior partner of the firm of Von Stein & Berg, druggists, Upper Sandusky, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10, 1853. He is the son of George and Margaret (Runck) Von Stein, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America about 1848, and were married in Cincinnati in 1849. They were the parents of five children, four of whom still survive—John H., Malinda, George P., William C. and a half-brother, Frederick Shaffer. John H. Von Stein, the subject of this sketch, came to Upper Sandusky with his parents in 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He completed his education at the age of fifteen, when, his father dying, he was thrown almost entirely upon his own resources. At the age of nineteen, he engaged with Dr. Billhardt as clerk in his drug store, serving in this capacity five years. In 1877, Mr. Von Stein formed a partnership with Frederick Berg, and this connection

still exists. They do an extensive business, and carry a large and complete stock of everything in their line, including a fine assortment of wall-paper, stationery, etc. Mr. Von Stein was married, September 14, 1876, to Emma C. Stutz, daughter of Adam and Caroline Stutz, natives of Germany, now residents of this county, Mr. Stutz at one time serving in the office of County Recorder. Mr. and Mrs. Von Stein are the parents of two children, one living, viz.: Edna C. M., born May 4, 1880; Rudolph, born in June, 1879, is deceased, dying in infancy. September 2, 1879, Mr. Von Stein assisted in the organization of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association at Columbus, Ohio. The association has grown from a membership of forty-five to eight hundred, and is now a permanent institution of the State. He also is Secretary of the Business Men's Union, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Von Stein was elected City Clerk of Upper Sandusky three consecutive terms, now serving his sixth year. He is Treasurer of the Northwestern Ohio Volunteer Firemen's Association, is one of the Board of Trustees of the Supreme Lodge of P. O. of A.; also Deputy Supreme Ruler and Past Ruler. He is the owner of valuable town property on Sandusky avenue, and, with his wife, is a member of the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Von Stein is a Democrat.

LEONARD VON STEIN, M. D., was born at Steinau, Germany, January 17, 1831. He emigrated to America September 1, 1849, and settled in Richland County, Ohio, in his nineteenth year. After spending some time in various occupations, he purchased forty acres of land in Richland County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits from 1861 to 1868. At this later date, he removed to Upper Sandusky to look after the interests of his deceased brother's family, and has since resided at that city. He has acquired considerable property, owning a farm of eighty acres, a two-story brick store-room occupied by Von Stein & Berg, druggists, and a comfortable residence on Third street. Mr. Von Stein is a self-made physician, having acquired his early training from his father. He has built up a large practice, making a specialty of chronic cases, in which he is very successful, and to which he has devoted his attention for fifteen years. Mr. Von Stein was married, May 11, 1851, to Elizabeth Retig, her parents, natives of Germany, emigrating to America about 1830. They are the parents of four children, two now living—John P., born April 1, 1855, and Minnie M., November 27, 1859. The deceased are Elizabeth C., born January 19, 1853, died May 24, 1854; John H., born October 18, 1856, died October 3, 1858. Mrs. Von Stein was born in Germany June 14, 1816. Although Mr. Von Stein was not a soldier in the late war, he contributed liberally to the cause. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Reform Church.

FRANK VOGEL (deceased), of the firm of F. Vogel & Sons, merchant tailors, Upper Sandusky, was born in Baden, Germany, June 28, 1829, and emigrated to America in August, 1853, first settling in Sandusky City, but after six months removing to Mansfield, where he was employed as salesman four years. He removed to Upper Sandusky in 1861, and began business in merchant tailoring on borrowed capital, and by strict attention to business has established a good trade. He has replaced his borrowed capital, and in 1879 erected a large two-story brick building at a cost of \$7,000. He carries a stock valued at \$9,000, and owns a large amount of valuable town property. He landed in New York without a penny, being compelled to borrow ten cents with which to buy a loaf of bread to relieve his hunger. His property is now valued at \$50,000, the fruits of a life of incessant toil. He was married at Sandusky City, three months after his emigration to that

place, to Miss Susie Fleck, November 7, 1853, and twelve children are the fruits of their union, ten yet living, namely, Frank, John, William, Henry, Anthony, Joseph, Katie, August, Eddie and Lena. The deceased are Susannah and Elizabeth. The ten children living are all well educated in both English and German languages, the father having received his education in the "Fatherland."

LYMAN P. WALTER, M. D., was born in Crawford County, Ohio, January 24, 1857; he is a son of Jeremiah and Jane (Barrick) Walter, natives of this county and of Pennsylvania respectively. His parents were married in Crawford County, where they still reside. Their children are Alice, Lyman P., Dora E. and Scott. Dr. Walter obtained the rudiments of an education at the district school, subsequently attending the Union School at Bloomville and closing his literary studies at the Otterbein University, of Westerville, Ohio. He taught one term of school at the age of thirteen, and after completing his collegiate course at Westerville began the study of medicine with Dr. Jerome Bland, of Benton, Crawford County. He afterward entered the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, at which he graduated in 1879; he practiced one year as assistant surgeon of the St. Francis Hospital, and then located for six months at Mexico, this county, moving to Upper Sandusky in November, 1881. Dr. Walter was married January 1, 1879, to Miss May Van Gundy; her parents, William and Elizabeth (Patten) Van Gundy, were residents of this county, where her mother died in December, 1882. Dr. and Mrs. Walter have one child. The Doctor is achieving considerable of a reputation as a surgeon, and is meeting with admirable success in his profession generally; he has already established a lucrative practice to which his strict attention to the duties of his profession fully entitles him; he is the Examining Physician for the Royal Arcanum and the Legion of Honor; is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F., and is Vice President of the Wyandot County Agricultural Society. He possesses the elements of good character, is industrious, energetic, and combines the qualities of the gentleman with those of the professional to a most creditable degree.

HENRY WATERS, dealer in pine lumber and manufacturer of doors, sash, blinds, etc., was born in Green County, N. Y., July 10, 1836, son of William and Mary A. (Sitzer) Waters, natives of Canada and New York respectively. The parents were married in New York, and reared a family of ten children, six now living, namely, George W., Arthur, Henry, Almeda, Charles and Charlotte. The deceased are Louisa, Grovener, Harriet and Anninas. The father died at Coeymans, N. Y., in 1881, aged sixty-nine; the mother is still living, a resident of West Hurby, N. Y. Henry Waters, our subject, was reared to the age of fifteen in his native county, educated in the common schools, and embarked in railroad and steamboat work at sixteen, continuing in these occupations till 1874. He was engineer of the first ferry boat that crossed the Hudson at Catskill. He resided with his family one year in Alliance, Ohio, and seven years in Cleveland, removing with his family to Upper Sandusky, and establishing his present business in 1874. He also opened a factory at Carey, where in 1883 he erected his main building, two-story, 40x133 feet. In 1861, Mr. Waters enlisted in the civil war, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, as private, remaining with his regiment on detached service as Acting Assistant Surgeon at medical headquarters during his entire year's service, receiving his discharge at Kingston, N. Y. Mr. Waters was first married in New York in 1860, to Hannah Traver, who died the following

year. His second marriage occurred May 15, 1865, Mary E. Burtone, of New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, becoming his wife. He had one child by his first marriage, and four by the second, three of the latter living, namely: Edward T., born September 12, 1868; Harry C., November 7, 1873, and Jesse A., October 23, 1878. Mrs. Waters was born March 9, 1846. Mr. Waters is one of the most enterprising citizens of the town, and does a large business, employing usually about fifteen workmen, his factory being provided with the latest improved machinery. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and the Universalist Church.

JAMES W. WHITE, M. D., Upper Sandusky, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 11, 1842. He is the son of Dr. James and Mariab (Beecher) White, natives of Pennsylvania and Cincinnati, Ohio respectively. James W., the subject of this sketch, remained at home with his parents till twenty-one years of age, and attended the village schools. He afterward obtained a classical education at the Denison University of Granville, Ohio, and entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1859, graduating in 1861. He began the practice of his profession at Lancaster, but a few months after, passed a medical examination at Columbus, Ohio, and was appointed assistant Surgeon on Gen. Granger's staff; he served in this capacity a few months, and after passing a second examination at Louisville, Ky., was promoted to Acting Surgeon, and placed in charge of the field hospitals at Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., serving at these places eleven months. At the close of the war Mr. White returned to Lancaster for a short period, and subsequently removed to Upper Sandusky in 1866. He opened a drug store in connection with his practice, but disposed of his stock in 1868, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to his profession. He has established an extensive practice, being at present the attending physician of the Wyandot County Infirmary; he is also a member of the Ohio Medical Association.

WILLIAM WITZEL is a native of Prussia, born October 1, 1827; his parents were Gottlieb and Theresa (Byron) Witzel who died while he was yet an infant; he resided with his uncle, Charley Brange, till fifteen years of age, and then learned the trade of house carpenter, which he followed ten years in Germany; he came to America in 1853, and located in Marion County; he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 22, 1862, and entered the war, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, siege of Knoxville, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and others. In the engagement at Kenesaw Mountain he was wounded in the shoulder on account of which he was discharged at Columbus, February 9, 1865. Mr. Witzel purchased his present farm of fifty-one acres in April, 1865, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits; he was married June 13, 1855, to Frances A. Kramer, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, born October 3, 1837. Eight children were born to them, two deceased—August W., was born April 5, 1856; Gustavus G., January 20, 1861; Anna M., June 14, 1863; Maria A., August 2, 1866; Jacob H., December 26, 1873; Clara P., December 27, 1880; Charley H., July 23, 1858. The latter died November 22, 1861, and an infant is also deceased. In politics, Mr. Witzel is an Independent, himself and family being members of the German Lutheran Church at Upper Sandusky.

DARIUS H. S. WILLIAMS is a native of Lorain County, Ohio, born July 13, 1822, and son of Dr. Hiram S. and Julia (Hays) Williams, natives of Berkshire County, Mass., and of English and Scotch ancestry respective-

ly. They were married in their native county, and were the parents of six children, three of these—Darius H., John Q., and Charlotte C—are still living. Dr. Williams removed from Massachusetts to Lorain County, Ohio, in 1817, where, with the exception of two years in Chippewa County, he enjoyed an extensive practice till 1838, his wife's decease occurring in that year. His death took place, March 2, 1841, in his forty-eighth year. Darius Williams, the subject of this sketch, spent his childhood and youth in the counties of Lorain and Medina, removing to Wisconsin at the age of twenty and engaging in various callings in that State, till his return to Medina County in 1852; he resided in Medina County, engaged in agricultural pursuits, till 1871, at which time he removed to this county, purchasing sixty acres of land in Crane Township. From 1868 to 1871, he was agent of the Ohio Farmer's Insurance Company, and traveled over Wyandot County. In the spring of 1872, he was appointed Superintendent of the County Infirmary, holding this office five years, after which he returned to his farm, which he sold in 1881, subsequently purchasing his present farm of eighty acres, where he is now engaged in general farm pursuits. Mr. Williams was married, January 1, 1853, to Mary Parmeter, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1825. Two children were born to them—George I., born January 22, 1859, and Myrta M., born May 22, 1867. Mrs. Williams' death occurred March 8, 1869 and Mr. W. was again married, March 22, 1870, to Mrs. Annie H. Ward, widow of Enos B. Ward, deceased. She was a daughter of Cyrus F. and Mary (Bidwell) Beebe, born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 1, 1840; her parents were natives of Vermont and Ohio respectively, and of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have but one child—Frank D., born December 23, 1870. Although a Republican, Mr. Williams held his position as Superintendent of the Infirmary five years, with a full Democratic Board of Directors; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a substantial and well-respected citizen.

SAMUEL J. WIRICK, of the firm of Wirick, Cook & Co., was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 4, 1845, son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Bowman) Wirick, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. They came to Ohio before their marriage, and settled in Perry County, where they reared a family of eight children, all living at the present time. Samuel J. Wirick was reared upon a farm, and attended the district schools, closing his literary pursuits at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, at the age of nineteen. He engaged in teaching during the winter months, and worked upon the farm in summer for a few years, but abandoned his pedagogic work at twenty-three, turning his entire attention to agriculture for four years. In 1872, he began business in the grocery trade on the corner of Sandusky avenue and Johnson street, and was engaged in that occupation, with the exception of two years, devoted exclusively to the nursery business, in which he still engages to a limited extent; he removed to Billhardt's block in 1883, when he carried an extensive stock of everything pertaining to their line, until the spring of 1884, when he sold his stock to G. G. Kramer, and formed a partnership with his brother, J. Q. Wirick, and has since been engaged in the implement trade, under the firm name of Wirick Bros. They make a specialty of the Deering Twine Binder, having sold ninety of these machines during the years 1880-83, besides seventeen of the Minneapolis Binders, and a large number of smaller implements. They carry a stock of \$8,000 to \$10,000, and do an annual business of about \$18,000 to \$20,000. Mr. Wirick was married October 10, 1867, to Margaret C. Hale, daughter of John and

Elizabeth (Donor) Hale, early settlers of this county. They are the parents of six children, five still living, namely: Carrie B., Lizzie M., Grace E., Mary V. and Myrtle A. John V. is deceased, dying at the age of ten months. Mr. Wirick is a member of the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. In politics, he is a Democrat.

HON. SAMUEL M. WORTH, Justice of the Peace, and a time-honored pioneer, was born in Starksboro, Vt., May 1, 1814. He is the son of Joseph and Charlotte (Elison) Worth. Mr. Worth learned the printer's trade at the age of fourteen, and engaged in this craft about eight years, after which time he removed to Ohio, settling at Little Sandusky, where he resided a number of years. In 1845 he was elected County Auditor, being the first officer chosen for that position in this county, and served in that capacity with credit to his constituents five years. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to Little Sandusky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits fifteen years. In 1865 he was elected Representative of the county, and in 1867, re-elected to the same office, after which he removed to Upper Sandusky, where he has since resided, and where he engaged in the dry goods business several years. Mr. Worth served two years as County Commissioner, was one year in the City Council, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1882, in which capacity he is now serving. He was captain in the militia in 1837, and has always been a thorough Democrat. His marriage to Betsey A. Fowler occurred April 28, 1846. She is a daughter of Dr. Stephen and Leefe (Stephens) Fowler, the former being one of the founders of Little Sandusky, and among the earliest and most distinguished pioneers of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Worth are the parents of six children, five of whom are living—Charles F., Irene, Effa, Leefe and Zilla. The deceased was Wayne W., whose death occurred at the age of four years.

ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 5, 1808. She is the widow of Henry Zimmerman and daughter of Jacob and Susan (Williams) Steelsmith. Her marriage to Henry Zimmerman, also a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., occurred October 28, 1830, and twelve children were born to them—eight now living; their names are as follows: Jacob, Rebecca L., Susan, Margaret, Minnie, Lydia, Henry S. and Annie B. The deceased are Catharine A., Mary A. and Zeruah—all infants, and Bela B., who died at the age of thirty-eight, and was a soldier in the late war in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. During the greater part of this time he was engaged in the Signal Service on Lookout Mountain, receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He returned home and soon after entered the Poughkeepsie Business College, graduating in 1865, and subsequently engaged seven years as conductor on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. His health failed, and after three years as proprietor of the Zimmerman House, at Greensburg, Penn., he died June 29, 1880. Henry Zimmerman, husband of our subject, removed to Stark County, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, in 1840, and to Upper Sandusky in 1845. He was among the first settlers, and was proprietor of the old "Blue Ball Hotel" from 1848 to November 22, 1866—the date of his death. Mrs. Zimmerman is still living, now in her seventy-sixth year. Her second daughter, Rebecca L., who has been for many years a teacher in the public schools of Upper Sandusky, was married October 31, 1867, to William H. Jones, who died March 8, 1870, aged forty-nine years. He was a prominent citizen of the county, having served both as President and Secretary of

the Agricultural Society, and as member of the Union School Board. Jacob, the eldest son, is a leading citizen—Representative of his district—of Wabash County, Ill., to which place he removed in 1852. The first decade was spent in journalism, editing at one time the *Illinoisan*, of Clark County, and subsequently the *Constitution*, of Urbana, Champaign County. Since then he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, but ever taking a deep interest in everything that pertains to the elevation of the community at large.



CHAPTER II.

ANTRIM TOWNSHIP.

ANTRIM TOWNSHIP PRIOR TO 1845—LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE TOWNSHIP IN 1845—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF NEVADA—HOTELS—MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—DEPOSIT BANK—CHURCHES—CEMETERY ASSOCIATION—SCHOOLS—SECRET SOCIETIES—VILLAGE OFFICERS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PRIOR to 1845, the territory now comprised in Antrim Township was included in the counties of Marion and Crawford. At the organization of this county it assumed its present boundaries—the east and south by Crawford and Marion Counties respectively, the west by Pitt and Crane Townships, and the north by Eden Township. Sections 3 to 10 inclusive of the southern part of this township was detached from Grand Prairie, of Marion County, these divisions comprising a tract two miles wide, extending entirely across the township. The old Reservation line extends east through the northern part of Sections 31, 32 and 33, to a point near the center of the northwest quarter of Section 34, from which it extends directly north through Sections 27, 22, 15, 10 and 3 respectively.

Throughout the entire township the surface is undulating and well watered by the Sandusky, its tributaries and several constant springs. The Sandusky River enters at a point near the center of the eastern line of the southeast quarter of Section 34, and extends in a northwesterly direction through the same; also through Section 28, in the same direction, converging to a due west course at a point about midway of the half-section line in the northern part of Section 20; thence trending southwest from a point near the eastern boundary of the northeast quarter of Section 19, passing out at the southwest corner of the latter. Broken Sword Creek enters the township at the north at a point near the northeast corner of Section 5, and flows in a south and southwest direction through Sections 4, 8, 17 and 18, cutting the northeast and southwest corners of the latter respectively, and entering the Sandusky near the center of Section 19. Grass Run and Gray Eye Run flow from the eastern part of the township, form a juncture in Section 21, and empty into the Sandusky near the southwest corner of Section 20. The soil of Antrim Township is very fertile and well adapted to wheat raising, as well as to the culture of oats, corn and other ordinary cereals. Large crops of corn from the bottom lands, and wheat from the elevated as well as the lower tracts are annually gathered, and the township has the honor of supporting some of the most prominent farmers of the county.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white settler who located in Antrim Township was John Kirby. He settled on land in 1819 that Col. M. H. Kirby entered in 1820. He was born in Halifax County, Va., and came to Highland County, Ohio, in 1814, and from there to this county, where he died about 1847 or 1848, having reared a large family of children. Jacob Coon also located in this township

in the fall of the same year. He came from Pickaway County, and located in the southeastern part of the township in 1819, and resided on the same farm sixty years.

Zachariah Welsh came to this county in 1821, and settled in Wyandot Village. He died in 1849; his wife's demise occurred in 1857. Edmund R., his son, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1810. He came to this county with his parents and died January 29, 1880, in Nevada, to which place he removed in 1865. He came from Fairfield County.

Jesse Jurey came from Highland County in 1820 or 1822, and settled west of the village of Wyandot, where he lived and died. Walter Woolsey came from New York State and settled in the township in 1820.

In 1820, Col. M. H. Kirby entered 640 acres where Wyandot now is situated. He made additions to this till he owned 1,200 acres, on which he moved from Columbus in 1839, remaining till 1843, when he was appointed Receiver of the Northwestern Land Office. These were the principal settlers up to the date last mentioned, and, in fact, to the date of the organization of the county, 1845, after which time settlements were rapidly made.

Isaac Longwell came from Licking County in 1821, and took up his abode in this township. William T. Howe settled here about the same time. Thomas Terry came soon after from Highland County, Ohio. He was formerly from Old Virginia. He died in Marseilles Township. His son-in-law, Josiah Robertson, moved to the township with him. Abner Jurey located in Antrim in 1822. He was born in Virginia, and was married in this county to Priscilla Winslow, who now resides at Wyandot. He died in 1851. Jacob Brewer moved to the township from the Darby Plains in 1824. Henry Brown, born in Pennsylvania, moved to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1818, and to this township in 1826.

Thomas Thompson moved from New Philadelphia to this township in 1827. He was afterward a missionary, and was employed on the Mission farm. He was also a school teacher. He died in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1884. Isaac Miller first settled here in 1836. He was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1784. John Leith came from Fairfield County in 1832 or 1833.

George W. Leith moved to Antrim in 1837. In 1845, he was appointed Associate Judge, serving seven years. He died at Nevada March 10, 1883. Lair, Isaac and Jacob Miller were also settlers of 1836-37, coming with their parents, and being then almost grown to manhood. Jacob Keller first purchased land here in 1825, and still lives in the township. He was born in Virginia in 1797. Benjamin Hite came in about 1840. He was born in Perry County in 1815. D. W. Wilson was one of the early settlers, as was also James Daughmer. Peter Brewer was born in this Township in 1825.

The first house, a hewed-log structure, was erected by John Kirby, on the land entered by Col. Kirby in 1819. Isaac Longwell and Sarah Winslow were the first who were joined in marriage in the township, and Rebecca Welsh, daughter of Zachariah and Hannah (Stein) Welsh, was the first white child born therein, the date of her birth being 1822. Magdalene Hite was born in 1823, probably the second white child born in the township. Abner Jury, an infant, was the first to pass away, the date of his death being August, 1821. He was buried in the Macedona Graveyard, and the little marble slab that marks the spot is brown with age. In 1825-26, David Bibler built a grist mill east of Wyandot on the Sandusky River, the first mill constructed in the township. He was also the first "tavern-keeper" in the township. John Kirby had the honor of being the first

merchant of Antrim, his store being located in the village of Wyandot. Most of the settlers, the early settlers, were located within the village of Wyandot, south and east of the Reservation line, but at the date of the organization of the county, or soon after, the settlement was more general, and quite extensive, as will be seen by the following list of tax payers of the township in 1845, and the number of acres owned by each:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

John Bibler, 169 acres; George Bricker, 90½ acres; Bain & Williams, 5½ acres; William Bain, 62 acres; Goodlove Bowman, 160 acres; John A. Bibler, 92 acres; Samuel Bretz, 12 acres; Michael Battenfield, 80 acres; Cox & Hampton, 240 acres; Bank Clinton, 664½ acres; Jacob Coon, 80 acres; John N. Cox, 320 acres; Josiah Copeland, 80 acres; Benjamin Cope, 2 acres; Reuben Drake, 160 acres; Mary Drake, 80 acres; James Daughmer, 48 acres; Joseph Drake, 27 acres; Andrew Eby, 80 acres; Zurial Fowler, 220 acres; Tira Garrett, 98 acres; Charles B. Garrett, 312 acres, also carding machine; John Goshorn, 80 acres; George Garrett, 159 acres; Eli W. Groyman, 160 acres; David Hite, 35 acres; Benjamin Hite, 72 acres; William T. Howe, 240 acres; Jacob Howenstine, 80 acres; Abner Jurey, 80 acres; Lewis Jurey, 200 acres; John Jurey, 80 acres; Jacob King, 365 acres; Dennis Leninger, 52 acres; Isaac Longwell, 157 acres; George and James H. Moore, 320 acres; John McElvain, 805 acres; Neil & Neiswanger, 840 acres; Carson Porter, 80 acres; Carson and Mary Porter, 80 acres; Rodney Spalding, 11½ acres; Thomas Salmon, 58 acres; Jacob Staley, 80 acres, also a tannery; Solomon Sturges, 267 acres; Gottlieb Schellhorn, 160 acres; Charles White, 130 acres; Daniel Wilson, 160 acres; John W. Winslow, 49 acres; Benjamin Welch, 240 acres; Samuel Winslow, 38 acres; Abigail Winslow, 5½ acres; Walter Woolsey, 108 acres; Daniel Wright, 109 acres; Wilson, Butler & Baldwin, 641 acres; James S. Reed, 40 acres.

TOWN OF WYANDOT.

William Brown, Inlot No. 14; Hiram Chapman, Inlots 8, 9, 1, 4, 7; Hannah French, Inlot No. 13; David Miller, Inlot No. 5; State of Ohio, Inlots 2, 3, 6, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 10, 11; H. N. Wheeler, Inlot No. 15; Charles White, Inlot No. 20; Wayne Rood, 80 acres; John A. Bibler, 80 acres; James S. Reed, 40 acres.

TOWN OF HALIFAX.

State of Ohio, Inlots, 1 to 20 inclusive.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Zira Alford, Frederick Alford, William Anderson, Joseph L. Brooks, Thomas Blunder, Eli Bricker, George Bricker, John Bricker, Samuel Burkhardt, Joseph Bochtel, Samuel Beals, Charles Beals, John Barger, Benjamin Cope, Hiram Chapman, Jacob Coon, Thomas Comstock, Jacob Collins, James Corbin, William Daily, David B. Drake, James Daughmer, James Eldridge, Noah Ely, Noah French, Zurial Fowler, James Fredregill, William Ford, Samuel Gorman, John Gorman, Christian Hoover, William T. Howe, William Howe, Benjamin Hite, Elizabeth Hite, Jacob Holderman, David Holderman, Benjamin Hawk, John Leith, George Longwell, Lewis Longwell, Isaac Longwell, Joseph Mount, Jason Miller, Augustus W. Munson,* Irum Porter, Samuel Reamy, Joseph Remington,

*A physician.

Abner Jurey, John Jurey, Lewis Jurey, Reuben Johns, Ambrose King, Alfred Keller, Jacob King, Jacob Keller, John Kirby, Virgil Kirby, Samuel Kirby, Jacob Staley, Abraham Smith, John Shepard, Orlando Shepard, John Shields, Jacob Schellman, Asa Sherwood, George I. Smith, David Wilson, Hezekiah Woolsey, Elizabeth Winslow, Daniel Wright, Walter Woolsey, Robert Wolverten, John Wilmoth, Benjamin S. Welch.

SCHOOLS.

The early schools of Antrim were conducted under very great difficulties, the neighbors being far apart and the facilities meager. According to the best information we are able to obtain, the first schools of the township were held in a log cabin in the door-yard of Thomas Terry, Ethan Terry being the first teacher. It is also stated that schools were held in the dwellings of Messrs. Howe and Longwell, and that Nathan Howe was, perhaps, the first teacher. It is quite certain that the first schoolhouse was erected in the village of Wyandot in 1827-28. It was, of course, a cabin, and the first teacher who flourished the "rod of correction and shot the young idea" within its walls was Thomas T. Thompson, who subsequently taught in the mission schools. One Martin lays some claim to the same honor, however. William Brown was the third teacher in this educational institution. The schools of the township at the present time are perhaps as well conducted as any in the county, and their interests are as carefully guarded, most of the schoolhouses being built of brick and well furnished.

CHURCHES.

As early as 1820 the people of Wyandot and vicinity began to assemble occasionally for divine worship. The first meetings were held in the old log schoolhouse in the northeast part of the village, and these were continued with more or less regularity till 1835, when an organization was effected. The members were of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion and few in number, William Brown and his wife Margaret being the only members from the village. In 1838, the Methodist Episcopal Church building was erected just south of the village, being the first building of the kind erected in the township. It has since been abandoned and is owned by H. M. Welsh, and will be converted into a township hall. In 1858, the United Presbyterian denomination erected a frame building, 40x60 feet in dimensions, and in 1884, this was purchased by the Methodist Episcopal Church at a cost of \$300. The pastors who have labored in this field are Revs. Pilchard, Blampede, Rogers, Feckley, Close, Bruce, Neal, Barron and perhaps a few others. The present incumbent is George Zeigler. The present Trustees are Noah Bunnel, Jacob Ranch and James Shaffer. The society now comprises seventy-four members. The most important revival was conducted by Rev. Barron, in 1880, resulting in about thirty members being added to the list. The church has had many trials, but the outlook for the future is promising, as the society is in good working order and now has the advantage of a commodious and comfortable building.

Broken Sword Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized in 1850, at the schoolhouse, which is located on the southwest corner of Section 17; the first meeting having been held in the same year at the same place under the supervision of Rev. Charles Thayer. The society then comprised six members, namely: Sireno Burke, Tirza Burke, Susan Burke, Mrs. McBeth, Lemon Armstrong and Mrs. Arm-

strong. In 1856, a church building was erected on the southeast quarter of Section 8. It is a frame structure 26x36 feet, and cost \$1,000. It is now owned by the Methodist Episcopal society.

NEVADA.

This beautiful and thriving village bearing the above title was named from the State bearing the same name and which was attracting considerable attention in the year 1852.

The town as originally laid out was situated in the northwest fractional quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Range 15 east, and contained seventy-two lots, each 60x180 feet, making an area of 10,800 square feet. Railway street is 100 feet wide; Morrison street, or Main street, 80 feet wide; Ayres and Garrett streets each 60 feet wide, and situated east and west of Morrison street respectively. All the regular streets and alleys cross each other at right angles, their bearing being 1° 30' east. The stone which by law is required to be placed at the corner of one of the lots is situated at the southwest corner of Lot 18, the original survey having been made by J. H. Williams, October 14, 1852.

The additions made to the area included in the original plat, with the names of the persons who made them are as follows: William Welch's addition, twenty-four lots, was made May 16, 1860; William F. Goodbread, twenty lots, January 12, 1863; J. L. Cook, twenty-five lots, March 28, 1863; Goodbread, Welch & Dombaugh, seventy-one inlots, four outlots, February 26, 1866; Joseph Braun, four lots, April 20, 1866; Robert Dixon, sixteen lots, March 11, 1864; George I. Miller, sixteen lots, and two outlots, September 18, 1865; William Balliet, twenty-one lots and four outlots, April 13, 1866; W. S. Gregg, ten lots, June 21, 1876; William Petrey, four lots, February 26, 1877; William Welch's second addition, fifteen lots, July 3, 1879; James McLaughlin, twenty lots, 18—; H. D. Keller, six lots, October 8, 1881; and J. L. Cook's Second Addition, thirteen lots, December 2, 1881.

The founders of Nevada were Jonathan Ayres and George Garrett. The land on which it is located was purchased of the Government by William McKibben, of Ashland County, Ohio, and was purchased of him by Messrs. Ayres and Garrett, who laid out the town, consisting of seventy-two lots, in October, 1852. Garrett was of mixed blood—Indian and white.

Jonathan Ayres is a son of Dr. Isaac and Eliza (Coulter) Ayres, and was born in Beaver County, Penn., March 12, 1822. He removed with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1846, he moved to Upper Sandusky, and has been a resident of that city most of the time since. In 1854, he engaged in the dry goods business and continued in this trade ten years. Being a member of the Ohio National Guards, he was called into service in 1864, and was made Adjutant of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, participating in the battle of Monocacy Junction, and also an engagement with Mosby's Cavalry, the regiment under his command doing gallant service in the latter action. He was discharged as Lieutenant Colonel March 1, 1866, and is now a resident of Upper Sandusky. He was married in 1856, to Miss Jennie Harris, of Detroit, Mich., a daughter of Norman and Lucy Harris. Mr. Ayres' father, Isaac Ayres, was born in York County, Penn., in September, 1782.

When the site for Nevada was first chosen by its founders, the future for the town was not promising, or at least not brilliantly so. The site had the

advantages of an elevated location and the proper distance from county seats; but this was the most that could be claimed for it. The land at that point was at that time covered by a dense growth of timber, and the contrast in surroundings between the future Nevada and the sleepy, old village of Wyandot, which was henceforth to be considered a rival, was strongly in favor of the latter town. But the embryo Nevada had within it the "elements of greatness," and with the Pittsburgh Railroad to strengthen its spine, and the rich farming country both north and south to supply it with the proper commercial nourishment, its success was soon placed beyond question. The woods were rapidly cleared away, the mercantile establishments began with a vitality that was unquestioned, and the point was settled. Nevada was to be a town and have a history.

ORIGINAL IMPROVEMENTS.

When the survey for the original plat of Nevada was made, the only houses standing within its limits were the dwellings of Lair Miller, James McLaughlin and Samuel Ellison. Mr. Miller's residence was built about 1846-47; Mr. McLaughlin's in 1850, and Mr. Ellison's in the same year in which the town was laid out, 1852. After that date building proceeded quite rapidly as the success of the village was soon a pronounced certainty.

William McJunkins has the honor of being Nevada's pioneer merchant. He erected the first storeroom in the place in 1853. It was a frame structure of considerable dimensions and was well filled with a stock of general merchandise valued at not less than \$2,000. Mr. McJunkins was Postmaster and railroad agent at the same time and did a good business, continuing in the place several years. William Fredregill had previously erected a small frame building 18x26 feet, and did a small grocery business in front and a large saloon business behind. The building which he occupied is now used by William Nye as a dwelling. The McJunkins building was destroyed by fire in 1872.

The second store-room was built by Jonathan Ayres who sold the same to J. L. Cook and William F. Goodbread. It was also a frame structure 20x40 feet and is still standing near where it was first erected—on Main street, east side, south of the railroad—used for a general storage room. The store was opened by the firm of Cook & Goodbread with a stock of \$4,000 to \$5,000 and an extensive and profitable business was conducted by this firm for about three and one-half years when they sold out to William Balliet. Their stock consisted of general merchandise and in connection with this branch of their business they erected the first stock scales in the town and did an extensive business in the purchase and sale of all kinds of grain, live stock, etc. Messrs. Cook & Goodbread may also be considered pioneer merchants of Nevada. For complete sketches of their respective lives the reader is referred to the biographical notices given in connection with the history of this township in succeeding pages.

The third store of the village was established by S. S. Miller, who died a few years afterward and his stock of \$2,000 in general merchandise was sold out at auction. From this time the mercantile interests went strongly forward till at the present date (1884) Nevada is second to but few "country" towns in Central Ohio, being provided with numerous stores, a substantial bank, good schools and churches, shops, mills and factories.

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

One of the foremost stores of Nevada at the present date is that of Cook

& Morris, Main street, east side, north of railroad. It was first established in 1865 by J. S. Leith & Co., who, after conducting it about two years, sold out to the Elliott Brothers, who again disposed of it to Hall & Cook in 1879. Two years later Mr. Hall sold his interest to Mr. Cook who conducted the business one year alone, then admitting W. H. Cook, the firm afterward operating two years as J. L. & W. H. Cook. The establishment was then consolidated with that of George Benedict, making three departments, dry goods and notions, boots, shoes and clothing, and groceries and provisions. One year after this change, De Jean purchased Benedict's interest and the business was conducted two years under the firm name of Cook, De Jean & Co. W. H. Cook subsequently withdrew and the firm of Cook & De Jean continued the trade till July 1, 1881, when S. Cook purchased De Jean's interest and the firm became J. L. & S. Cook, doing business as such till January 1, 1883, when R. E. Morris purchased S. Cook's interest and the present firm of Cook & Morris was established. They carry a stock of dry goods, notions, carpets, boots and shoes valued at about \$7,000 and do a large business. J. L. Cook the senior partner of the firm has been identified with the mercantile interests of the town for about thirty years.

Goodbread & Son, druggists of considerable prominence, are located on the west side of Main street, north of railroad. The establishment was first opened as a branch store by Joseph A. Maxwell, of Upper Sandusky, with Lewis Nichols as salesman. Mr. Nichols afterward purchased the stock, and still later consolidated his store with that of Dr. Jones, the firm doing business for some time under the title of Nichols & Jones. In 1871, Mr. Goodbread purchased Mr. Nichols' interest, and the business was conducted till 1879 by Goodbread & Jones, J. N. Goodbread purchasing Mr. Jones' interest at that date. The firm has since been known as Goodbread & Son. They carry a full stock of goods of all kinds peculiar to the trade, and do a large and profitable business. William F. Goodbread, as will be seen by the preceding pages, was one of the pioneer merchants of the town, and has always been more or less prominently identified with its business interest.

D. B. Wolf established himself in his present business at his present place in September, 1872. He occupies the storeroom originally used by Cook & Goodbread in 1853. It is located just south of railroad, east side of Main street, and was sold by the last-named firm to G. W. Balliet, Mr. Goodbread becoming a partner of Mr. Balliet one year later. The next change was effected by Mr. Goodbread purchasing the whole stock. He was succeeded by Dumbaugh & Huffman, and they by H. H. Welsh, who admitted D. B. Wolf, as stated above. The firm was known as Welsh & Co. till 1877, when Mr. Wolf purchased Welsh's interest, since which time he has conducted the business independently. His stock is estimated at about \$4,000, and he enjoys a fine trade. His line is dry goods, notions, groceries, boots, shoes and queensware.

C. Pfisterer, the only merchant tailor of Nevada, first began business in the town in April, 1869. He opened up an establishment in a frame building which occupied the site of the present storeroom of Cook & Morris. In 1876, he removed to the building now occupied by D. B. Wolf, and in 1879 to his present place of business, the Pease building. Mr. Pfisterer has always been sole proprietor of his establishment. He carries the largest stock of cloths and cassimeres in the county, and does a large business. His stock of ready-made clothing is also quite complete, the whole valued at \$5,000.

Stewart & Hall, prominent hardware dealers, are located on Main street, east side, just north of railroad. The original firm was known as Stewart & Wallace, and was founded in 1869, in the staves and heading and hardware business, at Edenville. In 1882, Mr. Hall purchased Wallace's hardware, and the firm has since been known as Stewart & Hall. They carry a stock valued at \$10,000, and do an immense business, their annual sales estimated at \$30,000 per year. Their present storeroom is 20x186 feet, and is well filled with a well-selected stock of hardware, tinware, agricultural implements, etc. The building was erected by M. R. Hull in 1876-77, and was purchased by Stewart & Wallace in the spring of 1878, Mr. Hull having made an assignment.

E. R. Williams, a popular druggist of Nevada, became identified with the business interests of the place in 1882. The store was first put in operation in 1879 by R. M. Stewart, J. A. Stewart and William B. Woolsey, who conducted the establishment under the firm name of Stewart & Co. until the sale of J. A. Stewart's interest, after which the firm was known as R. M. Stewart & Co. till September, 1882, when the stock was purchased by A. N. Williams & Son. The death of the father in September, 1883, left the stock in the hands of the son, E. R. Williams, who now has charge of the business. His stock is complete, consisting of a full line of fine drugs, patent medicines, books, wall-paper, paints, oils, varnishes, etc., and his business is carefully managed. His store is located on Main street, east side, north of the railroad.

W. M. Maskey, grocer. This firm began business in 1881, as Morris & Maskey, the latter member of the firm having purchased the interest of J. W. Morris, of the firm of Morris & Son, who established the business in 1880. He now carries a stock valued at \$1,500 to \$2,000, and has a fine trade, located one door north of Cook & Morris' dry goods store.

Gregg & Co. This firm was established in 1877, the members being G. W. Gregg and Andrew Flickinger. Their stock consisted of clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes and gent's furnishing goods. April 1, 1884, William Scott purchased the stock, and soon after turned the clothing over to the Cook Bros., who are now doing business in a brick building opposite the Kerr House, purchased of W. Myers.

T. P. Miller, groceries and provisions. Mr. Miller began business on the corner of Morrison (Main) and Center streets in 1879. In April, 1884, he purchased and moved into his present building, a few doors north of the old establishment. The building he now occupies was built by Perry Hopp in 1868-69, and is a two-story frame structure, 18x45 feet in dimensions. He carries a stock valued at \$1,000 to \$1,200, and enjoys a fair trade.

B. Hopp, dealer in furniture, and undertaker. The firm was first known as Hopp & Benedict, their stock of furniture being purchased of William Windish in 1873. The stock was burned May 15, 1875, and Mr. Hopp revived the business soon after, and has since conducted it. He established the first undertaking in the town, and does a thriving business. His new store-room is large and comfortable, brick, with two stories and a cellar.

B. B. Myers & Co., hardware, stove and tinware merchants. The firm was established in 1875 as S. Myers & Son. In 1879, B. B. Myers purchased his father's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. He occupies two rooms, each 20x60 feet, located just south of railroad, on west side of Main street. His new brick building was erected in 1883. He carries a full line of shelf hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements, and enjoys a flourishing trade.

J. Koerber & Co. This firm began business in Nevada February 7, 1883, operating on a cash system from the start. The store is located on Morrison (Main) street, in the Balliet room, twenty by ninety feet in dimension. The stock is valued at \$8,000, and is well selected, consisting of dry goods, notions, groceries, etc. The firm is doing an excellent business, and thus proving beyond question both the possibility and feasibility of the cash system.

A. N. Sawyer, furniture and undertaking, Main street. This establishment was opened up in July, 1882, in a new frame building, 18x60 feet, erected in the same year at a cost of \$1,000. The building was erected by T. D. Keller, and purchased by Mr. Sawyer a few months later. He carries a stock of goods valued at \$300 to \$1,000, and does a fair business.

Franklin James established himself in the grocery and provision business in December, 1879, at the place known as Williams' Corner, and in the old building erected by S. P. Shaw about 1864. He carries a stock of groceries, provisions and notions, valued at \$1,500, and enjoys a fair trade.

William Balliet, groceries, confectionery and bar. This establishment began business in 1879, in a frame building, which was destroyed by fire February 12, 1883. The present brick building occupies the same site, and was erected immediately after the destruction of the frame structure. Mr. Balliet was first engaged seven years in the hardware business; the same length of time in the livery business, and has been engaged five years in his present vocation. He has a flourishing trade.

E. R. Irmer, bakery, confectionery and provisions. Mr. Irmer began business in Nevada in November, 1875, in partnership with Philip Ruhlman. They purchased their stock of groceries of John Good, and continued their partnership till January, 1876, when Mr. Irmer purchased his partner's interest, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He owns and occupies a brick building 21x75 feet, situated on Main street, second door north of railroad, east side, and has an excellent trade.

W. P. Morris has the only jewelry shop and store in town. He has been engaged at the trade several years, but put in his stock in January, 1884. He carries a small but well-selected stock of goods, and does a fair business. He does all kinds of jewelers' work—engraving, clock and watch repairing, etc., and is located at present in the post office building.

J. M. Klingler conducts an old-fashioned shoe shop on South Main street. He began work in 1860, and for many years did a thriving business. The extensive use of factory goods has of late reduced the demand for home-made work. He makes all kinds of coarse and fine boots and shoes, and does mending neatly and promptly. He is one of the oldest bench workmen in the town.

E. Lidle, manufacturer of and dealer in harness, saddles, etc., west side Main street, north of Commercial Hotel. Mr. Lidle began business in Nevada in 1867, and has built up a large and lucrative trade. He is the owner of his building, a two-story brick, 20x80 feet, and has the leading harness emporium of the city. He keeps a full stock of harness, saddles, trunks, valises and furnishing goods, and enjoys a liberal patronage. He learned his trade in Germany.

L. Wilson, saddler and harness manufacturer, is located on east side of Main street, one door north of Sawyer's furniture store. He began business in Nevada in 1873, moving to his present room in 1882. His stock—all his own work—is valued at \$600. He is an excellent workman and deserves a liberal patronage.

Mrs. S. M. Wilcox established her millinery business in Nevada in 1871. In 1874, she erected her present business room, brick, 20x25 feet, located on Main street, east side, south of railroad, where she keeps a full line of millinery goods valued at about \$1,000. She enjoys a good trade.

Mrs. Marie Steiner conducts a millinery business on Main street, east side, north of the new livery. She keeps a well-selected stock and is well patronized.

A. G. Carr, proprietor of livery and feed stable, began operations in January, 1884. He occupies the new barn erected by James Welch in 1882. It is a fine building 38x90 feet, with neat office, and cost about \$2,000, including lot, wind pump, etc. The stock owned by A. G. Carr is valued at \$2,800. It is the only livery of the village and does a good business. The first livery was established by Curt. Hoxten, of Marion. He sold out two years later. A. N. Sawyer next started the enterprise in 1867, and in 1868, erected the first livery barn in the place. He sold out three years later to Balliet & Welch and established a second stable, conducting the business up to 1882, two years excepted. The Balliet firm continued with various changes till 1875. A third stable was subsequently erected by Benjamin Balliet, and four livery barns of Nevada have been destroyed by fire; one in 1875, one in 1877 and two in 1883.

Myers & Lidle are now the proprietors of the Nevada meat market. The business was established in 1863. In 1869, Mr. Myers opened a shop in partnership with V. O. Tuttle, which connection existed till 1871, when the firm became Myers & Son. One year later Mr. Keltner was admitted to the firm, which was known afterward as Myers & Keltner till the spring of 1884, when E. Lidle purchased a half interest in the business, since which time the firm has been known as Myers & Lidle. They have the only shop in town and do a good business.

HOTELS.

The Commercial Hotel was built by B. Hopp in 1862. It is located just north of the railroad, on Main street, west side, the main building being 36x40 feet with a kitchen 30x30 feet in the rear. The house is a frame structure, two stories, with a roofed balcony, and contains eighteen rooms. Thomas J. Hinkle was the first landlord and he was succeeded by Mr. De Jean, to whom he sold the property. Jesse Ritz purchased the house of De Jean and subsequently sold it to Robert Kerr, who disposed of it to William Montee in 1879, who in 1884 disposed of the property and took charge of the Kerr House.

The Kerr House at Nevada was erected by Robert Kerr in 1882, at a cost, when furnished, of \$18,000. It is a fine brick structure, containing twenty-five good rooms, well lighted and ventilated. The building was opened for business in 1883, under the management of H. S. Slough, who in 1884 gave way to William Montee. It is by far the finest hotel property in the county, and, with the present efficient management, will have an excellent patronage. The house is well furnished, is in a desirable location—one door north of post office, west side Main street—and will be a lasting testimonial of the enterprise of its founder. Besides the spacious parlors and elegant sleeping apartments, the house is also provided with an excellent bathroom for the accommodation of its guests.

MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Nevada Grist Mill.—The first and only grist mill of Nevada was erected by a stock company in 1861, H. W. Williams being the principal

stockholder, chief instigator and millwright. The other members of the company were W. F. Goodbread, J. L. Cook, James McLaughlin and Samuel Junck. The cost of the institution was about \$10,500. Two run of buhrs were at first used, two more being subsequently added, making the capacity of the mill 100 barrels per day. In 1884, under the management of L. G. Russell, who is present owner of the mill, the roller system was introduced, and the capacity is now 125 barrels per day. In 1864, the mill was purchased by Williams & Gregg, and in 1866, Mr. T. Daily purchased Mr. Gregg's interest, the firm being known as Williams & Daily, until 1866. In the latter year Mr. A. B. Benedict purchased Mr. Williams' interest, and this firm existed till 1872, when the property became the possession of Messrs. Daily, Russell & Williams. In 1883, the interests of the other members of the firm were purchased by Mr. L. G. Russell, who is now sole proprietor.

Planing Mill, Door and Sash Factory.—The first planing mill established in Nevada was built in 1863. It, like the grist mill referred to above, was erected by a stock company—capital, \$6,000. The original stockholders were Homer and Nelson King, who put in a patent bee-hive at a large figure, James Anderson, C. P. Hopp and R. Dixon. The company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing the patent bee-hive referred to, and was denominated the American Bee-hive Company. A saw mill was subsequently added, and for some time quite an extensive business was done, though during the whole existence of the institution the enterprise at intervals languished and the stock depreciated. By degrees the shares were sold out, and J. L. Cook became the chief stockholder, and afterward sold his interest to G. W. Leith. The establishment was next purchased by A. Lance, and while in his possession was destroyed by fire in 1872. In the same year, S. Beaver purchased the lot made vacant by the destruction of fire, and erected his present mill and factory. For the first nine months the firm was known as Beaver & Tucker, the latter owning a one-third interest. In 1878, a saw mill was added and has since been continued. The establishment does an extensive business both in the sawing of lumber and the manufacture of doors, sash, window-frames, store-fronts, etc. The main building is 58x65 feet, with iron roof; the office and storage room, 20x70 feet, and the blacksmith and storage room is 26x40 feet—all two stories. The total value of buildings and machinery is about \$6,000. Five to ten workmen are usually employed, and the mill was formerly operated day and night.

Brick and Tile Factory.—This industry was begun in 1873 by the present proprietor, John Russell. He first began the manufacture of brick only, and continued this about five years, bringing the horse-power machine into general use. In 1878, he began the manufacture of tile of various diameters, and has conducted the business on an extensive and gradually increasing scale since that date. He employs from eight to sixteen workmen during the working season.

Blacksmith Shops.—McDermot & Schwartzkopf represent this interest in a very able manner, their shop being located just north of the Advent Church, Main street. The business was begun by McDermot in 1879, and Schwartzkopf was admitted as a partner in 1881. They occupy a substantial brick building, erected by them at a cost of \$500, and do all kinds of repairing, horse-shoeing, etc., neatly and promptly. Plow work is made a specialty. Their annual receipts amount to about \$2,000.

Henry G. Lea began work at blacksmithing when quite young, and also

spent some time at the jeweler's trade. He began the former work in Nevada in 1863, and has since engaged in that vocation. He does all kinds of repairing peculiar to the trade, his work giving general satisfaction.

Carriage and Wagon Works.—J. F. Knapp is now the only representative of this industry in Nevada. He erected his shop, a frame building, two-stories, 26x46 feet, in 1866, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of wagons, carriages, buggies, etc. He also does general repairing, having the entire trade of the vicinity in that line. He formerly did a profitable business in manufacturing, but of late years his trade has been crippled by the extensive use of factory work. His building cost about \$1,000.

A similar enterprise was established by John Harter in 1866, and after ten or twelve years operation was sold to George Schwartzkopf, soon after which it was destroyed by fire. It was located south of the railroad, east side Main street.

Nevada Elevator.—This enterprise was established by William F. Goodbread, Henry Welsh and others—a joint stock company—who erected the building in 1873, and in 1874 sold the same to S. H. Hunt, of Upper Sandusky. The building is a substantial frame structure with a receiving capacity of 3,000 bushels per day, and a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels. After a successful operation for some time, Mr. Hunt sold the elevator to William Blair and O. C. Ewart, who subsequently sold it to the present owners.

Nevada Hook and Ladder Company.—This protective institution was organized April 8, 1872, the following officers being elected at that date: J. A. Brown, Foreman; F. Mollenkopf, Assistant Foreman; J. N. Goodbread, Secretary; D. E. Jefferson, Treasurer; O. S. Campbell, William Price and Stephen Kerr, Trustees. The company began operations with an outfit consisting of a chemical engine, hook and ladder trucks and fifty rubber buckets; but the engine was discarded in 1876, and has not since been in use. The company has been engaged in several important fires at home, and has done excellent work. It is also well known throughout this section of the State as a sporting company, having taken part in many of the tournaments, and in each instance carried off a fair share of the honors. In 1878, it won the second prize at the Bucyrus Tournament against the Norwalk Company, which holds the championship of the United States. The company has also participated in many other contests of the same nature, and has acquired a State reputation for its skill and fleetness. The original number of members was about fifteen, but has now reached sixty, including retired members. The present officers are as follows: J. A. Brown, Foreman; Levi Wilson, Assistant Foreman; W. A. Wolf, Secretary; W. M. Maskey, Treasurer; E. R. Irmer, George Schwartzkopf and A. Cronice, Trustees.

Weaving Loom.—James Anderson is now the sole representative of this craft in Nevada. Although owning a good farm, he spends considerable time in carpet weaving, at which business he is quite an expert. He operates one of the old-fashioned looms, which is almost a curiosity to the present generation. The shuttle slides through and then slides back, followed up by the "bumper" che-whack, che-whack; and ere one has woven a twenty-pound pack he is weak in the knees and lame in the back.

Nevada Deposit Bank.—This institution was incorporated April 10, 1873, with W. L. Blair, President, W. F. Goodbread, Vice President, and J. K. Agnew, Cashier; and began business May 5, 1873, with a capital stock

of \$52,000. At its organization the principal stockholders were Robert Kerr and W. L. Blair, whose shares numbered 200 and 120 respectively. Other stockholders were G. W. Leith, W. F. Goodbread, J. L. Cook, Benjamin Ulrich, C. W. Burke, J. N. Goodbread, Michael Lambright, J. H. Hershberger, J. S. Leith, G. W. Balliet, and J. K. Agnew, with shares ranging in numbers from two to eighty.

Soon after beginning operations, the stock of the lesser holders began to be bought in by the principals, and on September 2, 1878, the entire stock was represented by Robert Kerr, W. L. Blair and O. C. Ewart, who still conduct the business. In February, 1878, the charter under which the bank was established, according to the State law, was surrendered, and the corporation was re-organized into a co partnership represented mainly by the above firm, and on this plan the business has since been carried forward. The bank was first opened in the "old bank building" east side of Main street, south of the railroad, but, in 1879, was removed to the new brick bank building which was erected in 1878-79, and which is the finest structure used for the purpose in the county. It is regarded as one of the most substantial institutions of the kind in this section of the State; it is strongly secured by real estate; is well managed; does an excellent business, and has the entire confidence of the public. The present officers are W. L. Blair, President; Robert Kerr, Vice President; O. C. Ewart, Cashier; and J. A. Williams, Assistant Cashier.

CHURCHES.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first meeting of this society was held in a schoolhouse one mile south of Nevada, Rev. A. B. Kirtland, officiating. In the same year and at the same place by the same minister, the church was organized with thirty members, David Kreichbaum, Daniel Rex and James Gillam being remembered as among the number. The first church building was erected in April, 1859. It was a frame structure, and cost \$1,175. Rev. A. B. Kirtland was the first pastor, and he was succeeded in 1861 by Rev. Hammer. Rev. Hamilton was engaged from 1862 to 1868; Rev. D. A. Kuhn from 1869 to 1877; Rev. H. Nodde, the present incumbent. There are now sixty members in the society. The present officers are Conrad Lohr, Samuel Bell, Mathias Maskey, Tilghman Balliet and Daniel Kreichbaum.

United Brethren Church.—The few original members of this organization held their first meeting in James McLaughlin's barn in May, 1857, Rev. Tabler officiating on that occasion. In 1860, an organization was effected through the efforts of Rev. D. W. Downey, the meeting being held for that purpose in Clave's hall. Twenty-eight members were listed at that time, James Hilborne acting as leader and Samuel Miller as Class Steward. In 1875, the society erected their first and present church building on an outlot of Cook's Addition to Nevada. It is a frame structure of 50x35 feet in dimensions, and was dedicated by Bishop J. Weaver. The cost of the building was \$700. Rev. J. Paul was engaged on this work one year; Rev. J. P. Lea, two years; Rev. W. Nevill, one year; Rev. Easterbrook, one year; Rev. W. R. Leaword, one year, and Rev. George Bender to the present time. The present officers are J. Burnside, George Rinehart, Isaac Kemp and H. G. Lea, Trustees; H. G. Lea, leader, and Mrs. M. Fraize, Class Steward. The society now numbers ten members.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1859, meetings were held by this society one-half mile north of Nevada, where perhaps the organization

was effected. In 1867, they erected their present church building, which is a brick structure 40x70 feet, and which cost \$1,200. It is located on Lot No. 9, McLaughlin's Addition, and is rather a fine building. The list of pastors with the years they were engaged on this charge is as follows: Rev. Jacob Monsinger, one year; James Albright, one year; W. H. Painter, two years; B. A. Disney, two years; D. M. Conant, two years; G. L. Hannawalt, two years; C. H. Baldwin, two years; George A. Marshal, one year; Charles Galimore, one year; C. M. Gay, one year; Charles Crawford, one year. The present pastor is Rev. George Zeigler. The society now numbers eighty-nine members. The present officers are L. A. Pease; J. C. Rosegrant, W. A. White, Goodwin Hall and J. E. Funk.

Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized by Rev. J. P. Loyd, Rev. George Graham and Mr. John Black at the residence of James Anderson April 26, 1859. The organization then consisted of ten members, as follows: John Todd, Francis Todd, James L. Armstrong, Jane Armstrong, Joshua Cook, Elizabeth Cook, James Anderson, Elizabeth Anderson, Henry Aten and John Aten. The society erected their present brick building which is 30x110 feet in 1876, at a cost of \$4,000. Rev. Thomas Wallace was first placed in this charge, and served about two years; Rev. J. P. Lower, eighteen months; Rev. S. A. Hummer, eighteen months; Rev. S. Cook, five years; Rev. R. J. Laughlin, one year; Rev. Matur (?), one year; Rev. O. C. Colmerry, one year. The present church officers are James Anderson, Joshua Cook and W. H. Gay, Ruling Elders; Henry Aten, W. H. Cook and J. Gillam, Trustees. The society has Sabbath school in operation, which is in a flourishing condition.

Advent Christian Church.—This church was organized February 18, 1867, in the early part of the winter of which year Elder Jonas Wendell, of Pennsylvania, and Elder D. R. Mansfield and wife, of Michigan, came to Nevada and conducted a series of meetings in the Lutheran Church building, as a result of which there was an extensive revival, and the above-named ministers assisted by Elder King effected an organization. Elder King was the prime mover in securing the services of the clergyman referred to, and had prepared the field for their effective work by having previously promulgated the doctrines of the Advent denomination to quite an extent throughout the vicinity. By his influence and that of others the services of the able Dr. G. W. Stetson, as pastor, were subsequently secured. Prominent among the original members were H. A. King, Henry Welty, Martin Bacon, Catharine McJuncken, Rebecca McJuncken, Martha Young, Cornelius McLaughlin, Benjamin Hopp, C. P. Hopp, Mary A. Hopp, R. M. Stewart, Truman Daily, George Benedict and Andrew Benedict. The first and present church building was erected in 1869, and was dedicated in October of the same year. The edifice is made of brick, and cost when completed and furnished \$11,000. It is located within Antrim Township on lots two and three, of Petrey's Addition, and is 40x70 feet in size. Elder H. G. McCulloch was the first pastor engaged and remained with the church about one year; his brother, Elder Eusebius McCulloch was next called and was retained eleven years; Elder J. W. Hobbs, of New York began his pastorate November 20, 1881, and has continued to the present time (1884). The church has suffered some by the removal of many of its members to other parts of the country. During the pastorate of Elder E. McCulloch, Elder Miles Grant, a prominent Adventist Evangelist, of Boston, Mass., came to Nevada and assisted in a series of meetings in which the church experienced quite a revival.

In 1883, the ladies of the church organized a "home mission society"



William Brayton

with the following officers: Mrs. W. J. Hobbs, President; Mrs. Charles Young, Vice President; Mrs. John Russell, Secretary; Mrs. Joseph Spohnauer (?), Treasurer. The church building has recently been provided with a bell and refurbished. The present officers of the society are Dr. R. M. Stewart, Benjamin Hopp, Truman Daily, William Snyder and Hiram Young, Trustees; John Russell and Cornelius McLaughlin, Deacons. A Sabbath school is kept up with considerable interest by the society, and is now in a prosperous condition, John Russell, Superintendent. The organization has always received liberal aid from those citizens of Nevada who are not members of any denomination.

EDEN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This company came into existence November 19, 1868, the original members being John Markley, John Kisor, Josiah Andreas, David Balliet, Tilman Balliet and Cyrus McCaully. At the time of the organization, John Kisor, Josiah Andreas and John Markley were elected Trustees, David Balliet, Treasurer, and Tilman Balliet, Clerk. The association purchased a tract of three acres one mile north of Nevada, at a cost of \$600, exclusive of the expense of grading and fencing, and at once proceeded to lay off the ground in burial lots, selling the same to those who were able to purchase, and donating to those who were not. The grounds are kept in good condition, and the location is decidedly pleasant. The first remains deposited therein were those of Elizabeth Balliet, who died September 8, 1866. Since that time this city of the dead has made many accessions to its numbers. The association has been reduced by deaths, removals, etc., to two members—Cyrus McCaully and T. Balliet; the former is Treasurer, and the latter Secretary.

SCHOOLS.

For some time after the town of Nevada had been surveyed, the school-going population was so small as to render a special subdistrict inexpedient, and during this time the youth of the new village were compelled to "plod their weary way" to the district school one mile south of town. By the year 1863, however, the village had assumed metropolitan airs to such a degree as to render a village schoolhouse necessary, schools having been conducted for about three years previous in a town hall which was situated on Lot No. 20. The Nevada subdistrict was created in 1860, and the "special district" according to law in 1866. The first building was erected in the northeast part of town at a cost of \$590. It was a frame structure, and was in constant use up to the time of the completion of the new brick building in 1876. The old edifice was but one story in height, and contained two rooms, these being inadequate to accommodate the large and increasing number of pupils for some time before the new building was erected.

April 5, 1875, it was voted by the people of Nevada to raise by tax \$8,000 for the erection of a new schoolhouse according to plans and specifications which were duly set forth; but this amount being insufficient to complete the edifice, a tax of \$4,000 more was voted April 29, 1876. In the same year the work was completed, and the pupils systematically disposed in their new quarters, the total cost of the new building amounting to \$14,500. It is one of the neatest and most convenient school buildings in this section of the State, and is the best evidence of the intelligence, culture and enterprise of the people of Nevada that could possibly be given. It con-

tains six regular school rooms, besides the Superintendent's office and class room and basement. It is heated by the Theobald steam heater, manufactured at Canton, Ohio. The class rooms are well furnished, and the whole structure, interior and exterior, bears the marks of good taste and judgment in its construction.

The Superintendents or high school teachers who have had charge of the schools since the erection of the frame building in 1863, are as follows: J. L. Cook, Charles Williams, Emily Servis, Julia Moe, Mrs. L. Dumbaugh, Mollie Forbes, Mr. Nye, W. R. Crabbs, W. F. Car, Mr. Dwire, M. E. Stearnes and D. E. Niver. The schools are in excellent condition, and are managed by an efficient corps of teachers, headed by an able Superintendent, Mr. Niver, as mentioned above. The total number of pupils is about 290. The subordinate teachers are: I. C. Ginther, A Grammar Department; Mary Colby, B Grammar; Ida McDermot, Intermediate; Ida Peas, A Primary; Miss M. A. Barr, B Primary.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M., Nevada Lodge, 343.—The few members of the Masonic fraternity in the vicinity of Nevada congregated at the store of Cook & Goodbread, where they conducted their preliminary meetings, which were quite frequent; and by the untiring efforts of the worthy brothers, John Tudhope, Benjamin Eaton, J. H. Crabbs, W. F. Goodbread and others, jurisdiction from adjoining lodges was obtained, and application was made to the Grand Lodge for a charter, which was received May 12, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862. The first members under the dispensation were William B. Miller, John Tudhope, William F. Goodbread, James H. Gillam, Edward G. Steiner, William McJunkin, James S. Cummins, H. W. Williams, Peter Doty and James H. Crabbs.

November 6, A. L. 5862, the Most Worthy Grand Master, by his proxy, Brother M. Smith, by authority conferred by a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio at its annual session held at the city of Columbus on the 21st day of October, A. L. 5862, proceeded to install the officers, assisted by Brother M. H. Kirby as Deputy Grand Master, and Brother Sands as Grand Marshal. The charter was then read by the order of the Grand Master, whereupon the Grand Marshal proclaimed Nevada Lodge fully organized and authorized to take rank and precedence as Nevada Lodge, No. 343. And it was so. The names of the officers under the dispensation were as follows: William B. Miller, W. M.; John Tudhope, S. W.; William F. Goodbread, J. W.; Peter Doty, Secretary; James S. Cummins, Treasurer; Ed. D. Steiner, S. D.; James H. Crabbs, J. D.; James H. Gillam, Tiler. The society has prospered since its organization, and now has a membership of forty-six, with \$1,200 in the treasury. The regular time and place of meeting is the first Thursday on or before each full moon, at Nevada. The present officers are Thaddeus B. Armstrong, W. M.; George W. Gregg, S. W.; Joseph M. Wilcox, J. W.; James N. Goodbread, Secretary; William F. Goodbread, Treasurer; David B. Wolf, S. D.; John A. Ankrum, J. D.; A. B. Stansell, Tiler.

I. O. O. F., Nevada Lodge, No. 625.—The dispensation for this society was received from the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio June 2, 1876. The first members under the dispensation were M. R. Hull, J. D. Rex, A. A. Harding, J. C. Rosegrant and G. Hall. The officers installed under the dispensation were M. R. Hull, N. G.; J. D. Rex, V. G.; A. A. Harding, Secretary; J. C. Rosegrant, P. G.; G. Hall, Treasurer. The order first

held its meetings in the Hull Block, but, after two years, removed to E. Lidle's block, where their meetings are still conducted. The present membership is twenty-five, and the financial condition is good. The present officers are J. C. Rosegraft, N. G.; Benjamin Hopp, V. G.; Samuel Fisher; W. H. Gay.

Knights of Honor, Lodge 277.—The dispensation granting a charter to this society was received from the Grand Lodge April 7, 1876, the members under the dispensation being A. J. Flaherty, H. F. Bemendefer, Samuel Bever, J. C. DeJean, C. H. Denjer, J. N. Goodbread, B. F. Hopp, C. P. Jones, Henry Kurtz, John Klingler, H. G. Lea, John McMahan, C. Pfisterer, B. F. Smith, B. W. Nye, A. N. Sawyer, H. W. Williams, W. B. Woolsey, H. H. Welsh and D. B. Wolf. At the organization, H. W. Williams was installed as Dictator; H. H. Welsh, V. D.; S. Bever, Assistant D.; A. J. Flaherty, Chaplain; H. G. Lea, Guide; T. C. DeJean, Rep.; J. N. Goodbread, F. R.; A. N. Sawyer, Treasurer; B. F. Smith, Guardian; John Klingler, Sentry; B. W. Shay, W. B. Woolsey and C. Pfisterer, Trustees; D. B. Wolf, Post Dictator. The financial standing of the order is reported good; the number of members is now twenty-five. The present officers are: John Russell, Dictator; James McMahan, Vice Dictator; H. G. Lea, Assistant Dictator; A. J. Gillam, Chaplain; J. A. Brown, Rep; A. N. Sawyer, F. R.; J. W. Goodbread, Treasurer; H. L. Snyder, Guide; W. B. Woolsey, Guardian; A. Cromer, Sentry. The society meets on Monday evening of each week, in I. O. O. F. Hall, Lidle building.

G. A. R., Leith Post, No. 127, Department of Ohio.—This post was organized by Mustering Officer Col. H. A. Brown, in 1881, the charter being received from the headquarters Department of Ohio, August 24 of that year. The charter members were J. K. Ankrum, J. A. Brown, Irvin Bacon, R. B. Conant, T. C. DeJean, E. W. Davis, G. W. Gregg, Daniel Good, John Hehr, M. N. Keltner, J. S. Leith, T. P. Miller, R. C. Miller, William Montee, C. O. Oldfield, John Russell, R. M. Stewart, B. F. Smith, J. A. Stewart, A. N. Sawyer and Levi Wilson. At the organization of the post, the members were commissioned as follows: J. A. Stewart, P. C.; J. A. Brown, S. V. C.; J. S. Leith, J. V. C.; John Russell, Chaplain; Dr. R. M. Stewart, Surgeon; A. B. Conant, Adjutant; T. P. Miller, Quartermaster; Levi Wilson, O. D.; B. F. Smith, S. M.; J. A. Ankrum, Q. M. S.; R. C. Miller, O. G. Since its organization, the post has held its meetings in the I. O. O. F. Hall. The present membership is forty-one, and the order is in good condition financially. The present officers are: Orin Campbell, P. C.; Wesley Grubb, S. V. C.; Amos Miller, J. V. C.; Rev. D. S. Caldwell, Chaplain; Dr. R. M. Stewart; I. B. Kemp, Q. M.; J. A. Ankrum, O. D.; Samuel Fisher, O. G.; J. S. Leith, S. M.; Eli Maskey, Q. M. S.

OFFICIAL.

At the spring election of 1866, the first town officers of Nevada were elected. W. R. DeJean has the honor of being the first to occupy the Mayor's chair, and Valentine Dombaugh was elected first Recorder. The original Councilmen, as shown by the old records, were E. R. Welsh, William McJunckins, John Tudhope, C. P. Hopp and C. F. Hoffman, the sixth member being unrecorded. In the course of events, the history of these officers has partially repeated itself, W. R. DeJean being re-elected to the Mayorship in the spring of 1884. The present Recorder is R. E. Morris.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES ANDERSON is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born September 9, 1813. His parents, Hugh and Sarah (Miller) Anderson were natives of the same county, were of Irish and Scotch descent, were married there and reared a family of nine children. They removed to Washington County, Penn., in 1824, and to Ashland County, Ohio, in 1833, there purchasing 160 acres of land on which he resided until his death which occurred about 1849-50, his wife's decease taking place about one year later. James Anderson resided with his parents in the counties of Lancaster, Penn., and Ashland, Ohio, and attended the schools afforded in those times. He was married in Ashland County, January 25, 1838, to Elizabeth Hillborn, born December 27, 1819, daughter of Amos and Mary (George) Hillborn, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish parantage. The children resulting from this marriage were Rachel A., born November 20, 1841; May M., September 3, 1843; Sarah E., May 5, 1845; James L., May 6, 1847; Peggy J., May 18, 1850; Catharine J., August 5, 1852; Hannah M., January 13, 1855. An infant and Joseph Mc. are deceased. The latter was born July 4, 1840. He enlisted in the three months' service under Capt. Kirby, in April, 1861, and at the close of his service enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He was killed in the battle at Rocky Face Ridge May 11, 1864, and is buried in Southern soil. In 1846, our subject removed from Ashland to this county and purchased at the sales eighty acres on Indian Run. This farm, purchased at \$2.65 per acre, he has cleared and improved and now values the same at \$80 per acre. He has a comfortable home in Nevada—the fruit of hard labor, served as Trustee several years; was one of the founders of the Presbyterian society at Nevada, having been an Elder over forty years, and is highly esteemed as a citizen, favoring the Republican policy of government.

JOSEPH BACHTELL, deceased, was born in Frederick County, Penn., September 14, 1805. His father, Christian Bachtell, was born in Pennsylvania February 11, 1772, and his mother, Catharine (Smith) Bachtell in the same State February 17, 1771. The children were Jacob, Samuel, Lanah, Susan, Christian, Joseph, Catharine and David. The father died in Stark County, Ohio, February 18, 1828; the mother in this county June 11, 1846. Joseph Bachtell was married in Stark County, Ohio, November 5, 1829, to Ann M. Moore, daughter of William and Mary (Gillet) Moore; the former born in Maryland in 1778, the latter in same State August 20, 1778, their children having been John, Ann M. and Elizabeth. Her parents were married March 31, 1805, the father dying in this county in June, 1855; her mother in Stark County November 27, 1842. Joseph Bachtell came from Stark County, Ohio, in 1845 and purchased 100 acres of land in Antrim Township, which he labored on till 1875, when he removed to Nevada, where his death occurred July 30, 1883. His wife previously departed February 9, 1872. He was a man of good character and generous impulses. His children were Susan, born August 29, 1830; Samuel, April 17, 1833; Henry, September 5, 1835; Uriah L., August 3, 1837; Mary L., March 23, 1840; Sarah E., August 27, 1842; Adah, May 11, 1844, and Emmet E., April 6, 1849.

EMMET E. BACHTELL resided with his parents till about twenty-five years of age, and obtained a good education in the common schools. He has always resided on the homestead, where his father located in 1845,

and is an energetic and successful farmer. He was married, February 18, 1875, to Miss Nancy C. Castanien, daughter of John and Christina (Alspoch) Castanien, natives of Perry County, Ohio. (See sketch of John Castanien—Pitt Township). Mr. and Mrs. Bachtell have one child—Elton E., born February 17, 1876. They are members of the Emanuel Reformed Church and held in high esteem by the members of the community in which they reside. In politics, Mr. Bachtell is a Republican. He had two brothers in the late war—Uriah L. and Samuel.

SAMUEL BACHTELL enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was made Second Lieutenant, and served three months, subsequently enlisting in the three years' service, holding the same rank. He was detailed for duty in the Signal Service at Munfordville, Ky., on Gen. Thomas' staff, in March, 1863, remaining on this duty till promoted to First Lieutenant, with an order to return to his regiment. This order was countermanded by Gen. Rosecrans, however, and he was ordered by the Secretary of War to report for examination, after which he was made Captain of the Signal Corps September 1, 1864. He was assigned to duty as Chief Signal Officer of the Army of the Cumberland, on Thomas' staff, but was subsequently transferred to Gen. Sherman's staff by the request of the latter, having been complimented for getting dispatches from Marietta to Rome, Ga., thereby saving the garrison two million rations and 8,000 head of beef cattle. Mr. Bachtell was with Sherman to the sea, and in the campaigns of the Carolinas, witnessing the surrender of Johnson's army. At Washington, he was promoted to Brevet Major for meritorious service rendered in the campaign of Atlanta, Savannah and the Carolinas. He was mustered out of service in June, 1866, having been the only Captain in the regular signal corps from the State of Ohio, though twelve were presented at the Senate for confirmation. He had thirty officers and 250 men under his command, and received several letters from Gen. Sherman complimenting him on his successful management.

IRVIN BACON was born in Crawford County, Ohio, December 1, 1837. He is a son of Charles and Parmelia (Nation) Bacon, natives of Pennsylvania and Tennessee respectively, and born in the respective years, 1801 and 1811. His parents were married in Bucyrus about 1833-34, and resided in Crawford County most of their lives. His father was a carpenter and miller, and did some work at various other trades, closing his life in 1851; his mother died in 1877. The children of the family were Ralph W., Irvin, Martin F., John D. and Catharine J. Irvin, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents until his father's death, and then began life on his own resources. He was employed two years in a carding factory at Bucyrus, and was subsequently employed in various kinds of labor till he enlisted in the army August 11, 1861. Through the unauthorized action of Col. Harland, he became a member of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Big Bethel, Newport News, siege of Suffolk, South Quay, Franklin, South Anna Bridge, Ashland Station, Jackson, Bottom's Bridge, King's Court House, Garrett's Station, Petersburg, Pine Level, Roanoke Station, Ream's Station, Stony Creek, Jerusalem Plank Road, Charles City Road, Darby Town Road and many other minor engagements. He was captured at Darby Town Road, and held in custody in the Libby, Salisbury and Danville Prisons from October 7, 1864, to February, 1865. On the 22d of the latter month, he was paroled, and in the month of March, 1865, he was exchanged and joined his regiment, the war ending with Lee's surrender a few days later. Mr. Bacon

was promoted to Sergeant; then to First Sergeant, 1862; Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864; and to Captain, October 1, 1864. He served his country four years and eight days, receiving his discharge August 19, 1865. In 1866, Mr. Bacon purchased eighty acres of his present farm, where he has since been engaged in agriculture and stock-raising, now controlling 139 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. He has dealt some in fine stock, and usually keeps good grades. He is a staunch Republican, and served as Assessor two years; Trustee two years, and was a candidate for Sheriff in 1883. Mr. Bacon was married, March 1, 1866, to Azaba Leith (see sketch of Hiram Leith), who died May 17, 1878, leaving one child—Clara, born July 1, 1867. His second marriage to Mrs. Lydia Grove, née Spenny, occurred May 10, 1881, and one child—Carl—was born to them October 24, 1883. By her first marriage Mrs. Bacon had six children, namely, Jonas E., Emma V., Aaron A., Dorsey L., James H. and William H. Mr. Bacon is a member of Grange No. 771, K. of H., 277, and G. A. R., 127. He is a very energetic and successful business man and is popular as a citizen.

SAMUEL BEVER, proprietor of the Nevada Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, August 30, 1833. His parents were George and Sabina (Bretz) Bever, the former a native of Rockingham County, Va., born March 22, 1800; the latter born in Pennsylvania. There were eleven children in the family, the only living at the present time being Melissa A., Samuel, Joseph, Adaline, Sarah A., Gideon and Amanda. The father died in Seneca County in 1869, the mother in 1874. Samuel Bever, our subject, resided with his parents on the farm, attending the district schools till 1860. On January 11 of that year, he was married to Chistina Miller, born in Crawford County in the year 1835, daughter of Daniel and Lovina (Stratton) Miller. By this marriage, three children were born—Ross A., October 12, 1860; Earl R., May 15, 1863; and Sabina E., July 19, 1873. In 1867, Mr. Bever removed to Nevada, and established himself in the saw mill business, which he conducted four years. He next engaged in the walnut lumber trade one year, and erected his planing mill in 1872. He now does a flourishing business, manufacturing to order all kinds of doors, sash, store fronts, etc., usually employing six workmen. Mr. Bever served one year as Trustee of Eden Township, and four years in the Council. He is a Democrat and member of the Knights of Honor—Post Dictator. His father, George Bever, settled in this county in 1824.

WILLIAM L. BLAIR, President Nevada Deposit Bank, is a son of James and Sarah A. (Lineberry) Blair, and was born in Warren County, N. J., December 20, 1831. His parents were of Scotch ancestry, who emigrated from that country in 1729 and 1749, and settled in New Jersey to aid in establishing civil and religious liberty. They were instrumental in establishing Princeton College, New Jersey, John Blair having been Vice President and Professor, and Samuel Blair having been chosen President but resigning in favor of Dr. Wetherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. James and Sarah Blair were married in Warren County, N. J., where they resided the greater portion of their lives. After the death of his wife, which occurred August 8, 1853, Mr. Blair migrated to Ohio, settling in this county, on what is known as the Judge Welch farm, near the village of Mexico, residing here till his death, which occurred September 17, 1867. He had served as a soldier in the war of 1812. There were eight children of the family, six of whom survive, viz.: William L., Emeline, Matilda, Theodore F., Caroline and James A. The deceased were

Marshal and Malinda. The father owned nearly 1,000 acres of improved land at the time of his death. In early life, he was a prominent citizen of New Jersey, having filled several responsible county offices. He was influential as a citizen and highly respected in his community. William L., the subject of this sketch, obtained the rudiments of an education in the district schools of New Jersey. He resided on the farm till eighteen years of age, when he embarked in life on his own resources. He first came to this county in 1853, to engage in the stock business, driving cattle and sheep over the mountains to Eastern markets. Attracted by the fertile lands in the Sandusky Valley, he decided to make this county his future home, and purchased 160 acres of improved land, near Sycamore, settling here permanently in the spring of 1854. Since that time, Mr. Blair has been identified with various business enterprises; he was one of the incorporators of the Nevada Deposit Bank, which began business in May 5, 1873, and at the first meeting of its stockholders, May 5, 1873, he was elected President, still holding that position. He is also President of the Farmers' Bank, of Winfield, Kan., and one of its principal stockholders. He owns a valuable and well-improved farm, near the corporation of Nevada, and is one of the substantial citizens of the county. Mr. Blair was married December 16, 1857, to Henrietta B. Fox, daughter of Charles C. and Caroline (Boyd) Fox, natives of New York and Kentucky respectively, of Scotch descent, and residents at that time, of this county, but now deceased. Six children are the fruits of this marriage. Idella B. was born November 5, 1858; Francis P., February 2, 1860; Caroline S., August 24, 1861; James A., May 7, 1863; William C., August 18, 1866; Mary E., June 3, 1874. Mr. Blair has been highly successful as a financier, and is held in high esteem as a citizen. He is a Republican, himself and family being associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EMANUEL BOWLBY was born in Somerset County, Penn., September 19, 1821; he is a son of James and Sarah (Gross) Bowlby, natives of Hunterdon County, N. J., and Somerset County, Penn., the former born September 11, 1796, the latter April 1, 1801. His parents were married in Somerset County, Penn., and resided there till March, 1831, moving to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1852, the father dying there in 1870, the mother in 1859. His father died of apoplexy, falling in the Nevada Depot. There were fourteen children in the family, nine living—Emanuel, James, Joseph, Jacob, Hannah, Elizabeth, Maria, Catharine and Sarah. Mr. B. resided with his parents till of age; he then rented land, and farmed two years in Wayne County, and seven years in Stark County, moving to Wyandot, and locating on his present farm of eighty acres in 1852. This farm was purchased while covered by a dense growth of timber, but has been cleared and improved by Mr. Bowlby till it is now valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Bowlby was married April 7, 1842, to Sarah Stall, native of Wayne County, Ohio, born November 11, 1822, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Bowers) Stall, natives of Somerset County, Penn., the former born in 1792, the latter in 1795. They had eleven children, six living—Abraham, Henry, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Barbara. The deceased are George, Michael, Jackson, John and Susan. The father died in 1841, the mother in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Bowlby have ten children living, namely: Samantha, wife of Levi Lawbright, deceased, born October 22, 1843; Rachel, wife of U. L. Bachtell, born December, 1844; Dr. W., July 4, 1846; Hester A., wife of Mitchel Sigler, born September 5, 1848; Lydia, wife of Lewis Dinkle, born March 7, 1850; Wellington, July 27, 1851; Nelson, October 18, 1854; Mar-

shall, May 9, 1858; Alice, wife of James H. Traxler, October 16, 1860; William Sherman, April 15, 1864; James, January 11, 1868; Marshall and an infant are deceased. Mr. Bowlby has a comfortable home, and is well respected throughout his community; a Republican, politically.

ABRAHAM BROWN was born March 3, 1822. He is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Nitz) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born February 22, 1798, was married in Pennsylvania, and removed to Wayne County, Ohio, about 1818. In 1826, he brought his family to this county, and located near Wyandot Village. In 1828, his first wife died, and in 1830 he was married to Elizabeth Nitz, of Fairfield County, Ohio; he subsequently moved to Belle Vernon, residing in this county till his death in August, 1881. By his first marriage there were five children, three living—David L., Lucretia and Abraham, the former a prominent lawyer in Ottawa, Ohio; Lucretia, now Mrs. Johnson, resides in Minnesota. Abraham Brown, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till eighteen years of age. He then paid his father \$95 for the remainder of his minor years, and began business for himself, working four years by the month for S. Bretz. He continued in this work till twenty-four; then rented land one year, purchasing fifty-three acres in 1845, on which farm he lived twenty-five years. By subsequent purchases, Mr. Brown has increased his possessions till he now owns 685 acres, valued at \$60 to \$75 per acre. He has done an extensive farming and stock business; his operations having all been confined to this county; he has done considerable in the sheep business, and usually keeps good grades. Mr. Brown was married March 20, 1845, to Mary J. Ekleberry, a native of Muskingum County, born May 4, 1826. Her parents were Ezekiel and Mary (Towbridge) Ekleberry, and were married in Muskingum County, subsequently moving to this county, and locating near Belle Vernon about 1830; her father and mother are both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had eleven children, seven living, namely: Ezekiel, born January 24, 1850; Mary A., April 12, 1854; Ella, April 3, 1856; Kate, December 29, 1857; Effie C., January 12, 1860; Abraham L., March 5, 1862; Charles F., March 3, 1863. Mr. Brown has been a resident of this county fifty-eight years, and has done considerable for its development; he was one of the first settlers, having worked one year on the old Mission farm, and is quite familiar with the Indian language and customs. He is ranked among the foremost farmers of the county, and one of its most worthy citizens.

JOSEPH A. BROWN was born in Ashland County, Ohio, July 16, 1844. He is a son of James S. and Rebecca (Zimmerman) Brown, the former a native of Ross County, Ohio, the latter of Huntingdon County, Penn. He was reared to manhood in his native county and educated in the district schools, enlisting May 1, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Gen. Rosecrans. His regiment at length halted on the banks of the Monongahela, West Virginia, from whence Mr. Brown made his first trip as scout, engaging in an action near Fort Pickens with a party of "bushwhackers," and on his return to camp at Camp Scott, his father, who was a teamster in the same company, was fatally seized with typhoid fever. He was afterward moved to Camp Look-out, where he died October 1, 1861, at the home of a colored family. In this situation, Mr. Brown had the trying experience of making his own father's coffin, of boards torn from an old corn crib, and burying him with his own hands in an old graveyard near by. He then joined his regiment, and in the winter of 1862, with a scouting party of twenty, captured

twenty prisoners, and fired but three shots, after which he was ordered East in August of that year. He subsequently participated in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and others. Being wounded at the latter place, he was kept at the hospital several weeks, joining his regiment at Charleston, where he re-enlisted December 13, 1863. He was afterward engaged as scout under Capt. Blazer for Gens. Crooks and Sheridan, and passed through some thrilling experiences. On the morning of October 4, 1864, he was captured by four of Mosby's rebels, disguised as Union soldiers, while on his way to Cedar Creek, and escaped only by shooting three of the guards, this being done by the assistance of a fellow-prisoner. The history of this capture and escape is replete with incident and interest, but the limits of this sketch will not admit its thrilling details. Besides the battles enumerated above, Mr. Brown was engaged at Opequon, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Snicker's Gap, Fisher's Hill, Cloyd's Mountain, Lynchburg, Petersburg and Fredericksburg. He was honorably discharged August 5, 1865, and returned to Wellington, Lorain County, where he engaged in the tinner's trade one year. He then removed to Ashland, where he engaged in the same business till 1867, when he came to Nevada, and went into the employ of David and William Balliet, with whom he remained five years. Mr. Brown was married, August 4, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Smith, whose letters addressed to him in "care of Capt. Blazer, commanding scouts," had so nearly betrayed his position to his captors. She is the daughter of Wilson and Eliza (Simmons) Smith, early settlers of Crawford County. This marriage has been followed by four children, viz., Iona (born July 27, 1870), Adella (November 15, 1872), James W. (September 10, 1874), Daisy (November 10, 1878). Mrs. B. was born in Crawford County December 3, 1846. Mr. Brown has been chief of the fire department in Nevada since its organization in 1870; was Marshal one term, and now a member of the Council. He is a member of the K. of H., I. O. O. F., and G. A. R., having passed all the chairs of the respective orders.

BENJAMIN F. BRYANT, son of Isaac Bryant (see sketch), was born in the house where he now resides May 29, 1858. He resided with his parents till his father's death, his mother subsequently removing to Bucyrus, where she still lives. He was educated by a governess in his own home, the truant tricks of the average school boy being unknown to him. After abandoning his studies, he engaged two years in the dry goods and grocery trade with his brother, Charles Bryant, carrying a stock of goods valued at \$4,000 to \$5,000, but has since devoted his time to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, doing an extensive business. Mr. Bryant was married, March 17, 1880, to Ella De Lancy, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Deardoff) De Lancy, now residents of Bucyrus. She was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 3, 1863. Mr. Bryant is a young man of large business experience, good character, and genial disposition, commanding the respect of his entire community. He controls considerable property, assisted in his efforts by an accomplished wife.

SAMUEL BURBAUGH, son of Conrad and Mary (Beckman) Burbaugh, natives of Germany, was born in Marion County, Ohio, March 25, 1846. He resided with his parents till twenty-two years of age; then farmed rented land two years, and purchased his present farm of eighty acres in 1875. Since that date, he has been engaged in this county farming and raising stock, doing a good business. Mr. Burbaugh was married, January 19, 1872, to Barbara Weist, a native of Morrow County, born October 4, 1853, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Wilt) Weist, natives of Germany and

Pennsylvania respectively. (See sketch of C. Weist, Pitt Township.) The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Burbaugh has been blessed by five children, namely: Anna C., born March 27, 1872; Mary L., March 7, 1874; Lena, July 25, 1876; Bertha E., April 5, 1878; and Frank J., May 27, 1881. Lena is deceased. In politics, Mr. Burbaugh is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Burbaugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES W. BURKE was born in West Haven, Vt., November 30, 1832. He is the son of Sirenve and Tirza (Wheton) Burke, natives of Hubbertown and Fair Haven, Vt., respectively, the former born April 2, 1795, the latter October 31, 1802. His parents were married by Rev. Daniel Kent March 19, 1818, and in 1850 settled in this county, where Mr. Burke died February 8, 1882, aged nearly eighty-seven years. Mrs. Burke still survives. Charles W., the subject of this notice, was brought to Ashland County by his parents in 1834, and was there reared and educated. In 1850, he came with them to this county, where he has since made his home. He was married, January 1, 1867, to Miss Henrietta A. Cavens, a native of Knox County, born January 9, 1834, daughter of John and Rachel (Paxten) Cavens, both natives of Loudon County, Va., the former born September 22, 1790, the latter August 22, 1800. Her parents were early settlers of this county, the father dying April 8, 1867, the mother April 12, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have four children living, viz.: Milo W., born April 27, 1869; Mary P., February 16, 1871; Clara T., November 8, 1873, and Hattie A., May 24, 1876; Bennie F., born February 20, 1879, died July 14, 1879, and an infant son is also deceased. Mr. Burke served as Justice of Antrim Township nine years, and as Mayor of Nevada six years. He spent two summers in Colorado, and has since established a cattle ranch in Kansas, owning, with Mr. Shepherd Martin, 1,500 acres of land and 1,000 head of cattle. He is a live business man, and an active Republican, highly esteemed in his community.

JAMES BURNSIDE was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 3, 1827. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Vanette) Burnside, who were natives of Butler County, Penn., and Essex, N. J., the father born September 20, 1804, the mother January 26, 1809. His parents were married in Seneca County, and resided there most of their lives, his father having located in that locality in 1817. Their children were James, Joseph W., John, Nancy J., Isabel, Rebecca and Abigail, living, and Martha, Tabitha, Benjamin F. and Abel, deceased. The father died May 6, 1875, the mother January 16, 1854. James Burnside, the subject of this notice, resided with his parents till near twenty-seven years of age. In November, 1853, he purchased 120 acres of his present farm, to which he has since added eighty acres, and has since been engaged here in tilling the soil, his farm being valued at \$90 per acre. Mr. B. was married, May 1, 1855, to Catharine Neikirk, a native of Seneca County, born June 11, 1830, daughter of Michael and Christina (Smith) Neikirk, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. Her parents were married in Pennsylvania, and soon after removed to Seneca County, Ohio, where her father died May 17, 1880, her mother August 31, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Burnside had seven children, namely: Emmet T., born April 4, 1856; Sarah A., December 11, 1857; John O., May 7, 1859; Kate F. I., June 20, 1860; Michael W., October 4, 1862; James E., December 16, 1867; Estie L., November 14, 1870. Mr. Burnside is a member of the United Brethren Church, a Democrat in politics, and one of the honorable, successful and well-respected farmers of the township.

REV. DAVID S. CALDWELL was born in Washington County, Md., December 22, 1820. He is a son of William and Susanna (Curfman) Caldwell, the former a native of Cumberland County, Penn., the latter of Frederick County, Md. He was reared to manhood in Hagerstown, Md., and was there educated. In 1848, he removed to Seneca County, Ohio, and entered the ministry of the United Brethren Church, with which he was connected from 1857 to 1883. Since the latter date, he has been connected with the Tiffin classes of the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church, and is at present date pastor of the congregation at Berwick, Seneca County, and Zion's Bloom, Hancock County. He labored in Upper Sandusky during the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, and was four years Presiding Elder of the United Brethren Church, taking up his abode in Nevada in April, 1882. Mr. Caldwell was mustered into the service at Monroeville, September 24, 1862, and recruited Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being commissioned First Lieutenant September 24, 1862, and promoted to Captain in the following February, 1863. As one of the casualties of war, he became a prisoner June 15, 1863, in a three days' engagement with rebel forces of Gen. Ewell's corps at Winchester, W. Va.; was taken to Richmond, and after eight months' confinement in Libby Prison he, with others to the number of over 100, escaped by means of a tunnel from said prison February 9, 1864, and with fifty-seven of the 100 succeeded in reaching the Union lines, the balance being re-captured and re-imprisoned. Mr. C., as a result of the fortunes of war, is very much broken in constitution, but is still engaged in the ministry upon the before-mentioned charge to the extent of his ability. He was married, August 8, 1843, to Sarah Creager, four children blessing this union, viz., Susan J., Henry C., Sarah J., and Laura B. Mrs. Caldwell passed away June 1, 1859, and Mr. C. was re-married, September 20, 1860, to Sarah J. Doyle, four children being born to this union, namely, James E., Angie M., Blanch D. and Alpha O. Rev. Caldwell is held in high esteem by the people of his community both as a citizen and a public minister.

JAMES P. CHANCE was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 31, 1841. He is a son of Aaron and Jane (Beall) Chance, the former born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 27, 1816, the latter in Washington County, Penn., January 6, 1817. They were married in Harrison County, Ohio, March 26, 1840, where they resided till 1852, when they moved to Crawford County, Ohio, where they still live. Their children were James P., born March 31, 1841; Sarah I., June 20, 1843; Minerva J., June 12, 1845; Zephaniah B., May 26, 1855; William A., July 10, 1859; the first three of these were born in Harrison County, the others in Crawford County. Sarah I. died September 18, 1877, and Minerva J. April 23, 1869. James P., our subject, resided with his parents till twenty-one year of age. He obtained his first start in business by procuring a sheep, which has increased its value many fold. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising in partnership with his father three years, and was at home more or less till his marriage, except the years 1868-69, since then transacting his business independently. After his marriage, Mr. Chance rented land two years in Crawford County, purchasing eighty acres in Fulton County, Ind., in 1872, and residing there till 1878, at which time he traded for his present farm of sixty acres, where he has since been engaged. He was married October 27, 1870, to Elizabeth J. Pendry, a native of Richland County, Ohio, born November 3, 1848, daughter of James J. and Jane (Andrews) Pendry, the former born January 25, 1823, the latter June 16, 1820. Her parents were married in

Richland County, December 3, 1846, and their children were Elizabeth J., born November 3, 1848; Mary A., November 25, 1849; Ada A., December 23, 1850; James F., December 17, 1852; Sarah E. R., January 5, 1855; Thompson G., February 28, 1857; Robert F., January 17, 1859. The infant daughter died July 16, 1847; Ada A., May 12, 1852; and Robert F., February 26, 1860. Mrs. Chance's grandfather was born February 20, 1787, and her grandmother, Elizabeth (Duncan) Pendry, October 10, 1790, their children being Margaret A., Elmer J., James J. and Clarkson S. Mr. and Mrs. Chance have had six children—James M., born in Crawford County, July 30, 1871; Herbert, born in Fulton County, Ind., March 9, 1873; Louis E., born in same county April 13, 1875, died May 13, 1876; Edna E., born October 25, 1877; Sarah O., born in this county September 3, 1879; Elmer, September 6, 1883. Mr. Chance's paternal grandfather, a native of Maryland, moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he married and had two children, the youngest of whom was Aaron. Mrs. Chance was a daughter of James P. and Sarah (Leonard) Beall. Mr. Beall was born March 3, 1795, and his wife March 22 of the same year. They were married January 6, 1817, and had two children, Jane and Zenas; the latter was born September 28, 1818. Mrs. Beall died September 28, 1818, and Mr. Beall married for his second wife Minerva Huff, December 9, 1819. This union was blessed with eleven children, three of whom are living—James P., born May 13, 1828; Minerva, August 28, 1839; and Zephaniah, born February 19, 1847. James P. Beall, Sr., died in Crawford County, Ohio, February 24, 1869. His widow survived him about six years, her death occurring January 15, 1875.

JAMES L. COOK, of the firm of Cook & Morris, Nevada, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 1, 1830. He is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Larkins) Cook, the former born in Steubenville, Ohio, September 6, 1800. His father's residence was then the only building in that place, and he removed with his parents two years later to Virginia, where he spent his early years, coming again to Ohio in 1824. He was married in Carroll County in 1826, and subsequently purchased 160 acres in this county, where he died December 15, 1860. The decease of his wife (born May 4, 1806) occurred in November, 1878. They were the parents of seven children—Solomon, James L., John W., Joshua and William H. surviving. The deceased are Nancy and Catharine. James L., our subject, obtained a fair education in the district schools of Seneca County, closing his educational pursuits at the Hayesville Academy at the age of twenty-four. At nineteen he began teaching in the old log schoolhouses, continuing this in connection with farming for several years, teaching fifteen terms. In 1855, Mr. Cook gave up farming and spent two years in the West, returning two years later and establishing himself in a general store at Nevada, where he has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is the oldest merchant of Nevada, having begun as clerk in the employ of William McJunkin in 1854. He has been quite successful in business, now owning 100 acres of good land and thirteen town lots. Mr. Cook was married May 24, 1860, to Miss Jane Gregg, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Berrington) Gregg, six children having been born to them—Elizabeth F. was born March 17, 1862; Edith M., May 23, 1864; Alice B., April 22, 1866; Martha R., August 17, 1868; Elvaretta J., September 19, 1871. The deceased was an infant son, born March 9, 1861. Mr. Cook is a Republican. He served as Justice of the Peace in this township six years, as Notary Public twelve years, and several years as a member of the Town Council—being now a member. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and highly esteemed.

LOUIS CRANER, son of Christian and Elizabeth (Smith) Craner, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, May 27, 1836. His parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to America when quite young. They located near Galion, where they resided most of their lives, the father dying October 10, 1867, the mother in January, 1879. They had eight children, namely: Henry, Louis, Mary, Elizabeth, Christian, Caroline, Rose A. and Anna—all living but Caroline. Mr. Craner remained the allotted time with his parents and then worked out by the month, four years, at \$10, \$11, \$12 and \$15 per month respectively. He then farmed rented land seven years, and purchased 127 acres, his present farm, in 1867. His farm is in good condition, and valued at \$85 to \$100 per acre. Mr. Craner was married October 29, 1865, to Mary J. Beach, of Crawford County, Ohio; born April 9, 1847, daughter of Peter and Magdalene (Myers) Beach, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively. Her parents were married in Crawford County, where her father was a prominent farmer, owning 420 acres of land. He died in October, 1865. His wife is still living in Crawford County, in her sixty-fifth year. Their children were Rebecca, Mary J., Levi, Samuel, Laura A., Charley E., Elizabeth, Henry, Catharine, Isaac, Anna and an infant—the latter five deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Craner are blessed with five children, namely: Amanda M., born March 8, 1867; Charles W., March 24, 1870; Levi H., November 10, 1873; Magdalena M., May 14, 1875; Emma, October 23, 1881. Harry A., born July 19, 1880, died August 11, 1880. Mr. Craner began life a poor boy, but by honest industry has accumulated an excellent farm. He is a good Democrat, and is, with his wife, a member of the Lutheran Church.

EPHRAIM W. DAVIS, son of George N. and Eliza (Rogers) Davis, was born in Bedford County, Penn., January 14, 1834. His parents were married in the above county, and the children resulting from the union were Rebecca, Ephraim W., Charles M. and an infant daughter, deceased. Charles M. enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 11, 1861, and was shot by a sharpshooter at Cold Harbor June 5, 1863. Ephraim W., our subject, was reared to manhood and educated fairly in his native county. He taught school a few terms, but was chiefly engaged at the shoe-making trade till October 11, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and entered the service for three years, participating in the skirmishes at North Edisto Island, where his regiment was more or less engaged two weeks; in the battle of Pocatigo, W. Va., being honorably discharged by reason of disability at Port Royal, S. C., July 25, 1862. In 1865, Mr. Davis removed from Bedford County, Penn., to this county, where he has since resided, having been engaged at his trade at Little York, Kirby and Nevada, at different periods, and being now engaged as druggist clerk in the latter place when his state of health will permit. Mr. Davis was married in Bedford County, Penn., June 3, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Blackburn, their only child being Charles S., born March 3, 1859. He was re-married, October 15, 1865, to Mary L. Fisher, and this union has been blessed with four children—Ann E., Grant B., George H. and Harry F.—all living. Mr. Davis lost his health in the service. He is a member of the G. A. R. and affiliates with the Democratic party. He owns a comfortable home and other property in Nevada, and is in good standing as a citizen.

ANDREW DOTTS was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 2, 1829. He is a son of Simon and Margaret (Reeder) Dotts, natives of Virginia and Columbiana County respectively, his parents having married in

the latter place. They subsequently moved to Stark County, where Mrs. Dotts died in August, 1853. Mr. Dotts was married a second time and moved to Owens County, Ind., where he died. Andrew Dotts, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till twenty-one years of age, and attended the district schools, more or less, during that time. He then worked by the month five years, operated a threshing machine two years, purchasing his present farm in March, 1857, moving on the same in 1859. He first purchased this farm with his brother-in-law, who afterward sold out his interest to Mr. Dotts. He erected a fine brick residence in 1874, at a cost of \$3,000, and has made many other improvements. Mr. Dotts was married, January 1, 1856, to Ellen Slack, a native of Stark County, Ohio, born June 10, 1837, daughter of Abraham Slack. Three children have been born to this union, namely: William H., born June 4, 1858; Jesse, February 24, 1862, and Mary, September 12, 1875. Mr. Dotts is one of the most substantial farmers of this township, and is well respected as a citizen. He has an excellent farm and is very successful in his management of the same.

WILLIAM H. DOTTS was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 4, 1858. He is a son of Andrew and Ellen (Slack) Dotts, and came to this county when but one year of age. He resided with his parents till his twenty-second year, engaged in farming, in the meantime operating a threshing machine several seasons. In 1881, he purchased his present farm of ninety-four acres, on which he has since resided, doing a general farming business, dealing in stock to the capacity of the farm. Mr. Dotts was married, August 3, 1880, to Miss Fannie J. McBeth (see sketch of T. C. McBeth), and one child has blessed their union, namely, Sidney E., born April 24, 1882. Mr. Dotts has been identified with the interests of the county all his life, and is one of its most energetic and enterprising young farmers. He is a Republican in politics, and a young man of good business qualifications and excellent character.

ANDREW DYE was born in Greene County, Penn., August 28, 1822. He is a son of John and Rachel (Morris) Dye, who came to Ohio about 1849, and located in Morrow County, where the former died in 1852, the latter April 29, 1883. Their children were Andrew, Pierson, Sarah, Hester, Justus, William, Owen, Eliza, Priscilla, Mary A., Minor, John, Barney, Samuel and an infant, the three latter deceased. Andrew Dye, the subject of this sketch, walked from Greene County, Penn., to Richland County, at the age of twelve years. He spent nine years in farm work in the latter locality, and then moved to Galion, where he engaged in the grocery trade a short time. He then purchased eighty acres in Morrow County, where he resided two years, when he removed to this county and purchased his present farm of eighty acres May 16, 1857. He also purchased twenty acres adjoining this May 14, 1864, and in June, 1883, purchased 160 acres in Missouri. Mr. Dye was married, October 2, 1843, to Catharine Orndorff, the children by this marriage being John P., born August 29, 1844, and Mary C., March 13, 1847. Mrs. Dye passed away March 20, 1847, and Mr. D. was married February 3, 1848, to Sarah Brewer, who was born in Morrow County March 8, 1829, daughter of Jonathan and Jane (Maxwell) Brewer, the former born March 11, 1797, the latter September 12, 1800, natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents came to Morrow County when young, and both died there. They had nine children, viz., Sarah, Susanna, Eliza J., Dillivan and Samuel, all now living, and Enoch, Mary A., Rachel and Electa, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dye have had nine children—John, born July 11,

1849; Sarah, July 24, 1851; Belle, October 26, 1853; Jasper, June 21, 1856; La Fayette, February 3, 1859; Winfield, November 15, 1862; Retta, April 22, 1864; Bertie, May 17, 1867; Minnie, August 18, 1870, all living but La Fayette, who died March 26, 1883. Mr. Dye is a Democrat, and one of the substantial citizens of the township.

OLIVER C. EWART, one of the partners of the Nevada Deposit Bank, was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 26, 1855. He is a son of Robert and Eliza (Kerr) Ewart, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Knox County, Ohio. Robert Ewart was born on the Brookland, near Tempo, County Fermanagh, Ireland, December 25, 1799, and emigrated with his parents, two brothers and three sisters (all now deceased but Ann, wife of Jacob Haver, a resident of Martinsburg, Knox County, Ohio), and first settled (1823) in Greene County, Penn., where he resided seven years, then moving to Knox County, Ohio. Eliza (Kerr) Ewart was born in the above county March 29, 1816, and was married there in 1851, the children resulting from this marriage being as follows: Ira H., Carey B., Oliver C. and Mary E. Their father was the owner of 172 acres of land, which he tilled from 1830 to 1863, at which time he died, at the age of sixty-three, his wife, Eliza, being still a resident of Morgan Township, Knox County, in her sixty-eighth year. Oliver C., the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county, and educated in its public schools. At the age of eighteen, he emigrated to White County, Ind., where he was employed as a teacher during the winter of 1874-75, and from whence he returned and entered Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburgh the following June. In 1876, July, he located in Nevada, and in May, 1877, was made Cashier of the Nevada Deposit Bank, still retaining that position. He was married, March 21, 1878, to Miss Idella Blair, daughter of William L. Blair, their only child being Robert W., born February 23, 1879. Mr. Ewart is a young man of large business experience. He is manager of the Farmers' Bank of Winfield, Kan., and one of its stockholders.

ANDREW H. FLICKINGER is a native of Crawford County, born January 29, 1847. His parents were Samuel and Philinda (Healey) Flickinger, who settled in Crawford County in 1832. His father entered the lands on which his death occurred June 20, 1871, in his eightieth year; his mother died June 4, 1875. Of twelve children, ten are still living. Andrew H. was reared on the farm and educated in the district schools. He learned the carpenter's trade at the age of twenty, following this occupation at intervals for ten years. He was married, March 29, 1876, to Miss Addie Leke, and one child—Maud E., was born to them, the date of birth being May 11, 1877. In 1876, Mr. Flickinger removed with his family to Nevada and engaged in mercantile pursuits with G. W. Gregg, of whom he has since been a partner. They carry a full stock of clothing, boots, shoes, etc., and are doing a good business. Mr. F. is a Democrat, and is now serving as Township and Corporation Treasurer.

DANIEL FLOCK is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, and was born February 28, 1845. He is a son of Henry and Catharine Flock, natives of Germany. His father was a merchant in Bucyrus, where he resided till 1853, when he opened a store at Wyandot, and conducted the same till August, 1869. He then returned to Crawford County, where he is now engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Flock's death occurred in October, 1862, and Mr. F. has since married. Daniel Flock, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till about twenty-six years of age. In 1869, he opened up a store of general merchandize in Wyandot Village,

where he has since engaged in mercantile pursuits. He carries a full stock of dry goods, groceries, glassware, queensware, notions, etc., and enjoys a fair trade. Mr. Flock was married, April 16, 1873, to Jane Wilson, who was born in Marion August 22, 1847. She is a daughter of Richard Wilson, who was one of the most honored citizens of Marion County, having served as its Auditor five years and as its Treasurer eighteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Flock have three children—Sophronia, born November 26, 1874; Velma, born June 1, 1877, and Richard H, born July 22, 1880. Mr. Flock is one of the leading spirits in the business interests of Wyandot.

JOHN GANGWER was born in Ashland County, Ohio, January 1, 1851. He is a son of Philip and Hannah (Long) Gangwer, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., the former born in 1813, the latter in 1821. His parents were married in Pennsylvania, and soon after moved to Ashland County, Ohio, where his father died in 1876; his mother is still a resident of Ashland County. Mr. Gangwer resided with his parents till twenty-two years of age, and then farmed rented land five years, purchasing his present farm of 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in March, 1878. He has made many improvements on this farm, and now values it at \$70 per acre. He was married, February 2, 1874, to Miss Katy A Swartz, who was born July 25, 1257, daughter of Abraham and Catharine (Balliet) Swartz. Her father was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., February 15, 1819, son of Abraham and Christina (Zener) Swartz, and her mother was born in the same county May 19, 1822, daughter of Henry and Katy A. Balliet, also natives of Schuylkill County, Penn. Her parents resided in Morrow County, Ohio, about twenty-eight years, and then moved to their present home in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Gangwer have three children—Ira, born November 29, 1874; Iva, January 13, 1879, and Purl, June 4, 1880. Mr. Gangwer is a member of the F. & A. M., a Democrat in politics, and well respected in his neighborhood. So far he has been very successful in his business enterprises.

WILLIAM F. GOODBREAD, druggist, is a native of Rentlingen, Wittenberg, Germany, born August 5, 1828. He is a son of John J. and Agnes C. (Smith) Goodbread, natives of Germany, the former born July 15, 1788, the latter November 29, 1786. They emigrated to America May 14, 1832, and were the parents of eight children, two living to the age of maturity—William F. and Margaret B., wife (deceased) of Michael Schanweker. She was born September 18, 1815, and died in August, 1852. The grandfather of our subject was born in Edinburgh, Germany, in a house which dates back to 1426, and is still in the possession of the Goodbread family. John J. Goodbread entered the war against Napoleon in 1811, but subsequently became a soldier under him in the war against the Cossacks. William F. emigrated with his parents and settled in Richland County in 1833. He was reared and educated in this locality, serving an apprenticeship in the shoemaker's trade, which he afterward abandoned for farm pursuits. In October, 1853, Mr. Goodbread came to Wyandot County and purchased 202 acres in Eden Township, paying \$18 per acre, and selling the same in 1858 at \$35 per acre. In April, 1859, he moved to Nevada, where he conducted a dry goods store till 1865, being elected County Treasurer in the fall of that year. At the expiration of four years' service in this office he spent a short time in stock-dealing, establishing his present business in partnership with Dr. C. P. Jones in 1871. In 1879, Mr. Jones retired, and a son of Mr. G. being admitted, the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Goodbread & Son. Mr. Goodbread was married in Richland County, February 20, 1850, to Susanna, daughter of John and Margaret

(Baughman) Wolf. Her father was born in Washington County, Penn., about 1794, and was an officer in the war of 1812, his death occurring in 1876. Margaret Baughman was a native of Richland County, her father having settled there in 1810. He was once compelled to seek safety from the Indians by entering a blockhouse, the savages having made an attack upon the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Goodbread have one child, James N., born in Richland County, March 21, 1851. Mrs. G. is also a native of Richland, and was born January 12, 1828. Mr. Goodbread is a Democrat. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., the Knights of Honor and the English Lutheran Church.

JAMES N. GOODBREAD, of the firm of Goodbread & Son, was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 21, 1851. He is the only son of William F. and Susanna (Wolfe) Goodbread, and was brought by them to this county in 1853. At the age of seven he came to Nevada and was educated in the public schools of that village. At the age of seventeen he abandoned his studies to assist his father in the duties of the Treasurer's office, in which capacity he was employed three years. In 1871, his father purchased a half interest in the drug store of Nichols & Jones, of Nevada, and our subject was employed as clerk, acting in this capacity till 1879, when he purchased Mr. Jones' interest and became a partner in the firm, the same since being known as Goodbread & Son. Mr. Goodbread was married in Nevada October 24, 1872, to Miss Mary Leith, born in Eden Township, August 1, 1852, daughter of George W. and Margaret (Steele) Leith, one child having been born to them, namely, Harry L., October 3, 1873. Mr. G. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H., and with his wife of the Lutheran Church. He is a zealous Democrat and has held several responsible positions of public trust.

GEORGE W. GREGG, of the firm of G. W. Gregg & Co., was born in Crawford County, Ohio, May 25, 1849. His parents, Samuel and Rebecca (Bevington) Gregg, were natives of Harrison and Wayne Counties respectively. They were married at Wooster in November, 1839, and were the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living, namely, Mrs. Jane Cook, John H., George W., Henry F. and Franklin. The deceased are Andrew C., Francis and Thomas B. They located in this county in 1850, and after three years removed to Iowa. One year later they returned to this county and purchased fifty-six acres known as the Pool farm. The father died in March, 1859, aged forty-two years; the mother still living, aged sixty-five years, a resident of Nevada. Mr. Gregg was reared principally in Antrim Township, working on the farm till his enlistment in the army, August 7, 1864. He joined Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Capt. Lyman Parcher, spending most of his time in patrol and picket duty at Nashville, serving till the close of the war, being discharged at Columbus, June 29, 1865. Returning home, he was employed in a drug store three years; in the stave and heading business three years; in the lumber business at Grand Haven, Mich., one year; in general merchandise at Nevada with Cook Brothers till 1876, and later in the boot and shoe business with William Kieffer, whose interest he purchased in 1877. In the same year, Andrew H. Flickinger entered the firm with a stock of clothing, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of G. W. Gregg & Co. Mr. Gregg was married May 13, 1875, to Sarah A. Hilborn, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Eckes) Hilburn. She is a native of Crawford County, and was born July 3, 1850. Their only child, Rush M., was born June 2, 1878. Mr. Gregg

was elected Township Treasurer in 1881, and Councilman in 1879 and 1883. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of the G. A. R., and a Republican in political sentiment.

LAUREN GRAY is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., born August 15, 1823. His parents were Levi and Tryphonia (Baker) Gray, and were natives of Connecticut and New York respectively, the former born in 1792, the latter in 1793. His father moved to New York when a young man, was married there and resided in the State till his death in 1867. His mother removed to Seneca County, Ohio, a few years later and died in Tiffin in August, 1882. The family consisted of ten children, namely, Daniel, Franklin, Harriet, Lauren, Richard, Jane, Lucretia, Eunice, Samuel and Elizabeth, the two latter deceased. Lauren, our subject, resided with his parents till about twenty-two years of age. He came to this county in 1845, and purchased 160 acres of land, locating on the same in 1846, and has since resided thereon, except six months in the pine lumber business in Saginaw, Mich., 1867, and two years in the boot and shoe trade at Nevada, 1868 and 1869. Mr. Gray was married, June 18, 1849, to Phidelia A. Burke, who was born in Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., April 21, 1829. She is a daughter of Sireno and Tirza (Whilon) Burke, the former born in 1795, the latter October 31, 1802. Her parents moved from Vermont to Ashland County, Ohio, in 1835, and to this county in 1849. They resided in this county till April, 1875, when they removed to Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, which is still her mother's proper home, her father having died in Nevada, February 8, 1882. The children of this family are Sophronia M., Sarah E., James E., Phidelia A., Charles W., Lucy J. and Mileo D. Sherman W. and Martha M. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gray had but two children, namely, Jennie C., born March 24, 1861, now the wife of Henry Abnett, and Charles R., born in Saginaw, Mich., June 20, 1867; the latter deceased since August 2, 1868. Mr. Gray is a member of the P. of H. He is one among the best farmers of the township and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

EDWARD HALL, retired farmer and merchant, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, October 31, 1813. He is a son of Joseph Hall, his mother's maiden name being Conner. She died in Ireland about the year 1818. Joseph Hall sailed from Belfast, Ireland, in 1821, and settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, near New Garden. After several years' residence here he moved to New Alexander, where he resided till his death, May 12, 1832, engaged in hotel keeping and merchandizing. Edward Hall, our subject, and one sister, Ann J., were the only children that attained maturity, the latter dying at New Alexander in her seventeenth year. He obtained a "log schoolhouse" education and after his father's death was employed as salesman in various establishments till he began business for himself in 1840, at Canton, Ohio. In 1863, he came to Antrim Township, Wyandot County, Ohio, and purchased 221 acres of land (of which he still has eighty-four acres), engaging in farming fifteen years; he previously engaged in the mercantile trade eight years in Bucyrus; in the same business at Nevada from 1870 to 1872; and in 1879 retired. Mr. Hall was married, December 28, 1843, to Ann Fielding, a native of Leeds, England, and seven children were born to them—five living, namely: Mary L., born October 21, 1849; Elizabeth A., November 28, 1851; Edward W., March 1, 1854; Josephine J., February 22, 1860; and John F., January 26, 1863. Mrs. Hall departed this life June 11, 1879, and Mr. Hall was re-married, December 16, 1883, to Julia A. Serviss.

GOODWIN HALL is a native of Bucks County, Penn., born near Philadelphia, November 10, 1808. He is a son of Goodwin and Phcebe (Carver) Hall, natives of the same county, where they resided till their death, his father having died when our subject was but a child, his mother in 1862. Mr. Hall resided with his grandfather (who was a Revolutionary soldier) till about twenty years of age. He then began operations on his own responsibility, owning and farming forty acres of land in Chester County, Penn., where he resided fifteen years. He then moved to Delaware County, Penn., where he was engaged seven years in a cotton manufactory, and afterward to Saint Clairsville and Steubenville, where he was engaged in the same business. In 1850, he located where he now resides, and has since engaged in farming on a small scale. Mr. Hall was married in 1829, to Margaret Houpt, a native of Chester County, Penn., born September 12, 1796, and daughter of Antony and Francina (Starkey) Houpt, the latter a native of Montgomery County, Penn. By this union there were six children, namely: Anna E., born November 20, 1827; Phcebe, August 20, 1829; Charles, May 7, 1831; Francina, June 1, 1834; Gilbert G., June 8, 1836; and Catharine, April 25, 1839. Mrs. Hall died in November, 1860, and Mr. Hall was married in March, 1861, to Nancy Zook, née Steel, who died December 4, 1881, aged sixty-five years five months and eighteen days. He is an old and respected citizen and has endured many vicissitudes of fortune in his lifetime. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. forty years and of the Methodist Episcopal Church fifty years.

BENJAMIN HITE is a native of Perry County, Ohio, and was born February 8, 1815. He is a son of Samuel and Anna (Cauffman) Hite, natives of Rockingham and Shenandoah County, Va., the former born September 19, 1787; the latter December 3, 1787. His ancestors for several generations were located in Virginia, the earlier ones settling there in the days of William Penn. His parents were married in May, 1814, and came at once to Perry County, where they afterward resided; the father dying there in 1857; the mother in 1851. Mr. Hite, till his twenty-fifth year, resided with his parents and then located in this county, where he began farming and has since continued it, having resided on his present farm, with the exception of seven years, since first locating in the county. He obtained one portion of an estate by his wife's inheritance, and subsequently purchased the interests of the remaining heirs, owning at one time 300 acres of good land. He now owns 154 acres, and is still doing a good farming business. Mr. Hite was married September 3, 1840, to Anna, daughter of David and Elizabeth (DeLong) Hite, born December 19, 1821, in Perry County, her parents being natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. One child was born to them only, namely: Lorena J., October 13, 1845. Mr. Hite is one of the most successful wheat-growers in the township, and is a substantial farmer in general. He is a Democrat, voting first in 1836 and never having missed a vote since that campaign except in 1840, then "traded off" with an opposite voter. He is also one of the pioneers, having resided in the county since 1840.

JOHN HITE was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 19, 1844, and is a son of Martin and Emily (Swick) Hite, the former born February 28, 1819; the latter July 22, 1821. His parents were married in Perry County, and resided there till their death—the father passing away July 25, 1863, in Perry County; the mother March 12, 1879, in Wyandot County. Their children were Rebecca, John, Benjamin, Isaac, Simon, Ambrose B. and Margaret A. In October, 1864, the family moved to this county and purchased 120

acres, which has been divided among the children, the parents being now deceased. John Hite, our subject, began work for himself in his twenty-second year; he worked for wages three years; farmed, rented land four years, and purchased sixty acres of his present farm in April, 1872. He also owns two other tracts of twenty and forty acres each. In 1879, Mr. Hite erected a fine frame dwelling at a cost of \$1,500, his former house having burned February 12, 1877. He has also a good barn, built at a cost of \$800. Mr. Hite was married January 23, 1868, to Margaret A. H. Sherwood, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 19, 1842. Her parents were David and Margaret (Bishop) Sherwood, natives of Smith County, Va., her father born October 27, 1802; her mother August 17, 1802. Their children were Levi B., Louis D., Jesse H., Catharine, Rachel, Margaret A. H. and Sarah E. Their father died January 23, 1873; their mother July 12, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Hite have seven children, viz.: Levi V., born August 14, 1869; Laura E., December 4, 1871; Emily J., August 23, 1873; Bentson C., July 4, 1875; Amos T., January 30, 1877; Julia E. A., March 31, 1881; and Rebecca A., September 3, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are members of the Regular Baptist Church, in which Mr. Hite has been officially appointed Deacon several years. Mr. Hite united with the church March 27, 1867, and Mrs. Hite December 19, 1858. Mr. Hite is a Democrat in politics, and has served as Township Trustee.

SIMON HITE was born in Perry County, Ohio, December 22, 1850, and is a son of Martin and Emily Hite. (See sketch of J. Hite.) He resided with his parents till twenty-one years of age; worked one year by the month for his mother, farmed rented land about five years, purchasing his present farm of forty acres in 1878. He also owns thirty-seven acres, which he inherited from his father's estate. Mr. Hite was married February 18, 1875, to Maria E. Rosa, a native of Marion County, born August 24, 1852, daughter of Charles W. and Barbara (Cope) Rosa; the former now living in Nebraska, the latter deceased, her death having occurred in 1859. Four children blessed this marriage, three of whom were cut down by the reaper, Death, in one week. Fred L. was born January 12, 1876; Clarence A., May 20, 1878; Orrin F., March 28, 1880; and Alma F., July 14, 1882. The deceased are Fred, Orrin and Clarence; the dates of their respective deaths being December 20, 26 and 27, 1880—dying of scarlet fever. Mr. Hite is a good farmer, and well respected as a citizen.

BENJAMIN HOPP, dealer in furniture and undertaking, son of Frederick and Susan (Gamby) Hopp, was born March 16, 1824. He is a native of Seneca County, N. Y., his parents being natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. They were married in New York, and were the parents of ten children, the surviving being Aaron, Benjamin, Commodore P., Lavina Ann, Sarah A., Cornelia, Christina and George G. Mary died in 1874. The family located in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1822; moved to Niagara County soon after, and to Richland County, Ohio, in 1837, the father's death occurring there in the year 1839, at the age of forty-five. The mother died at the home of her son, Benjamin, Nevada, January 22, 1883, in her eighty-fourth year. Our subject was reared in Richland County, obtaining the rudiments of an education in the district schools of that locality. He learned the carpenter's trade at twenty-four, and plied his trade till 1873, then establishing the first undertaking business in Nevada. He moved from Richland to Crawford in 1853, and to this county in 1862. He opened up his business in Nevada, with Andrew Benedict as partner, with a stock of furniture, which was destroyed by fire May 15, 1875. Mr.

Hopp afterward established the business on his own resources, and has since conducted it, having the leading store of the place, and doing a good business. Mr. Hopp was married in Richland County, January 6, 1850, to Mary A. Bare, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Bare. Of their five children but one survives—Nellie B., born in June, 1867. Mr. H. has served one term as City Marshal; is a member of the I. O. O. F., Vice Grand of the order; member of the F. & A. M., and of the Advent Church, being a Trustee of the same; in politics, he is a Republican.

PHILIP M. HOWE was born in this county, November 29, 1846. He is a son of William and Rachel (Longwell) Howe, who came to this county with their parents about 1821. His father was one of the substantial farmers of this locality, and resided here all his life, his death occurring April 9, 1874. His mother, Rachel, is still living on the old homestead. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1820, daughter of Isaac and Phoebe Longwell, her parents also among the first of the few settlers who located there in 1821. Her marriage to William Howe occurred about 1845, their children being Philip M., Amelia—now Mrs. Bowers—Cicero, James G., Fremont and Alice. Philip M., the subject of this notice, was brought up on a farm, and resided with his parents till his twenty-fourth year. He then farmed rented land four years, after which time he purchased with his brother his present farm of eighty acres, since purchasing his brother's interest. He is a good farmer, keeps good stock, and is in the front as an agriculturist generally. His farm gives an average yield of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum, and is valued at \$80 per acre. Mr. Howe was married, January 5, 1871, to Rebecca Hite, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 11, 1843 (see sketch of John Hite). They have no children. Mr. Hite has an elegant home and enjoys the respect of his entire community, being one of its most energetic and successful citizens.

EARNEST R. IRMER is a native of Rosslau, Germany, born May 16, 1849. He is a son of William and Sophia (Bock) Irmer, also natives of Rosslau. His father was born November 23, 1808, and died in Germany, March 5, 1875; his mother is still a resident of her native land, and was born December 18, 1812. Ernest learned the baker's trade in Germany and emigrated to the United States in July, 1871. After being engaged at his trade for several years in the various places of Newark, N. J., Syracuse, N. Y., Cleveland and Chicago, he finally located in Nevada November 6, 1875, at which time he purchased his present grocery store in partnership with Philip Ruhlman, buying the latter's interest and conducting the business alone since 1876. He was married in Nevada, June 1, 1876, to Miss Henrietta Woolsey, their only child living being Inez M., born October 7, 1882. Three infants are deceased. Mrs. Irmer is a native of this county, and was born November 22, 1849. Mr. Irmer has established a good trade, and owns the brick storeroom which his stock occupies, and other property. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and is well respected as a citizen.

CHARLES P. JONES, M. D., was born in Wales September 3, 1834. His parents were David E. and Ann (Price) Wales, also natives of Wales, and emigrated to America with their six children in 1837. They settled at Utica, N. Y., where they resided till 1847, when they removed to Ohio, locating in Portage County, where they purchased fifty acres of land, on which the father died in 1856, aged sixty-nine years; the mother passed away August 29, 1882, aged eighty-three. Five of their eight children are still living—³ Jane A. (widow of Robert Jones), Winnifred (wife of John C. Jones), Mary

L. (wife of Asba P. Burris), Charles P. and John C. The deceased are Edward, Ann F. and David E. Charles P., the subject of this notice, was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, abandoning his studies at eighteen. He subsequently engaged in a mercantile establishment as salesman, attending school at intervals, and began the study of medicine at Toronto, Canada, in 1856, under the instruction of Dr. F. Tumblety, remaining with him nearly four years. In 1857, he entered the Toronto Medical Institute, graduating in 1859. In 1860, he began the practice of his profession at Chicago, Ill., where he remained one year, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to suspend his practice for about one year. He subsequently resumed his practice, and in 1865 located at Nevada, where he has since been engaged. He has a good practice, and has accumulated considerable property as a result of his labors, owning a good house and a two-story brick building on Main street, Nevada, the same costing \$5,000 in 1880. Dr. Jones is a member of the Northwestern Medical Association; Medical Examiner of the Knights of Honor, of which order he is also a member; member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican in politics. He was married at Bucyrus, June 27, 1860, to Emma E. Caldwell, daughter of Judge Hugh R. and Ann (White) Caldwell, three children having been born to them; Gussie E., born May 14, 1875, is the only one living; Lewis A. and Charles N. are the deceased.

JOHN R. JURY was born in this county October 2, 1839. He is a son of Abner and Priscilla (Winslow) Jurey, natives of Virginia and New York respectively. His parents were married in what is now this county about 1835-36, and were therefore among its first settlers, having located in this section of the country about 1821-22. Mrs. Jury is still living, and is perhaps the oldest resident of the county, though she and Mr. Welsh located here about the same time. The children of this family were Henry, Sarah, John R., Margaret, Samuel W., Olive and Cyrus, the latter deceased. John R., our subject, resided with his parents till twenty-one. He then enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months, at the expiration of which time he re-enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Battery, and served three years. He participated in the battle of Island No. 10, first and second battles of Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Jackson, Little Rock and several minor engagements, having the good fortune to escape either wounds or capture, yet never absent from his command twenty-four hours. On his return home, Mr. Jury farmed rented land about two years, after which he engaged in farming in Marion County about nine years. In 1875, he purchased his present farm of 126 acres, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm is valued at \$70 per acre. Mr. Jury was married, October 11, 1866, to Miss Anna Campbell, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 24, 1841. Her parents are Michael and Mary (Bibler) Campbell, and have spent most of their lives in Marion County. The children of the family are Ezra, Samuel, Anna, John, Barbara, Ellen, Catharine and Lizzie, the two latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jury have had seven children, four living, namely, Byron, born September 13, 1867; Bertha, March 31, 1873; Arthur, March 24, 1875; Lewis, May 22, 1877. Ellen, Maggie and an infant are deceased. Mr. Jury is a member of the K. of H., G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics.

THOMAS KENDALL is a native of Clinton County, Penn., born July 11, 1817. His parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Hayes) Kendall, were natives of England and Ireland respectively, both born in 1775. They emigrated to America when quite young, and located in Pennsylvania, where

they were married and reared two children—Thomas and Robert. By a former marriage in England, our subject's father had four children—Jane, John, Mary and Ellen—who emigrated to America. Thomas Kendall, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till twenty-one years of age; he then rented land several years as a farmer, coming to this county in 1867, and purchasing his present farm of forty acres, where he has since resided. He values his farm at \$80 per acre. His father died in 1853; his mother in 1861. Mr. Kendall was married, December 27, 1838, to Miss Hannah Lunger, a native of Northumberland County, Penn., born November 10, 1819, daughter of Isaac and Mary Lunger, also natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents are deceased, her father having died in 1851, her mother a few years later, leaving six children, viz., Eliza, Christopher, Hannah, John, Margaret and William J. To Mr. and Mrs. Kendall were born Mary E., July 26, 1840; Sarah E., April 11, 1842; Martha J., May 11, 1844; Henrietta, March 26, 1846; Robert, December 21, 1848; Richard, April 10, 1851; Alice C., September 19, 1853; Marguerite, June 23, 1856; John, August 30, 1859; Anna E., January 19, 1863. In politics, Mr. Kendall favors the Republican policy. He owns a comfortable home, and ranks well among the farmers of the community.

JACOB KELLER, one of the oldest citizens of this county, was born in Virginia, in 1797. He is a son of John and Susan (Stengley) Keller, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and came to Ohio about 1799, locating at Chillicothe, removing to the Pickaway Plains six years later. They died in Franklin County, Ohio. Mr. Keller left his father's home and began business for himself at twenty-three. He was engaged eleven years at teaming, and then began farming, spending eight years in that business in Marion County, then moving to Wyandot, where he has since resided. He came to this county in 1825, and purchased 160 acres, which he afterward sold and then procured his present farm of forty acres, on which he has since resided. Mr. Keller was married in 1820, to Maria Warren, who was born in Ohio and daughter of Parker Warren, a native of Delaware. They have nine children, six living: Alfred, John, Nelson, Harrison, Steward J. and Ann. The mother of these died March 24, 1868, and Mr. Keller was married February 10, 1870, to Elizabeth Schrull née McNickle, widow of Jacob Schrull. Mr. K. is now in his eighty-seventh year, and one of the representative pioneers of the county. He was inured to hard labor early in years, and has experienced most of the trials incident to pioneer life.

JOHN KELLER was born in Marion County, Ohio, April 23, 1843. He is a son of Harrison D. and Susanna (Young) Keller, his father being a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born February 9, 1812. His parents were married in Marion County, Ohio, April 5, 1838, and thirteen children were born to them, eight of whom are now living, namely: John, Henry C., Mary J., George W., Adaline, Charles Turney D., Chase and Levinia. The mother died October 2, 1862, the father still living, a resident of Nevada. John Keller resided with his parents till twenty-one years of age, and after four months' employment as fireman of a saw mill enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Camp Chase in September, 1863. He was on post duty during most of the time of his service, having participated in no battles. His discharge was received in June, 1864. On his return from the war, Mr. Keller engaged at general job work about one year; farmed, rented land three years, and then purchased forty acres of his present farm, to

which he has since added, till he now owns 136½ acres, valued at \$80 per acre. Mr. Keller was married August 22, 1856, to Jane Leith, who was born in this county June 17, 1840 (see sketch of Hiram Leith), and eight children were born to them, namely: Florence N., January 14, 1868; Edward M., July 14, 1870; Chancy B., May 7, 1872; Mary J., March 10, 1874; Laura E., May 28, 1876; Gracie, January 3, 1879; Charles L., January 1, 1880; and Maggie L., August 16, 1882.

ROBERT KERR, one of the most widely known of the pioneers of Wyandot and Marion Counties, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., October 22, 1807, and is a son of James and Betsey (Arbuckle) Kerr. His grandparents, James Kerr and William Arbuckle, were both natives of Ireland. His father migrated to Knox County, Ohio, in 1818, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in Clay Township, where his wife Betsey died in her forty-second year. He afterward sold his farm to his son Robert, and moved to Licking County, Ohio, where he resided with his son-in-law, Aquilla Barber, till his death at the age of eighty-seven years. Robert Kerr remained in the employ of his parents until nineteen, obtaining a very limited education. He then began an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade with Joseph Rogers, Sr., at Martinsburg, Ohio, serving two years and five months, after which he was employed to drive hogs to the city of Baltimore at three shillings per day "and no dinner." Returning home, he was employed about a saw mill for some time at \$11 per month, and subsequently engaged in clearing land for different parties at \$2.50 to \$3 per acre, his part of the contract being complete when everything under twelve inches was cleared from the ground. In this manner, he cleared the bottom land, also the brow of the hill lying between the Sandusky River and the town of Upper Sandusky, in 1830, and also cut 100 cords of wood west of the town, delivering the wood to George Garrett and Matthew Walker at 37½ cents per cord. He cleared ten acres for an Indian chief named Hicks, and five acres for another by the name of Jack Oak. While engaged in this work he removed the timber from more than one hundred acres of land; cut about one thousand cords of wood at 20 cents per cord, and made many thousand rails at 50 cents per hundred. About this time he purchased two tracts of eighty acres each in Scott Township, Marion County, paying for them \$100 and \$200 respectively. He was married, August 29, 1833, to Matilda Swaggert, daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Coonrod) Swaggert, and from this time gave his attention to farming, clearing \$100 cash the first year. He soon began dealing in stock, and in about three years purchased 360 acres more land in the same township at \$1,500 on five years' time, the amount to be paid in payments of \$300 yearly—interest six per cent. He stocked his land with sheep, acting on the advice of an old Pennsylvanian, Stephen Ulery, and was able to meet his payments promptly. The prices he obtained for his wool in the seven years in which he was dealing extensively, were 21½, 22½, 29, 33½, 40, 50 and 80 cents respectively; the last season his receipts on sale of wool and sheep aggregating \$33,000. He continued the business up to 1876-77, when the prices lowered, and Mr. Kerr sold out and quit the trade. He now owns 1,059 acres of land in Crawford County, 443 acres in Wyandot County and 2,573 acres in Marion County, all free of incumbrance. He was one of the original stockholders in the Farmers' Bank, of Marion, and of the Nevada Deposit Bank, of Nevada, and now owns a large amount of stock in each. He is also stockholder in a bank recently established at Winfield, Kan. He built (and owns) the Kerr House at Marion, at a cost of \$60,000, and also the Kerr

House at Nevada at a cost of \$18,000, both being fine buildings that speak well for the enterprise of the builder. He donated \$53,000 to Hiram College and \$23,000 to Bethany College, of Virginia, and has contributed liberally to other institutions. He is, perhaps, the wealthiest citizen in this section of the country, his property being worth more than \$600,000. This large fortune was wrought out by hard labor and untiring energy, combined with excellent financial ability and strict integrity in all business transactions. Mr. Kerr was a member of the Disciple Church for many years, but withdrew on account of what he considered the unchristian conduct of some of the members. His wife, Matilda, died in February, 1859, having been the mother of eleven children, six of whom are living, namely, Elizabeth, Sarah, Stephen, Mary, John and Amanda. By his second wife, Martha Williams, to whom he was married in July, 1861, Mr. Kerr has one child—Addie. On New Year's day, 1883, Mr. Kerr accidentally fell on the icy street at Caledonia, Ohio, dislocating his left hip joint, from the result of which injury he has not since been able to walk. He lived forty-four years in the place where he began housekeeping, but for ten years previous to the accident mentioned, he had lived in a house erected on his land in Scott Township, Marion County, a short distance from his old home. He is now a resident of Nevada, this county.

JOHN M. KLINGLER is a native of Wittenburg, Germany, and was born April 25, 1835. His parents were John M. and Anna (Bartole) Klingler, his father dying in 1836. He was therefore reared by his grandfather, Jacob M. Bartole, with whom he resided ten years. He then served an apprenticeship of three years at the shoemaking trade, and afterward worked at the same in Germany eight years. In April, 1857, he sailed for the United States, and located for a short time in Sandusky City. In 1860, he located in Nevada, where he has since plied his trade most diligently. He has devoted his entire life to "the bench," and has acquired a comfortable home by his industrious efforts. His marriage to Elizabeth Dinkle occurred February 19, 1861, their children being Mary A., born July 7, 1862; Lena, October 1, 1863; Anna L., February 17, 1865; and Matilda, January 11, 1866; John E., December 12, 1869, died January 9, 1883; two infants are also deceased. Mrs. Klingler was a native of Germany, born February 17, 1842. She emigrated to America in 1845 and died October 4, 1874. Mr. K. was married, September 9, 1875, to Mary E. Rowinsky. He has been a member of the F. & A. M. since 1879; himself and family being associated with the English Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH H. LAYMAN is a native of Union County, Penn., where he first saw the light of day April 20, 1825. He is a son of Christian and Maria (Botts) Layman, natives of Berks County, Penn., the former born January 1, 1798, the latter October 25, 1786. The parents were married in Pennsylvania, and resided in that State about twenty years, his father having been a soldier in the war of 1812 in the three months' service, being in hearing of the cannons at the battle of Baltimore. His mother was a pensioner of the Government. In 1836, they came to Crawford County, Ohio, where they resided many years, though afterward making several removals; the father dying in Noble County Ind., March 16, 1866, the mother in Crawford County, Ohio, August 5, 1879. Mr. Layman's uncle, Isaac Botts, now resides on the farm formerly owned by the father of Maj. Andre, the British spy of Revolutionary fame. Our subject lived with his parents till nineteen years of age. He then worked by the month for a few years, and, in 1848, traded a Mexican land grant for eighty acres in Steuben

County, Ind., to which he subsequently added forty acres more, selling out three years later and purchasing property in Bucyrus, where he engaged five years in the plastering trade. In 1859, he purchased 108 acres, one-half of which now forms his present farm, to which he has since added forty-six acres, the whole valued at \$85 per acre. He moved to this farm February 17, 1859, when there were no roads cut out, and erected a typical log cabin, where he has since resided. Mr. Layman was married, December 15, 1853, to Phidelia A. Nye, who was born in New York, January 17, 1833. She is a daughter of William and Rebecca (Nye) Nye, natives of Vermont, in which State they were married. Her parents moved to Utica, N. Y., and later, to Wayne County, Ohio, coming to Crawford County in 1846. Her mother died in 1850. Her father is still living, in his seventy-sixth year, a resident of Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. Layman have five children living, namely: James F., born October 27, 1855; Ida F., January 2, 1858; Susie, February 22, 1860; Maria, January 1, 1864; Hattie, March 9, 1866. Lucretia, L. W., G. B. Mc. and Harry H. are deceased. Mr. Layman is a citizen of good standing, and a Democrat in politics.

HENRY G. LEA is a native of Lycoming County, Penn., born September 25, 1829. He is a son of Zaccheus P. and Elizabeth (Davis) Lea; his father born in Kidminster, England, September 26, 1756, his mother in Lycoming County. His father emigrated 1776, and settled in the above county, where he resided till 1837, at which time he came to this county, settling in what is now Eden Township, remaining there till his death. He was the father of fourteen children; by his first marriage, John B., Thomas P. and Sarah A.; by his second marriage, Mary J., James D., Elizabeth, Zaccheus and Lydia; by a third marriage, Henry G., Catharine A., Andrew H. and Rebecca A. The subject of this notice, Henry G., resided with his parents during his boyhood, coming with them to this county at eight years of age. He obtained what education the schools of his neighborhood afforded, and, with no assistance, took up the blacksmith trade, to which occupation he has devoted most of his life. Mr. Lea was married, in Upper Sandusky, October 1, 1863, to Julia E. Kraken, daughter of Ernest M. and Mary R. (Roades) Kraken, her father having been the first surveyor of this county. The children resulting from this marriage are George W., Frank D., Norba H., Emma E., Louis L. and Ernest—the two latter deceased. Mr. Lea and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and well respected as citizens, he being a Democrat in political sentiments. In early life Mr. Lea had the Indian youths for playmates, they giving him his first lessons in archery, at which he is still an expert. Among the more noted of his dusky associates were Scott and Steward, sons of Aaron Coon, an Indian Chief.

HIRAM LEITH is a native of this county and was born January 9, 1836. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Siple) Leith, who were natives of Guernsey County, Ohio, and Rockingham County, Va., respectively, the former born in 1807; the latter December 31, 1803. His grandfather Leith was born at one of the two old sites of Upper Sandusky, and resided most of his life in Fairfield and Guernsey Counties. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and spent all his life on the frontier. His great-grandfather, John Leith, was captured by the Indians while employed as clerk at the present site of Lancaster, Ohio, in an Indian trading-post of the Delaware tribe, by whom he was kept in captivity twenty-nine years. He was taken at the age of fifteen, and was employed at the agencies, being closely guarded for one year, after which he was given the privileges of the tribe. He was adopted

into the family of Capt. Pipe, the famous chief of the Delawares, and while in custody was married to Miss Sallie Lowry, a white woman, who was captured by the Mingo Indians at Big Cove, Penn., in 1762. After twenty-nine years of savage life they made their escape and joined the whites at Ft. Pitt (now Pittsburgh), being closely pursued by their captors, who appeared on the opposite side of the river in the same hour in which Mr. and Mrs. Leith and two children had crossed over in safety. The details of their history are full of interest and thrilling in the extreme. John Leith, father of our subject, located in this county about 1832-33, moving at that date from Fairfield County. He first leased land in this township, of the Wyandot Indians, and after seven years made a purchase of eighty acres. He was universally esteemed, and after a life of frontier hardships for many years died January 14, 1860. His aged companion, Elizabeth Leith, is still living and resides with her former son-in-law, Capt. Bacon. Hiram Leith, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till twenty-one years of age, obtaining the rudiments of an education in the crude schools of his time and vicinity. He began work on a farm for his uncle, and by making payments as his means afforded, has acquired a fine farm of 121 acres, now valued at \$75 per acre. He has always engaged in the common routine of farm life and has been fairly successful, though his competence has been gained chiefly by hard labor. Mr. Leith was married, January 29, 1865, to Elizabeth J. Scott, a native of Knox County, Ohio, born January 25, 1845. Her father, Matthew Scott, was born in Ohio and died in 1849; her mother, Mary (Wilson) Scott, in Maryland. They were married in Wayne County, Ohio, but resided in Knox County, where her father died in 1842. Her mother subsequently married T. J. Hinkle, and now resides in Nevada. Mr. and Mrs. Leith have eight children living—Teffie, Frank M., Mary E., Elveretta, Emma A., Clara M., Alta J. and Grace A. Cora is deceased. Mr. Leith is a Republican. He is regarded as one of the thoroughly reliable citizens of the township, and is ranked among the first for his qualities as a man.

JAMES S. LEITH, son of George W. and Margaret P. (Steele) Leith, was born in this county March 6, 1838. His parents were of Scotch and French descent respectively, his father a native of Ohio, and his mother, of Pennsylvania. They were married in Seneca County and soon after settled in Wyandot County, where they resided from 1837 to 1867. In the latter year they moved to Nevada, where the mother died in August, 1868, the father March 10, 1883. The latter was a prominent citizen in his locality, a Whig in politics, serving as Associate Judge from 1845 to 1852. He devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits, owning 400 acres of land and having a family of ten children, five of whom survive—James S., Mrs. Mary Goodbread, Martha S., Mrs. Jessie Balliet, Mrs. Josie Baglin, the two latter twins. Three of the daughters are residents of Nevada; the latter a resident of Pittsburgh, Penn. James S., the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till 1862. He continued farming till 1866, when he engaged in the dry goods trade at Nevada. He remained here two years, selling his stock and entering the wholesale dry goods establishment of Lathrop & Luddington, of New York City, and remained with this firm till it became insolvent, December, 1869. During the seasons of 1871 and 1872, he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements at Nevada. He was one of the incorporators of the Nevada Deposit Bank, and was made one of its directors, disposing of his stock to Robert Kerr, in 1877. In 1875, he was appointed Railway Postal Clerk, which situation he held till 1882, since

which time he has not been permanently engaged. Mr. Leith is a Republican; was one of the organizers of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, being elected First Lieutenant. His regiment was called into service May 1, 1864, participating in the battle at Berryville, August 13, 1864, serving four months in all. His marriage to Melissa Pease occurred October 1, 1862. She was a daughter of James and Eliza (Hall) Pease, now residents of Sycamore Township. One child—Maggie E., was born to them, her birth occurring November 8, 1865, Mrs. Leith died April 15, 1866, and Mr. L. has never since married.

ERNEST LIDLE, saddler, Nevada, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, April 4, 1842. His father, Christopher, was also born in Germany in 1814, and emigrated to the United States in 1854, locating in Seneca County a short time, but moving to this county in 1855-56, stopping at Upper Sandusky, where he still resides. His mother, Mary (Saner) Lidle, died in Germany in June, 1850. Four of the seven children emigrated—Charles, Frederick, Ernest and Frederica. Our subject landed in New York City September 26, 1865, and was then employed six months at the harness trade, which he had pursued in Germany from the age of fourteen. He subsequently spent two months in Buffalo, thence moving to Cincinnati, where he was employed till March 1867, when he permanently located in Nevada, and was married, May 4, 1867, to Louisa Deerer, who died in 1868. He was married, January 14, 1870, to Sarah E. Parker née Walker, and seven children have blessed this union—Matilda, born October 20, 1870; Jessie M.; Mary E.; Frederick and Edward (twins), born October 4, 1879; an infant, deceased. Mr. Lidle is the owner of his present business room, and has the leading establishment of the kind in the town, carrying a full stock of harness, saddles, trunks, valises, etc. He also owns a comfortable residence on Garret street, and is well respected as a citizen, being a member of the Knights of Honor.

CONRAD LOHR is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born February 6, 1815. He is a son of William and Christina (Meedman) Lohr, his mother having died in Germany September 30, 1831, and his father, while on their voyage to this country in 1843. They were the parents of three children, Conrad being the only one living. He located in Wayne County in 1843, but removed to this county in 1848, purchasing forty acres of land in Antrim Township, where he was engaged till 1875, when he removed to Nevada, since living a retired life. Mr. Lohr was married in Germany in 1837 to Julia Rittenspach, and five children were born to them—Phoebe, born May 12, 1839, died November 28, 1856; Jacob B., August 6, 1841; Elizabeth, February 26, 1845; George and John (twins), April 12, 1849. Phoebe and Jacob B. were born in Germany. Mrs. Lohr's demise took place in April, 1849, and Mr. L. was married in 1850 to Catharine (Shull) Layman, and three of the four children by this marriage are living—Daniel, born April 10, 1852; Henry, August 13, 1854; and William, May 9, 1858; Mary, born September 19, 1850, died November 28, 1856. The mother of these children dying September 19, 1858, Mr. Lohr was married January 5, 1860, to Mrs. Elizabeth Johns, formerly Miller. He is now enjoying the fruits of his early labors, leading a retired life. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the English Lutheran Church. He has been a resident of the county about forty years.

WILLIAM M. MASKEY, son of Joseph and Mary A. (Simmons) Maskey, was born in Nevada October 16, 1861. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, their children being William M., Charley and Ida. William

M. was educated in the public schools of Nevada, and abandoned his studies at the age of seventeen years to accept a clerkship in the grocery store and bakery of E. R. Irmer, with whom he was engaged from 1879 to 1881. In the latter year he purchased a stock of groceries of J. W. Morris & Son, and embarked in business on his own resources. He carries a full line of groceries, provisions, fruits, etc., and enjoys a good trade. He is a young man of efficient business experience and of good character, being well esteemed as a citizen.

JOHN McBETH occupies a position in the front rank of the farmers of this township. He was born in Washington County, Penn., June 15, 1827, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Campbell) McBeth. He came to Marion County, Ohio, with his parents in 1844, and resided with them till his twenty-first year. He then engaged at monthly labor for two years, after which time he purchased eighty acres of land of his father on which farm he resided twenty-four years. He then traded for his present farm of 195 acres on which he has since resided. He also owns 17 acres of the old homestead and 84 acres in Putnam County, Ohio. Mr. McBeth has spent the mature part of his life farming in this county and is one of the most successful of its agriculturists. On his farm is located a large mound, in which has been found the bones of human skeletons, either of Indians or a previous race. John McBeth was married April 3, 1851, to Margaret J. Swayze, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 9, 1834, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Swayze. Her parents were born in Pennsylvania where they were also married soon after moving to Fairfield County, where they resided till 1848, when they came to Wyandot and purchased in this township, the old Peacock farm, on which still stands the log cabin erected by the Indian Chief of that name. Her mother died in Fairfield County in 1848; her father afterward sold his farm and removed to Putnam County, where he died in February, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. McBeth have four children, namely: Frank C., born April 19, 1854; Jenie, October 6, 1856; Martin M., August 9, 1867; Truman B., February 26, 1870. Mr. McBeth is a Republican in politics, and has served several years as Trustee. The family is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS C. McBETH, one of the most successful farmers of this township, was born in Washington County, Penn., August 16, 1830. His parents, Thomas and Jane (Campbell) McBeth, were born in the north of Ireland, the father in 1800, the mother about 1805, being of Scotch ancestry. They emigrated to America in 1825, landing May 1. They located in Washington County, Penn., on the Monongahela River twenty miles above Pittsburgh, where they resided till the spring of 1844, when they removed to Marion County, Ohio. In 1849, they located on Broken Sword Creek in this township, where they purchased 400 acres on which they resided till their death; the father passing away in June, 1877, the mother May 1, 1875. The old home in which they shared the joys and sorrows of life for more than a quarter of a century, is now deserted, and a massive willow stands weeping over its desolation. There were ten children in the family, namely: Eliza, John, Thomas C., Robert, William, Mary, Ellen, Jane, Fannie and Alexander—the latter deceased. Thomas C., the subject of this memoir, resided with his parents till in his twenty-second year. He then was employed two years as a farm hand for F. Campbell, of Marion, at \$12 per month, after which he farmed rented land four years, beginning operations in 1859 on eighty acres given him by his father. In 1858, he

purchased forty acres, adding forty more in 1865, and in 1870, traded these tracts for his present farm of 202 acres, paying \$4,000. On this farm he has erected an elegant residence, and is conducting an extensive and successful agricultural and stock-raising business. Mr. McBeth was married January 25, 1855, to Sidney C. Lamberton, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, born September 8, 1834, and daughter of Robert M. and Eliza M. (Edsall) Lamberton. Her grandparents were among the first settlers of Richland County, her grandfather Edsall assisting to raise the log storeroom owned by Mr. I. Wiler on what is now the site of the noted "Wiler House" of Mansfield. Her father when first located in that vicinity, sold Mr. Wiler ginseng, snakeroot and other medicinal roots and herbs. Her grandfather, Lamberton, was a native of Scotland and graduated in the University of Glasgow. He emigrated to America and became one of the most able lawyers of Mansfield, his death occurring in 1858, his wife's following. Mrs. McBeth's parents were natives of Carlisle, Penn and Mansfield, Ohio, her father born May 12, 1811, the latter, October, 1817. They were married near Mansfield and resided there most of their lives, her father having died in 1839; her mother is still living in that vicinity in her sixty-eighth year. Mr. and Mrs. McBeth have had six children, viz.: Thomas N., born November 26, 1856; Pleda M., September 9, 1858—wife of Frank Blair, Fannie J., August 26, 1861—wife of William H. Dotts, Venemen, May 21, 1864; Minnie I., December 2, 1866; Mand, twin to the latter, died January 17, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. McBeth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and highly respected in their community.

WILLIAM McBETH, one of the foremost farmers of this township, was born in Washington Co., Penn., July 12, 1834. He is a son of Thomas and Jane (Campbell) McBeth, natives of Ireland and of Scotch ancestry. (See sketch of T. C. McBeth). Our subject resided with his parents till twenty-eight years of age and engaged in farming, obtaining a fair education in the district schools. He inherited eighty acres from his father's estate, and purchased forty acres in 1860, to which he has added till he now owns 263 acres of land, valued at \$75 to \$80 per acre. He has done much hard work, having assisted in clearing two large farms of their forest growth. He deals quite extensively in stock, keeping extra qualities of cattle, sheep and hogs. Mr. McBeth was married February 3, 1863, to Miss Rhoda Harmon, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Minor) Harmon, natives of Bartley County, Va., and Madison County, Ohio, respectively. Her parents spent most of their lives in this county, where her father died September 18, 1853; her mother November 28, 1867. The family consisted of ten children, namely: Margaret, Osborn, Mary A., Francis, Sarah, Rhoda, Elizabeth, John, Michael and George. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McBeth has been blessed by four children, namely: Gladys, born September 30, 1864; Blanch, September 6, 1869; Cora, March 11, 1873; Harry, October 22, 1877. Mr. McBeth has resided on his present farm since 1863. He has been very successful in his business affairs, his efforts having been crowned by an estate of not less than \$27,000. He and Mrs. McBeth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the family ranking among the first in their community.

ISAAC MILLER, one of the most worthy and notable pioneers of this county, was born in Pendleton County, Va., May 24, 1818. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Miller, was a native of Hardy County, on Lost River, Va., and was all through the Revolutionary war. He was present at the massacre of Little Wheeling, Va., where but a very few escaped the toma-

hawk of the savages. He was Lieutenant of the company that followed the Indians to Little Wheeling. His maternal grandfather was a native of the same county, was also a Revolutionary soldier, and a Methodist minister. Isaac Miller is a son of Isaac and Margaret (Lair) Miller, the former born in Hardy County, on Lost River, Va., October 26, 1784; the latter July 28, 1783. His parents were married in their native county and subsequently removed to Pendleton County, on the South Fork of the Potomac, where they resided until April 14, 1834, when they started for Ohio, and located on the Delaware Reserve, now within this county, where they remained two years, when they moved to the Wyandot Reserve, near where the town of Nevada is now situated. They first leased land in 1836 of Jacob Young, a Wyandot, on which land they resided seven years. They were the first white settlers of Eden Township; the father then purchased land—80 acres—with his son Lair, and after the death of his wife, May 29, 1845, resided with his son. He died February 21, 1862. In this family there were seven children, viz.: John, born March 20, 1808; Mary, February 1, 1810; Catharine, November 11, 1813; Elizabeth C., May 12, 1816; Isaac, May 24, 1818; Lair, February 10, 1820; Jacob, March 31, 1825. Isaac, our subject, resided with his parents till twenty-seven years of age. He was married October 10 1847, to Barbara Fredregill, daughter of James and Sarah (Wever) Fredregill, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. By this marriage one child was born, namely: Reuben, the date of his birth being June 29, 1848. His wife's decease occurring August 9, 1849, Mr. Miller was again married February 7, 1850, to Sarah Clayton, born in Wayne County, in Ohio, March 12, 1820, daughter of Samuel and Cynthia (Hampshire) Clayton, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, of English and Welsh descent. Her parents were married in Richland County, Ohio, June 27, 1819, and later moved to Knox; then to Seneca, and then to Wyandot County in July, 1836. Her father died February 5, 1879; her mother, November 9, 1883—both in Nebraska. After his marriage, Mr. Miller farmed rented land six years, operating a saw mill two years in the meantime. He located on his present farm August 23, 1854, purchasing first forty acres, to which he has added by subsequent purchases till he now owns eighty-five acres. His present dwelling was built originally by Dr. Greyeyes, a "medicine man" of the Wyandot tribe, the logs having been hewn by one McGrew and John Hicks Standstone, an Indian. Mr. Miller has been a lifelong farmer, and has witnessed the growth of this county since 1834, having done much for its development. He has had several hand-to-hand combats with the "redskins," and after the strife, has partaken of their bounteous pots of pork, deer, raccoon, 'possum and skunk broth most freely. He is still quite conversant in their language and can yet give the savage war-whoop in all its weirdness and terror. He was supervisor of the Indians while they were cutting out the Osceola road from Indian Run to Rock Run, and was intimately acquainted with most of the members of the tribe. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed by all who know them. Mrs. Miller was a school-teacher in her young days, closing her last term at noon before marriage.

REUBEN MILLER is a native of this county, born in Crane Township, June 29, 1848. He resided with his father, Isaac Miller (see sketch), till twenty-two years of age, farming and attending the common schools. He was married December 29, 1870, to Mary J. Keller, daughter of Harrison D. and Susanna (Young) Keller, and three children have been born to them—Myrtie B., July 8, 1874; Lillie M., January 24, 1878, and Lefee, Sep-

tember 27, 1883. For eight years after his marriage Mr. Miller tilled his father's farm. He then purchased his present farm, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is one of the model farmers of the township, and makes a specialty of good grades of sheep and hogs. He owns eighty-five acres within the corporation of Nevada, valued at \$125 per acre, the land being drained by five miles of tile drainage. Mr. Miller served as Trustee of the township in 1882, and in 1883 was elected member of the Village Council. He is highly esteemed as a citizen, is an energetic farmer and an active Republican.

WILLIAM MONTEE, proprietor of the Kerr House, Nevada, is a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., born June 27, 1829. He is a son of A. and Hester (Wilson) Montee, the former a native of New York City; the latter of Nova Scotia, of French and Scotch-Irish parentage respectively. They were married in Clinton County, N. Y., and were the parents of twelve children, eight now living—Emeline, Elizabeth, Theodore, William, Edward, James, Franklin and Finley. After marriage, they settled at Plattsburg, N. Y., moving to this county in 1833. In 1852, they migrated to Illinois, where the father died in 1876, aged seventy-six; the mother in 1883. The former was a soldier during the entire war of 1812, entering the service at twelve years of age. He was in after years a Quartermaster in the militia at Little Sandusky. William Montee was reared on the farm in this county among the Indians, one of his principal playmates being Moscoe Sarrahas. He continued in agricultural pursuits till he enlisted in the army in September, 1862. He was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg and Winchester. At the latter place, he was placed on detached service as Hospital Regimental Cook, serving in this capacity two years. Being disabled by sickness, he was discharged at Washington in August, 1865, and returned to Little Sandusky, where he engaged in the hotel business four years. In 1878, he removed to Nevada, where he has since engaged in the same occupation. He does a flourishing business, and is the owner of 160 acres of Kansas land, and fourteen acres in Pitt Township. Mr. Montee was married January 16, 1851, to Lorinda Cocc, their children being six in number, two living—Anna E., born April 5, 1856, and John H., born December 11, 1873. Mr. Montee is highly esteemed as a citizen, is a Democrat in politics, and member of the G. A. R.

BENJAMIN B. MYERS was born in Crawford County, Ohio, July 2, 1849. His parents, Gen. Samuel and Hannah Myers, are both residents of Bucyrus. The former was born in York County, Penn., December 4, 1802. He settled in the vicinity of Bucyrus in an early day, 1826, and was a prominent and influential citizen. He represented the counties of Crawford and Richland two terms in the legislature, and was ten years Treasurer for the county of Crawford. Benjamin Myers was educated in the public schools of Bucyrus, and subsequently learned the tinner's trade, which he has since engaged in, forming a partnership first with John Scharf, of New Washington, but disposing of his interest in 1874, and establishing himself in the hardware, stove and tinware business in Nevada, under the firm name of S. Myers & Son, in 1875. In 1879, he purchased his father's interest, and has since conducted the business independently, enjoying a good trade—carrying a full stock of shelf hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements. Mr. Myers was married, September 10, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Delancey, a native of Crawford County, born Decem-



John Wool

ber 21, 1855, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Delancy, and two children were born to them—both dying in infancy. In politics, Mr. Myers is Democratic; he is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and also of the English Lutheran Church. He is one of the substantial citizens of the town and well respected.

JAMES NEALLY, son of David and Debora (Goodrich) Neally, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., July 2, 1820. His parents were natives of Oswego, N. Y., where they were married and spent their entire lives, the mother dying about 1825, the father in 1873. Mr. Neally was reared from his seventh to his twenty-first year in Steuben County, N. Y., working on a farm. He then learned the carpenter's trade and followed this trade twelve years. In 1855, he came to this county and located on his present farm, then containing ninety-five acres, now 110, valued at \$90 to \$100 per acre. He was married, March 14, 1852, to Eunice Gray, born in Steuben County, N. Y., May 17, 1826, daughter of Levi and Tryphena (Baker) Gray, natives of Connecticut and Tioga County, N. Y., respectively, the father born June 26, 1790, the mother June 8, 1793. Her great-grandmother bore the name of Hoose and was a cousin of Martin Van Buren, deceased President of the United States. Her parents were married in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1810, and in 1811 located in Wheeler Township, where her father died in 1864: her mother soon after removed to Illinois, where she resided several years, and then in other places with her children, till her death, which occurred in Tiffin, Ohio, August 15, 1882. Mrs. Neally's grandfather Baker was one of the pioneers of Western New York, and his wife a woman of marked ability. Mr. and Mrs. Neally have had seven children, namely, Elizabeth, wife of Charles White, born in New York June 4, 1853; Ella, wife of D. P. Caldwell, born April 18, 1855; Mary T., wife of James Wort, born August 31, 1857; Charles D., March 15, 1860; Prudence, July 2, 1862; Fannie F., August 15, 1864; James L., June 15, 1869. The latter died September 24, 1874. Mr. Neally is one of the many good farmers of Antrim Township, and is kindly regarded in his social sphere. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN E. PALMER was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 23, 1827. His parents, Charles and Anna (Ward) Palmer, were natives of England, the former born in London October 8, 1796, the latter in Repton November 15, 1804. His great-grandparents, John E. and Martha (Sandwell) Palmer, were married in England January 20, 1763, and his grandfather, John E. Palmer, was born to them September 18, 1768. His grandmother, Mary (Sharp) Palmer, was born in England December 14, 1769. They were married in London November 12, 1789, and their children were Stephen S., born August 20, 1790, lost on a voyage to South America, off Ushant, on the coast of France, December 13, 1817; Mary A., February 1, 1792; John E., July 28, 1793; William P., May 19, 1799; Charles S., October 5, 1796. The father of these died January 27, 1801, the mother November 25, 1803. Charles S. Palmer, the father of our subject, was born in London, his father being a noted printer in that city. He, Charles S. Palmer, emigrated to America in 1819, and was married in Richland County, Ohio, February 10, 1821, to Anna Ward, the children resulting from this marriage being Charles S., born December 18, 1821; Francis R., April 25, 1823; Mary, February 25, 1825; John E., April 23, 1827; Elizabeth W., March 10, 1829; Fannie, January 25, 1831; Martha, March 25, 1833; Amanda, April 15, 1835; Phoebe J., January 19, 1837; William, March 18, 1838; Henry G., August 14, 1839; Joseph, July 24, 1841; Mary

A., January 8, 1844. The deceased are William, Mary and Amanda; the mother died August 15, 1865, the father January 29, 1878. John E. Palmer, the subject proper of this notice, was engaged on the farm with his parents till twenty-six years of age. In 1853, he moved to this county and purchased eighty acres of his present farm, on which, with the exception of three years, he has since resided. He at one time owned forty acres in Hardin County, but subsequently sold the tract and purchased sixty acres in Crane Township. Mr. Palmer was married September 12, 1854, to Susan Bachtell, daughter of Joseph Bachtell (see sketch of Emmet E. Bachtell), and three children were born to them, namely: Olive L., September 14, 1855; Clinton R., December 7, 1857; Morris E., November 22, 1864. Mr. Palmer is one of the model farmers of the township and a man of excellent character and a Republican in politics. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LOREN A. PEASE, one of the early settlers of Wyandot County and its first Sheriff, was born at Burton, Geauga Co., Ohio, March 10, 1818. His parents were Luther and Nancy (Pease) Pease, were natives of Connecticut and of French and Welsh ancestry respectively. Their children were Nancy L., Luther L., James C. and Loren A. The parents were early settlers of Geauga County, Ohio, locating there about 1817, the father's decease occurring there in 1825, in his thirty-seventh year, the mother surviving till 1842 and dying in this county. Loren A. Pease, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county and obtained a fair education, considering his advantages. He learned the blacksmith trade at Painesville, Lake County, and pursued this occupation until 1850, doing an extensive business in the manufacture of wagons and buggies, principally at Sycamore, this county, to which place he removed and permanently settled in 1839. He erected the first frame dwelling in that village, and there established, in connection with his brother James, the first wagon shop in the county, paying \$75 for one acre of land. He then employed five to six workmen and manufactured thirty to fifty wagons yearly. During the war Mr. Pease was extensively engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses, in which business he was financially successful. Beginning life with limited means, he at length became the owner of 178 acres, which he has since exchanged for business rooms and a home in Nevada. Mr. Pease was married first to Miss Maria E. Vaughn, and two children were born to them, namely, Eugene C. and Victor C., both deceased. Their mother passed away in April, 1842, and Mr. Pease was remarried at Cleveland, Ohio, to Nancy A. Parsons, who died March, 1875. His third marriage to Jennie A. Agnew, née Bibler, occurred March 15, 1877. Mr. Pease was elected Sheriff at the organization of the county in 1845, and was therefore the first to share the honors of that office. He was nominated for re-election, but was defeated by two votes by Thomas Baird, Democrat, the tallies standing 658 and 660. He has served in several of the township offices, and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

JACOB RANCK is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, and was born December 30, 1843. He is the son of David and Frances (Betzer) Ranck, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and Ross County, Ohio, respectively; the father was born October 18, 1802; the mother December 6, 1806. His parents were married in Ross County November 21, 1829, moved to this county in 1833 and leased land seven years of William Betzer. They then moved to Crawford County, where his father purchased land on which he

resided until his death, which occurred October 14, 1865; his wife preceding him July 14, 1851. By his first marriage eleven children were born, namely: Catharine, Rachel, Ephraim, Sarah, Amanda, Francis, Lydia, Lewis C., Jacob, Delilah and Jane. By his second marriage, January 11, 1855, to Nancy (Feller) Sterne, there were born Wesley S., Anna M. and Peter F. Jacob Ranek, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till his nineteenth year, and in his nineteenth year enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the service August 19, 1862. He was mustered in at Camp Monroeville, and participated in fourteen engagements, chief among which were, Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, Berryville, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg and High Bridge. He was captured at the first battle of Winchester and kept in prison one month, being exchanged and joining his regiment after four months parole. He was again captured by Lee's army at the battle of High Bridge, April 6, 1865; but was released three days later by Lee's surrender. He received his discharge in June, 1865, having served thirty-four months. Returning home, Mr. Ranek worked by the month and rented land about seven years. He then purchased eighty acres, which he sold two years later and purchased his present farm of 136 acres, where he has since resided. He was married February 27, 1868, to Caroline Gottier, who was born in Holmes County, her parents having died when she was but ten years old. Three children have resulted from this union, namely: Jesse G., born December 1, 1868; Ida B., July 20, 1871; Clara L., January 15, 1876. Mr. Ranek is an industrious farmer and well respected. Mr. and Mrs. Ranek are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NICHOLAS RATZ was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, November 6, 1833. He is a son of John and Barbara (Wies) Ratz, John, Jr., Mary and Nicholas being the only children of the family now living. Their father died in 1839; the mother in 1849. Mr. Ratz was a farmer in Switzerland. He came to America in 1855, and located at Upper Sandusky, where he engaged in various kinds of work—chiefly farming—till the fall of 1870, when he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, and where he has since resided. His farm is well improved and is valued at \$75 per acre. In 1882, he erected a fine barn at a cost of \$1,500. Mr. Ratz was married March 20, 1862, to Miss Magdalene Mitsch, a native of Crawford County, born December 20, 1842, and daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Mitsch. They have two children, namely: William H., born November 29, 1862; and Mary E., born April 3, 1874. Mr. Ratz and wife are members of the Reformed Church, and are highly respected in their neighborhood. Mr. Ratz is a Democrat in politics. They are industrious people, and have earned for themselves a comfortable home.

CAROLINE REX, née Decker, one of the most successful and able business women in the county, was born in New Jersey, August 16, 1824. She is a daughter of Aaron M. and Mary (Vandruff) Decker, her parents having come to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1831; her mother dying there in her forty-seventh year. Her father died in Illinois in 1858. Mrs. Rex lived with her parents until her mother's death, and then embarked on the sea of life on her own responsibility. She was married April 25, 1844, to Andrew Waters, who died February 24, 1857. He purchased the farm of fifty acres (to which Mrs. Rex added ten acres by a second purchase), and where she has since resided. This farm has been paid for chiefly by money earned by her own exertions, and is a comfortable home, valued at \$100 per acre. She was married, April 14, 1859, to J. D. Rex, a native of Pennsyl-

vania, born August 4, 1816. He was fatally injured by a runaway team, dying from the effects of his injuries, October 16, 1876. Since his death, Mrs. Rex has taken care of her farm and managed the same herself. In this she has been very successful, having cleared her property of debt, besides adding much to its improvement. She perhaps has done more hard work than most any other woman of her years in the county, and amid all her trials has borne up most bravely. Besides her housework she has been much engaged in the corn and harvest fields, having, in one season, raked thirty acres of wheat from the cradle-swath. She has given liberally to her step-children, and has yet a handsome competence, on which she can safely rely in the closing years of her life. Mrs. Rex has been a member of the Lutheran Church thirty years, and is one of its most devoted members. Indeed, few women have borne the burdens of life more bravely or fought its battles more victoriously than she.

HENRY RITTERSPACH was born in Bavaria, March 2, 1819, and is a son of George and Christina (Wend) Ritterspach, also natives of Bavaria. There were five children in the family, Henry, our subject, being now the only living. He came to America in 1840, when twenty-one, to escape conscription, and had great difficulty in eluding the officers, while making his escape. On landing in this country, Mr. Ritterspach went direct to Wooster, Ohio, near which place he was engaged in farm labor about eight years. He moved to this county in August, 1848, and purchased forty acres of his present farm, paying \$150 for the same, this amount having since been obtained by the sale of three walnut trees, which grew on the lot. By subsequent purchases Mr. Ritterspach obtained 300 acres, of which he gave his children 60 acres each, and now owns but 120 acres, valued at \$75 to \$90 per acre. He began at monthly wages, locating here in the woods, and has earned for himself an enviable fortune. He was married in 1844, to Anna M. Mann, a native of Bavaria, born October, 1818, daughter of Michael and Barbara (Binder) Mann. She emigrated to America in 1843. By this union four children were born, namely Jacob, Simon, Barbara and Catharine, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ritterspach are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is a Democrat in politics.

JACOB W. RITTERSPACH was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 20, 1845, and came with his parents to this county in 1848. He resided with them till twenty-eight years of age, engaging in farming. He was married April 17, 1873, to Saloma Jacobs, a native of Bavaria, born August 14, 1848, daughter of George and Saloma (Reinboldt) Jacobs, also natives of Bavaria. She came with her parents to America in 1850 and located in Bucyrus, Crawford County, where her mother died in 1878, her father still living, their children being Nicholas, Mary, William, Frederick and Saloma. Mr. and Mrs. Ritterspach have four children, namely: Clara, born June 17, 1874; Henry, January 21, 1876; Freddie, June 22, 1879; Valeria, October 25, 1883. At his marriage Mr. Ritterspach inherited sixty acres of land, to which he has added by subsequent purchases, till he now owns 145 acres, valued at \$75 to \$100 per acre. He deals some in stock, keeping good grades generally and some thorough-bred. He is a Democrat in politics, and is now serving as Trustee. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

SIMON RITTERSPACH, second son of Henry and Ann M. Ritterspach, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 16, 1847. He resided with his parents till his marriage, October 8, 1875, to Louisa Zulauf, who was born in this township, December 2, 1854, and daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth

Zulauf. At his marriage Mr. Ritterspach obtained sixty acres of land from his father, on which he erected, in 1881, a handsome frame residence at a cost of \$2,000. He has since purchased ten acres, and now values his farm at \$85 to \$90 per acre. He keeps a good grade of stock, does a general farming business, and has resided in this township since his boyhood. Mr. and Mrs. Ritterspach have four children, viz.: Willie A., born September 25, 1876; Minnie M., July 7, 1879; Eddie Z., September 28, 1881; Lona I., June 23, 1883. Mr. Ritterspach is well respected in his community, being a supporter of Democratic principles and a member of the German Lutheran Church.

GEORGE ROOD was born on the homestead where he now lives, July 25, 1848. He is a son of Wine and Catharine (Harten) Rood, the former born near Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, February 27, 1802; the latter in Dauphin County, Penn., October 22, 1809. His father emigrated to America in 1817, and purchased lands in Marion and Hardin Counties. He was engaged for several years at wagon-making, in the towns of Marseilles, Mt. Vernon and Bucyrus, moving to this county in 1844, and purchasing eighty acres, where Mr. Rood now resides, owning 145 acres at the date of his death. Our subject, George, was the only heir. The father died May 26, 1870; the mother, December 27, 1882. Mr. Rood has always resided on the old home farm. He was married November 25, 1869, to Melissa Pendry, a native of Richland County, Ohio, born November 25, 1849, daughter of James and Jane Pendry, also natives of Richland County, Ohio, now residents of Larimer County, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Rood have three children, viz.: Franklin G., January 3, 1871; Willie W., April 4, 1872; Venus A., October 5, 1874; Marcellus M., April 21, 1876. Willie died April 29, 1875. Mr. Rood is a Republican, and one of the substantial farmers of the township, taking an active interest in general matters.

JOHN RUSSELL was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 20, 1842. He is a son of Thomas and Wealthy (Adams) Russell, the former born in Wheeling, Va., February 12, 1809; the latter in New Hampshire in 1816. His parents were married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and reared a family of five children, all yet living, viz., John, Joseph A., Ann, Cordelia F. and Martha J. His father still resides in Sparta, Stark County, where the mother died in November, 1863. John Russell, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier almost through the entire war of 1812. Mr. Russell was brought up on a farm in Stark County. He obtained a good common school education, and entered Oberlin College, but was compelled to abandon his studies on account of failing health. Mr. Russell enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg (being one of nine left in a company of forty men); bombardment of Charleston, including the skirmishes. He then went to Florida with his regiment, and was in the battle at Jacksonville. He was discharged at Charleston, S. C., July 2, 1865. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Russell came to this county, taught school one term, and was married June 18, 1867, to Lydia J. Smalley, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Dwire) Smalley, and six children were born to them, three living, viz., Martha S., Elizabeth W. and Joseph W.; Harrold, Anna M. and Florence are deceased. After marriage, Mr. Russell engaged in farming and lumbering two years in Crane Township; in brick making three years at Upper Sandusky; removing with his family to Nevada in 1873, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, the latter since 1878. He does a large business, employing

from eight to sixteen workmen during the summer. Mr. Russell served as Trustee of township three years, and has been one of the School Board five years; he is a member of the K. of H., G. A. R., and, with his family, of the Advent Church. In politics, Mr. Russell is a Republican.

JOSEPH SEIGER was born in Baden, September 22, 1839, and is a son of John and Magdalene Seiger, also natives of Baden. He emigrated with his parents in 1848, and located near Little Sandusky. His father died May 11, 1870; his mother, September 18, 1871, the former in his sixty-sixth year, the latter in her fifty-ninth. Mr. Seiger resided with his parents, conducting the farm, till thirty years of age. He then engaged at fence-making for C. R. Fowler, working chiefly at that business for eight years. He then farmed rented land one year, and in 1878 purchased ninety acres of land where he now resides. Mr. Seiger was married January 14, 1875, to Catharine Maley, who was born in this county December 9, 1853. They have three children, viz., Iva E., born February 14, 1877; Della M., March 29, 1879; and Myrtie P., November 29, 1883. In politics, Mr. Seiger is a Democrat. He is a hardworking, honest farmer, and well respected in his neighborhood.

JAMES A. STEWART, of the firms of Stewart & Hall and Stewart & Wallace, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., February 29, 1844. His parents, George and Rosanna (Rinehart) Stewart, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, were married in Allegheny County in 1841, residing there until 1860, when they came to this county, where his father established a shingle factory, which he conducted till his death, which occurred March 22, 1869. His father came with his parents from Guilford, County Down, Ireland, in 1806. James A. is one of nine children, five of whom are living—Mrs. Mary S. Wallace, of Steubenville; James A., Mrs. Carrie B. Welty, of Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Millie S. Seaton, of Harvard, Neb.; Mrs. Ella M. Seaton, of Pullman, Ill. The deceased were William A., Maria, Annie and George W., who died in infancy. Our subject removed to Ohio with his parents in 1860. In 1862, he entered the army in Company F, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Kirby, of Upper Sandusky, enlisting for three years. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, being wounded at the latter place, carrying the ball yet, which was lodged in his right shoulder. After three months in the hospital, he joined his company at Bridgeport, Ala., December 24, 1863, and subsequently took part in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca; but, owing to his disability, was sent to the hospital, and was afterward appointed clerk at department headquarters, serving in this capacity until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Camp Cleveland, June 26, 1865. Returning home, he resumed work in the shingle factory, where he remained as partner with his father until his death in 1869, and in 1870, formed a partnership with W. H. Wallace, under the firm name of Stewart & Wallace, in the manufacture of staves, heading, etc., rebuilding the factory in 1874, which is still running and doing an extensive business. In 1876, established a hub factory at Charleston, W. Va., with firm of Stewart, Wallace & Welty. In 1878, he bought the hardware stock of M. R. Hall, removing to Nevada, where he has since resided. In 1882, the present partnership of Stewart & Hall was formed, they purchasing W. H. Wallace's interest in the hardware store. Mr. Stewart was married, October 20, 1870, to Mary L. Hall, daughter of Edward and Ann (Fielding) Hall, and six children have been born to them—Mary F., born July 29, 1871; George E., May 12, 1873; Annie M., April

9, 1875; Gertrude A., December 16, 1876; William A., October 27, 1878; Stanley G., May 22, 1882. The deceased are Annie M., who died May 2, 1875, and William A., December 29, 1880. Mr. Stewart has served in several of the city and township offices, is a Republican and member of Leith Post, No. 127, G. A. R. He was the first Post Commander, serving two terms, and was a member of the National Encampment at Baltimore, in June, 1882, having been elected as one of the State delegates.

ROBERT M. STEWART, M. D., was born in Seneca County, Ohio, May 28, 1839. He is the youngest son of Archibald and Martha (Johnson) Stewart, both natives of Lycoming County, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish and English parentage. Six of ten children are yet living—Mary, Nancy, Sophia, James W., Charles J. and Robert M. Their father was born June 2, 1797; their mother in 1795. Archibald Stewart settled in Seneca County about 1820, and still resides there; his wife has been deceased since December 24, 1854. Robert M., our subject, grew up on the farm with his parents and attended the district schools, subsequently taking an academic course at Republic. He then engaged in teaching and farming alternately till he enlisted in the service, February 23, 1862. He became a member of Company G, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in the battles of Moorefield, Strasburg, Rappahannock, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; then joining the Army of the Cumberland, and participating in the actions at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, front of Atlanta, and after the Atlanta campaign with Sherman to the sea; in this latter movement being chiefly engaged with five other comrades, as scout, and among the first to enter Savannah. Mr. Stewart was discharged at Hardeeville, S. C., January 24, 1865, and returned home to take up the study of medicine with Dr. B. A. Wright, of Maumee, Ohio. He attended the Cincinnati Medical College in 1865-66, and in 1870 graduated at that institution. He soon after began the practice of his profession at Mexico, this county, under the physio-medical theory, being among the first to practice the same in the county. In October, 1866, he located in Nevada, where he has since been engaged, meeting with merited success. He was engaged in the drug business from 1875 to 1878, with the firm of R. M. Stewart & Co., but subsequently disposed of his interest and erected a brick block containing six business rooms in Kansas City. Mr. Stewart was married, September 10, 1867, to Miss Susan A. Funk, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Nichols) Funk, and seven children have been born to them—Mattie E., Margaret M., Archie J., Annie V., Hattie G., Charley J. and Alwilda, the latter deceased. Mr. Stewart and wife are members of the Advent Church; he is surgeon of the G. A. R., Leith Post, No. 127, and a Republican.

PATRICK TIVENS was born in Ireland, March 25, 1839, and is a son of Hugh and Bridget (Conlon) Tivens, also natives of Ireland. There are six children in the family yet living—Patrick, Charles, Hugh, James, Winifred and Bridget. Their father is still living but their mother died in 1882. Patrick, the subject of this sketch, came to America in 1857, and stopped a few months in New York State, then came to Sandusky City, from which place, about four months later, he came to this county. He was engaged at farm labor for Mr. F. Fowler, one year, and for S. P. Fowler, sixteen years, after which he rented land two years, purchasing his present farm of 100 acres in 1877, paying \$60 per acre. He was married, March 30, 1872, to Susanna Maloy, who was born in this county, May 29, 1852. Her parents, John C. and Anna M. (Dinkle) Maley, were natives of Germany.

Five children have been born to them—Patrick E., December 18, 1872; Winnifred, October 6, 1874; Emily N., September 2, 1877; Hugh, March 29, 1879; Charles, October 23, 1882. In politics Mr. Tivens is Democratic, in religion Catholic. He has a good farm valued at \$75 per acre, and is a good citizen.

DANIEL TRAXLER is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born April 2, 1818. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cramer) Traxler, also natives of Cumberland County, where they were married. In 1824, they came to Ohio, and located in Summit County, moving to Crawford County in 1841, residing there until their deaths. The children of the family were Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, George, Daniel, Henry, Peter, John and Susan—Daniel, Peter and John now the only ones living. The father died in 1848, the mother in 1845. Daniel Traxler, our subject, lived with his parents till about twenty years of age; he then rented land in Stark County, Ohio, and farmed until 1861, when he moved to Wayne County and purchased 104 acres, on which he resided till 1879, when he came to this county and purchased his present farm of 136½ acres, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Traxler was married, January 3, 1839, to Josephine Phillips, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born June 12, 1818, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Phillips, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. Her parents were married in her native county, and resided there until 1828, when they removed to Wayne County, in where her mother died in 1839, her father in 1851. Their children were George, Lewis, Catharine and Josephine—the two sons now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Traxler's children are Rose A., born December 12, 1839; Elizabeth L., August 5, 1842; William E., April 18, 1845; Flora A., October 18, 1848; Joseph O., June 6, 1849; Mary (same date); Franklin P., October 17, 1851; Ottomon D., February 12, 1855; John H., August 18, 1858; Charles L., March 20, 1861. All these attained maturity, and all are now deceased but the two latter, John H. and Charles L., being one and all of good habits and character. Mr. and Mrs. Traxler are members of the Reformed Church, and are well respected in their community.

DANIEL C. TRAXLER, freight, ticket and express agent, Nevada, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, September 4, 1847, son of Peter and Catharine Traxler (see sketch of Eden Township). In 1852, he came with his parents to this county, where he has since resided. He obtained the rudiments of an education in the district schools, supplementing this by one term in the Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, closing his studies at the Upper Sandusky High School. He afterward engaged in teaching during the winter seasons, working on the farm during summers in this locality till 1869, when he emigrated to Missouri, and thence to Texas, making the trip between the latter points (about 600 miles) on foot. He engaged in teaching in the above-named States, also spent some time in herding and branding cattle in Texas, passing fifty-two days and nights in the saddle. After three years, Mr. Traxler returned home, and took up his abode with his father, engaging a few years in farming, subsequently spending one year with Stewart & Wallace in the stave and heading business. In 1879, he located in Nevada, accepting a clerkship of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, of which he was made ticket, freight and express agent in June, 1882. Mr. Traxler was married, October 22, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Kroft, a native of Stark County, born June 3, 1853, daughter of John and Rebecca (Prouse) Kroft, of English and German ancestry respectively. The children by this marriage are Gertrude A. C., born July

7, 1875; Guendoline M., March 5, 1877; Garrold J. P., September 30, 1878; Herman P., May 12, 1880; and Harry N. J., November 18, 1883. In politics, Mr. Traxler is a Republican. He served as Assessor two terms, and is now a member of the Union School Board. He is associated with the F. & A. M., and, with his wife, is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY TRISH was born in York County, Penn., March 22, 1833. His parents, Louis and Elizabeth Trish, were natives of Germany, the former born November 11, 1801, the latter August 3, 1804. They were married in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1832, stopping two years in Pennsylvania, then removing to Bucyrus, Ohio, where the father was engaged nineteen years in the manufacture of wagons and buggies. In 1853, he came to this county and purchased fifty acres of land, to which he added till he owned 234 acres. He died July 4, 1859; his wife surviving till February 16, 1882. The family consisted of ten children, namely, Margaret, Louis, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary, Frederick, John, Barbara, Lydia and Anna. Louis and Lydia are deceased. Mr. Trish, our subject, resided with his parents till his twenty-third year, and then went to Indiana, where he was engaged five years at the wagon trade in the respective towns of Goshen and Warsaw. Returning home, he entered into a partnership with his brother Frederick, with whom he was engaged in farming till 1882, when the partnership was dissolved. He has been very successful financially, now owning 348 acres of the undivided estate. He does quite an extensive farming and stock-raising business, and is a straightforward, energetic citizen of good character. Mr. Trish is still living the quiet life of a bachelor, his two sisters taking care of his household.

JOSEPH TURNEY, M. D., was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 22, 1825. His parents were Joseph and Margaret (Weber) Turney, his father having been born in Westmoreland County, Penn., April 12, 1792; his mother in the same vicinity in 1793. His maternal grandfather, John W. Weber, was a prominent minister in the German Reformed Church. Joseph Turney, Sr., was married in 1812, and moved to Ohio in the year 1819, settling on the banks of Allen Creek, Franklin County. He soon after removed to Delaware, where he resided twelve years, engaged in the tin and copper business; he then moved into the country near the village of Ostrander, where he died at the residence of his son, Benjamin Turney, January 29, 1872, in his eightieth year; his wife, Margaret, died October 27, 1860. They were the parents of eleven children, the youngest of whom died in his twenty-eighth year, the first death in the family. Dr. Turney obtained the rudiments of an education in the school districts of the village of Delaware, Ohio, finishing his education at the Woodstock Seminary. He began the study of medicine in Marion, under the instruction of Dr. John Norton, in 1848, entering the Starling Medical College at Columbus, in 1849, graduating February 22, 1851; he began the practice of his profession, and after several removals located in Nevada in 1864, since which time he has been there permanently established; he has built up a lucrative practice, and been highly successful in his profession. He owns a comfortable home in Nevada, and eighty acres in Crawford County. In 1862, Dr. Turney spent some time in the late war, as surgeon in the field hospital, and in 1864, again was employed in the same capacity; he was married March 28, 1852, to Louisa Welch, daughter of Benjamin S. and Rebecca (Drake) Welch, natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively. Three children have blessed this union—Florence, born January 24, 1853; Eugene W., January

13, 1857; Tully C., May 21, 1860; the mother was born August 4, 1832. Dr. Turney is a member of the Ohio Medical Association, and a Republican in political faith.

WILLIAM WELCH was born in Huron County, Ohio, April 25, 1818; he is a son of John and Sarah (McMillen) Welch, natives of Beaver County, Penn., the father born about 1792, the mother a few years later; his parents left Beaver County about 1816, and located in Huron County, moving to Seneca County in 1820, being the fourth white family of the early settlers. They resided there twenty-three years, and then moved to this county; he served as County Assessor two years; was Justice of the Peace nine years, and twice elected to the Legislature; he located near Nevada about 1843, and subsequently served as Justice of the Peace two or three terms, and as Commissioner nine years. He died in 1860. William Welch, our subject, resided with his parents till twenty-three years old; he came to this county in 1843, and purchased fifty-five acres at the land sales, residing on this farm seven years; he then sold out and purchased 108 acres in Nevada, where he lived twenty-three years, owning at the same time his present home of sixty acres; he was twice engaged in the livery business, and for fifteen years dealt more or less in live stock, doing some shipping. He laid out thirty-nine lots to the town of Nevada. Mr. Welch was married, November 4, 1841, to Margaret A. Smith, a native of Montgomery County, Penn., born January 1, 1818, daughter of George W. and Margaret (Hart) Smith; her father, a native of New Jersey, a soldier in the war of 1812, and dying at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have had six children, namely: Jasper M., born November 3, 1842; Miranda J., May 22, 1844; James A., August 14, 1846; Amanda A., July 15, 1848; William Mc., June 13, 1851; Ransom H., August 17, 1853. Miranda J., died December 14, 1869; Ransom H., December 11, 1863; William Mc., October 17, 1883. Mr. Welch is a Democrat "dyed in the wool;" he served as Trustee several terms, and is, with Mrs. Welch, a member of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES A. WELCH was born in Eden Township, August 14, 1846. He is a son of William and Margaret (Smith) Welch, and was reared and educated principally in Antrim Township; he resided with his parents on the farm till his marriage to Sarah Keller, May 13, 1869. Mrs. Welch is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, daughter of Henry and Maria (Geib) Keller, and was born July 13, 1847. The children born to them are Leona, March 1, 1870; Cuba L., December 3, 1871; Bartie M., July 9, 1874; and Leefe E., August 14, 1876. Bartie M. died September 27, 1876. After his marriage, Mr. Welch devoted his attention to the various avocations of farming, teaming and threshing (introducing the first steam thresher in Antrim and Eden Townships), residing in Nevada till 1879, when he moved to his farm of fifty-three acres, purchased in 1875. To this he has since added 20 acres, the whole being well improved, and valued at \$100 per acre. He is the owner of the livery stable building, which he erected in Nevada in 1882, conducting the business two years, and keeps on his farm eight cows, from which he supplies the village with milk.

HENRY M. WELSH, one of the prominent farmers of this county, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, May 2, 1840. He is a son of E. R. and Sarah A. (McClain) Welsh, his father having come to this county about 1820, doing an extensive business in stock dealing in this and Crawford County. He also dealt to some extent in real estate and controlled a large amount of property up to the date of his death, in 1880. Henry M. Welsh, the subject of this sketch, was engaged on the farm with his father till he

attained his majority, soon after which he enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Battery and entered the United States service. He participated in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, and Iuka, but was chiefly employed on the march or post duty. He was wounded in the battle of Iuka, Miss., by a musket ball, which fractured his lower jaw, resulting in the loss of half of the osseous structure of that member. He was discharged in November, 1862, returned home and has since engaged in farming and stock dealing. In 1861, he obtained 450 acres from his father's estate, and has increased that number by subsequent purchases till he now owns 1,436 acres, valued at \$60 to \$75 per acre. He does an extensive farming business, usually sowing 300 to 500 acres of wheat and planting 200 to 400 acres of corn. Besides his large farming and stock-raising interests in this county Mr. Welsh is also interested in an extensive cattle ranch in Wyoming Territory. Mr. Welsh has always conducted his business independently, and may fairly be considered one of the most successful operators in the county. He was married November 24, 1863, to Miss Emily Hoover, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, her parents being early settlers in that locality. She is a daughter of William and Phoebe (Swisher) Hoover, her father being one of the leading farmers and stock-dealers of Crawford County. By this marriage three children were born, namely: Edmond T., Sanford C. and Myrtie E., aged seventeen, fifteen and fourteen respectively. Mr. Welsh is known throughout the county as a thorough business man, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

MANINGTON WELSH was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 4, 1816. He is a son of Zachariah and Hannah (Stein) Welsh, who were probably born in Virginia. His parents resided there in Washington's time, being neighbors to one of his brothers; they subsequently moved to Fairfield County, where they lived many years, moving to this county in 1821 and locating near what is now the village of Wyandot. At the date of their settlement, there were but two white families in the township, the Kirbys and the Garnetts. His father entered 160 acres, on which he resided till his death in 1842, the mother following in 1864. Mr. Welsh resided with his parents till twenty years of age, and when twenty-one purchased forty acres in Crawford County. In the fall of 1853, after the purchase and sale of several tracts, Mr. Welsh obtained 120 acres of his present farm, to which he made additions till he owned 288 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. He has always dealt largely in sheep and cattle, and has also done an extensive farming business, having been one of the leading business men in the county. He was married in May, 1839, to Mary Snyder, and two children were born to them—William H. and Mary J., the latter deceased. His first wife having departed this life Mr. Welsh was married in May, 1849, to Nancy Comstock, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 4, 1824. Her parents, Gideon and Lucy (White) Comstock, were natives of New York and Virginia respectively, and spent most of their lives in Pickaway County. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Welsh had eight children, namely: Winfield S., June 15, 1851; Charles W., April 27, 1853; Rebecca A., July 20, 1861; Alice P., May 15, 1856; Frank S., June 17, 1859; Kate, October 20, 1861; Alice P. Mr. Welsh is perhaps the oldest resident of the township, if not the county, having been identified with its interests sixty-three years and done much for its development. He was formerly a Whig, later a Republican, and now a Democrat, being one of the most honored citizens of his community, and, as a pioneer, one of its most distinguished members.

EDEGAR R. WILLIAMS is a native of Adams County, and was born March 18, 1862. His parents were Dr. A. N. and Martha M. (Rothrock) Williams, the former a native of Highland County, Ohio, born June 18, 1827; the latter of Pennsylvania, born March 8, 1834. Their ancestors were natives of Holland and Germany; Edegar and Marella were their only children, the latter born August 15, 1854, died October 16, 1859. Dr. Williams was reared and educated in Highland County. He graduated at the Columbus Medical College, and spent thirty years in the practice of his profession in Pike and Adams Counties. In September, 1882, he came with his son, E. R., to Nevada, and purchased a stock of drugs of R. M. Stewart & Co., conducting the business till his death, September 6, 1883. Mrs. Williams' death occurred October 20, 1874. Our subject was reared in Adams County; obtained a fair education in the country schools, finishing his studies in the Lebanon Normal School in 1879. After a two years' clerkship in Wheat Ridge and Springfield, Ohio, in the wholesale grocery store of W. T. Robb, of the latter place, he came with his father to Nevada, and at the latter's death became the possessor of his entire property. He is an energetic, young business man, has a fair patronage, and the general esteem of the citizens of his community.

JOHN WOESSNER was born in Wittenberg, Germany, September 27, 1827, and is a son of John and Catharine Woessner, also natives of Germany. He emigrated to America in 1856-57, landing in New York. He soon after went to New Jersey, and one year later came to this county, through the influence of "Stuff" Halterman, who employed German laborers from the East, and paid their railroad fare to Marion County, where he resided. He labored as a farm hand several years and, in 1864, being a "home guard," was called into service, and participated in the battle of Monocacy Junction, doing guard duty during the rest of his four months' service, losing health by exposure. In 1855, he purchased a small farm, where he still resides. Mr. Woessner was married, January 1, 1858, to Jane Hughey, who was born in this county August 27, 1835. Her parents, William and Eliza (Louis) Hughey, were natives of Ohio and New York respectively, and were early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Woessner are the parents of six children, namely, Eliza J., born October 20, 1858; John, May 2, 1861; Robert L., October 14, 1866; Peter S., September 10, 1875; Charles E. and Clyda E. Eliza is now wife of O. H. Jacobs, and has four children. Their marriage occurred October 24, 1878.

DAVID B. WOLF, proprietor of dry goods store, Nevada, was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 15, 1833. He is a son of John and Margaret (Baughman) Wolf, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, his father having been an early settler in Richland County, where he died, his wife's death having occurred several years previous to his own. Their children were Susanna, David B., Abraham E., Minerva M. and Margaret, all living; the deceased are Rachel, Rebecca, Adam, Amanda and Solomon S. David B., our subject, obtained a fair education in the district schools, and farmed with parents till twenty-one years of age. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued almost continually till 1872. In the meantime, he spent nearly two years in the wilds of Montana and other western points. In 1872, in partnership with H. H. Welsh, he established a store of general merchandise, and has since engaged in that business, purchasing Mr. Welsh's interest five years later. Mr. Wolf has been a resident of Nevada since 1855, and has built up an extensive and profitable trade. He was married, September 27, 1859, to Almira B. Souder, daughter of

William and Nancy (Stevens) Souder, then residents of Crawford County, both now deceased. Five children have resulted from this union—William A., born July 18, 1860; Myrta L., February 2, 1862; Anna M., March 21, 1878. The deceased are Otho C., born May 16, 1872, died August 20, 1873; Paul, born March 7, 1876, died April 4, 1876. Their mother was born in Crawford County, Ohio, November 6, 1836. Mr. Wolf owns some valuable town property and eleven acres of land within the village corporation; he also carries a stock of goods estimated at about \$5,000. He is a Democrat in politics; has served in the Town Council seven years; has been a member of the School Board six years, and is also a member of the F. & A. M., having served as Worshipful Master in that society two years.

WILLIAM B. WOOLSEY, Postmaster, Nevada, Ohio, was born March 10, 1847. He is a native of this township, and is a son of Walter and Harriet (Fraser) Woolsey, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They were joined in marriage at Little Sandusky in 1832. Their children were nine, four now living—Almira, wife of A. J. Peters; Martha, wife of James Reynolds; William B., and Henrietta F., wife of E. R. Irmer. The father came to this county in 1831, his death occurring October 6, 1851. Alexander Fraser was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving till the surrender of Hull at Detroit. He was taken prisoner, but was released, and made his way home on foot to Pickaway County, Ohio, in company with a comrade. In the course of their journey they narrowly escaped death by the hand of an Indian, who found them "napping," and snapped his gun at one of them. Mr. Fraser, awakening, killed the Indian on the spot. Mr. F. was one of the first settlers of Wyandot County, locating at Little Sandusky in 1831. Harriet Woolsey died May 20, 1883. She had remarried in 1855 to Benjamin Kerns, two children, Scott and Joseph, being born. In 1865, she was again left a widow, and died as above stated. William B. Woolsey was reared on the old homestead, and obtained a fair education. At the death of his step-father he took charge of the farm, where he resided several years. In 1874, he located in Nevada, and engaged in the grain and wool trade under the firm name of Hunt, Elliot & Co., in which business he continued four years. In 1881, he received the appointment of Postmaster, since serving in that capacity. He was married October 23, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Wirick) Smith, one son, Franklin H., born September 12, 1874. Mr. Woolsey served as Treasurer of Antrim Township three terms, as Corporation Treasurer four years, and was elected Mayor of Nevada in 1883. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics. Jerome Woolsey, an elder brother, was a member of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, and died of typhoid fever, being buried on the banks of the Tallahassee River, Fla.

JOHN R. YOUNG was born in this county December 13, 1851. He is a son of Tobias and Elizabeth (Klinger) Young, and was the only child. The former was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in October, 1824, and the latter in the same county May 15, 1825. They were married December 2, 1849, and April 11, 1850, erected a log cabin in Crawford County, into which they moved without a door or window. Wild animals were numerous. Mr. Young died March 10, 1853. His widow subsequently married Stephen Crawford, and had one son, William H. His father purchased eighty acres of land in 1846; his mother subsequently marrying Stephen Crawford, with whom she is still living. Mr. Young resided with his mother till twenty-four years of age, but preferring the out-door sports to the tedious tasks of the school-room, he obtained but a limited education. He inherited eighty acres from

his father's estate, where he has resided most of his life and is still located. He was married March 9, 1876, to Rachel E. Mollenkopf, a native of Lucas County, Ohio, and daughter of Philip and Dora (Hinely) Mollenkopf. Her parents were born in Germany, were married there, and emigrated to America about 1855, locating three years in Lucas County. They then moved to Crawford County, where they still reside. Their children now living are Dora, Philip, John, Rachel, Lewis, Mary and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. Young have three children—Lewis T., born March 4, 1878; Clara J., December 21, 1879; and Huldah, July 28, 1882. In politics, Mr. Young is a Democrat.

SAMUEL ZULAUF is a native of this county, and was born December 7, 1849. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Christman) Zulauf, natives of Switzerland and Bavaria respectively. His parents were married in this country, and removed to this county from Wayne County about 1843-44. They first purchased eighty acres of land, on which they resided for several years. They subsequently added forty acres more to their possessions, but have now abandoned the farm, and reside in Upper Sandusky, enjoying the fruits of their toil. Samuel Zulauf resided with his parents till twenty-one years of age. He then worked by the month one year, rented land, and engaged in farming five years, purchasing forty acres in 1876. In 1882, he added eighty acres to this tract, and since has obtained sixty acres as a gift to his wife from her father. His farm is well improved, and valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Zulauf was married April 1, 1875, to Barbara Ritterspach, a native of this county, born June 25, 1849 (see sketch of Henry Ritterspoch). They have four children—Charles R., born January 21, 1876; Mollie G., November 27, 1877; John H., March 6, 1879; Harry S., December 10, 1881. Mr. Zulauf deals somewhat in stock, and is an energetic and enterprising young farmer. He is a Democrat, and is serving his second term as Township Trustee.



CHAPTER III.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

INTRODUCTORY—THE TOWNSHIP A HUNDRED YEARS AGO—THE CRAWFORD MONUMENT—THE STORY OF MATTHEW BRAYTON, THE LOST CHILD—EARLY SETTLERS—EXTRACTS FROM WILLIAM BROWN'S DIARY—INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP IN 1845—ORIGINAL IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.—ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—OFFICERS SINCE 1866—HISTORY OF CAREY VILLAGE—ITS MERCANTILE AND BANKING INTERESTS—MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, ETC.—HOTELS—RELIGIOUS—EDUCATION, ETC.—SECRET SOCIETIES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

NO portion of Wyandot County is richer in historic interest or more replete with historic incident than the above-named township. The name of Crawford is here synonymous for all that is barbarous and cruel in Indian customs and warfare; for here it was that the lamented Colonel suffered death by burning at the stake amid the hideous jeers of his savage torturers, and from the wilds of this locality the unfortunate child, Matthew Brayton, was carried captive into barbarism, from which it is not absolutely certain he ever returned.

Crawford Township was organized in the county of Crawford in 1825, and became a part of this county in 1845. It is one of the northern tier of townships of Wyandot, bounded on the north by Seneca County, on the east by Tymochtee Township, on the south by Salem, on the west by Ridge. The soil of this locality is very fertile, and supports a prosperous farming community. Tymochtee Creek cuts the southeast corner of the township, and the other portions are drained by numerous natural and artificial drains, which renders the production of the ordinary grains and vegetables quite successful.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The territory comprised in this township was one of the most famous of the early Indian sporting grounds, being the seat of an extensive village of the Delaware Indians, who, under the command of Capt. Pipe, the notorious Delaware chief, executed Col. William Crawford in 1782. The exact spot on which the burning took place is not now positively known, though a monument has been erected to the unfortunate hero near the place where the horrible death is supposed to have been inflicted. This monument was erected August 30, 1877, on a high bank south of Tymochtee Creek, near the east line of the southwest quarter of Section 26, on lands now owned by Alfred K. Davis. It was obtained as a result of the efforts of the Wyandot Pioneer Association, and in the presence of near 8,000 citizens was dedicated to the memory of him whose name is inscribed upon its surface. On the occasion referred to, Col. M. H. Kirby was chosen as President and Curtis Berry, Jr., Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. C. Colmery and Rev. John Sherrard, of Bucyrus, grandson of John Sherrard, who was under the command of Col. Crawford at the time of his defeat in 1782, delivered the opening address, followed by other speeches by the old pioneers. A collection was taken to defray the expense of the mon-

ument, a basket dinner was partaken of by the myriads present, after which followed an able address by Gen. William H. Gibson, whose brilliant oratory did great credit to the subject and the occasion. The dedicatory remarks were made by the Secretary, Hon. Curtis Berry, Jr., who originated the idea of erecting the monument, Mr. John Gormley suggesting its form and altitude.

This shaft is made of Berea sandstone, and is eight and one-half feet in height. It is supported by a base six inches larger in diameter than the main shaft, and bears the following inscription:

.....
 : In memory of Colonel Crawford, who was burnt by the Indians in this valley :
 : June 11, A. D. 1782. :

On the base:

.....
 : Erected by the Pioneer Association of Wyandot County August 3, 1877. :

Many of the old pioneers of the county were present to share the honors of the day, and recount the scenes and hardships of their early days and efforts in the wilds of Wyandot, among them being Hon. George W. Leith, Daniel Funk, James and Rhoda Miller, Mary Karr, Frances Brackley, Solomon Spoon, Adam High, Jacob Stryker, Jacob Corfman, George James, John Ribley, Hamilton Morrison, and many others whose ages ranged from seventy to ninety years.

At the time of Crawford's battle with the Indians, the Delawares, under Capt. Pipe, had a large town a few miles to the northwest of the scene of the engagement, the vicinity of the present village of Crawfordsville. In anticipation of defeat the old men, women and children of the tribe were concealed at the mouth of Tymochtee Creek, and runners communicated with them every hour at the camp, giving information as to the progress of the battle, the intention being to flee to the "Black Swamp," a large expanse of land, lying east of the Maumee River, in case of defeat. A colored man, by the name of Samuel Wells, was with these Indian families at the time referred to, and is said to have been the servant of Simon Girty, the semi-savage, who played so conspicuous a part in the Crawford horror. This negro slave lived to the advanced age of one hundred and ten years, and, as late as 1857, was a township charge in Eden Township, this county.

MATTHEW BRAYTON.

Since the aggressive and progressive Caucasian set foot upon the shores of America the instances of the capture of their children by barbarous tribes along the borders of civilization have been numbered by the score. Page after page and volume after volume have been written to picture the thrilling incidents which captives have experienced at the hands of their captors, or witnessed while in their custody, and to portray the agony of grief into which devoted parents have been plunged by the loss of sons or daughters by these human hyenas of the forest. Of all these instances, whether in song or story, none are perhaps fraught with deeper or sadder interest than the capture of Matthew Brayton, who was stolen from his home in this township in 1825. Additional interest is derived from these facts, that neighbors and friends who witnessed or experienced the first deep bursts of anguish from stricken hearts at the loss of so dear a treasure are still among us, and though sixty years have gone by since the helpless and innocent

child was borne away in terror by his merciless captors, the flowers of memory are still green, moistened by brothers' tears.

The circumstances of the capture of Matthew Brayton are related in substance as follows: On the 20th of September, 1825, William Brayton, with his younger brother, Matthew, then nearly seven years old,* started in search of some stray cattle. They proceeded two or three miles in the direction of the place where William Brayton now lives, but finding no trace of the missing cattle, and meeting a neighbor, Hart, who was on the same errand. Matthew Brayton, unable to endure a more extensive search, was sent to the house of a Mr. Baker, about sixty rods distant, where he was to remain until the return of his brother and Mr. Hart, who were to continue the search for the stray cattle. The two men set out on their cattle hunting expedition, and left little Matthew to find his way to Mr. Baker's house by the narrow and ill-defined pathway. At the close of the day, William Brayton called at Mr. Baker's residence, but found to his astonishment that Matthew had not been seen by any of the family. He then turned his steps homeward, thinking that Matthew had changed his mind and gone home, but on arriving there found still no tidings of the missing boy. The alarm and apprehension that filled the breast of the mother on being informed of what had happened can scarcely be conceived. A thousand fearful thoughts flitted in rapid succession through her mind, but no time was lost in useless grieving, for the men and women who braved the dangers of frontier life were quick to think and prompt to act. A little party turned out at once to search for the missing boy, and restore him, if possible, to the anxious household. From the spot where the brothers had parted the path to Mr. Baker's cabin was narrowly searched and marks of the child's feet were clearly discernible. At no great distance from the place mentioned the path was intersected by a track made by some logs which recently had been drawn from the woods and at this point the traces showed that Matthew had stopped in doubt; they also showed that he had finally taken the log track in mistake for the regular path. Up that track his little footsteps were traced for some distance, but after awhile they became fainter, and at last disappeared altogether. On the margin of the track the woods were searched in vain for traces of his wandering feet. The Indian trail which led from Upper Sandusky to Springville, and thence to the Black Swamp to Perrysburg, crossed here, and it was possible that he had taken that trail; but his footprints, if he had really followed that path, were obliterated by those of passing Indians.

The party returned in sorrow from their unsuccessful search, and met the anxious mother with heavy hearts. To her the night was one of sleepless agony. To what suffering or dreadful fate her child might be subjected, it was impossible to conjecture, for the dark night was fraught with dangers to him and terror to her. It was the year in which Elijah Brayton, the father of Matthew, was engaged in erecting a mill on the Tymochtee, and his absence at this time on a journey to Chillicothe to procure millstones aggravated the troubles and distress of the hour on the part of Mrs. Brayton and her son William, then a lad of sixteen, who were left in charge of the home affairs.

Morning broke at last and never was daylight more eagerly welcomed. With the first appearance of light, messengers were sent in all directions for assistance, and soon the woods were astir with searching parties. The Indian villages were examined, but the Wyandots professed entire ignorance

* Matthew Brayton was born April 7, 1818.

as to the movements of the missing boy, and joined with much zeal in the search. The relations between the Braytons and the Wyandots had been of the most friendly character, and there seemed to be no possible reason for interfering with the peace of that family. They stated, however, that a party of Canadian Indians had passed up the trail, on the day that the boy had disappeared, but could not say whether he had been carried off by them or not. Another night came and the sorrowful mother again met the dejected hunters at her door, receiving no consolation. At daybreak the parties again set out to search new tracts of country, but all without avail. The settlers for many miles around turned out and joined in the exciting and sorrowful hunt. Days lengthened into weeks and it became evident that further search was useless, as every foot of territory for miles around had been examined and no trace of the lost child had been discovered. He could have scarcely wandered off and perished by starvation, or wild beasts, as in either case some trace of his identity would have been left. The only inference was that he had been carried into hopeless slavery, or met a horrible death, at the hands of the party of Canadian Indians. Pursuit was now considered useless, and the search was reluctantly abandoned.

In the meantime, the father had returned from his journey, and the sad bereavement fell with crushing weight upon his heart. For the sake of his wife and remaining children—William, Harriet, Lucy, Mary and Peter—he bore up nobly, but his distress was most bitter, and every straw of hope that floated within his reach was grasped with eagerness. From time to time, vague rumors came that the boy had been seen in different places, and the faintest hope of success in finding him sufficed to send off the bereaved father or some trusty messenger to follow up the clew. But all efforts were unavailing. The last information that seemed the least probable was received in 1829, from a man who had been traveling among the tribes of Illinois, and who asserted that he had seen among the Indians of that country, whose age and appearance generally corresponded with that of the missing Matthew Brayton. Without an hour's delay, Mr. Brayton dispatched a letter to Gen. Cass, then Indian Commissioner, but the reply crushed out the last remnant of hope; the letter bade the anxious father to renounce all hope based upon such a rumor, as there was no such white child among the Indians of Illinois. On what authority the General based his assertion cannot be said, but it is more than probable he was mistaken.

The weary years passed on, but brought no comfort to the stricken household. As all impressions gradually fade away with the lapse of years, so faded the memory of the lost child from the minds of men. But deep in the hearts of the bereaved parents remained the image of their unfortunate son, and the thrilling scenes and emotions connected with the search of him recurred again and again to them, long after they had been forgotten by others. The eldest brother, William, could not forget him; for the silent or spoken reproaches from his mother for sending so young a boy alone on such a path sank deep into his heart; and even yet, though sixty years have passed, the "lost Matthew" is mentioned by him with deep and tearful emotion. And could the mother who bore him forget the missing lamb of the fold? The paling cheek, the wasting form, the decaying strength told how deep the love, how bitter the anguish of the mother for her lost son. If she were but sure of his fate—if but one fragment of his clothing, but a particle of his flesh or blood remained to assure her that her child had perished by the merciless jaws of the wild beasts, or the still more merciless savages, it would at least have given rest to her weary heart;

but this uncertain apprehension, this torturing mystery, was too great to bear and live. So the years dragged slowly by, and each succeeding anniversary of her son's loss drove the sharp pangs of grief deeper into her heart. Sixteen years of agony and tears, and the grave hid her sorrows from the world! In her last moments, her lost son had a place in her memory. She died of a broken heart.

Thirty-four years elapsed, when the news reached the Brayton family that an Indian captive had been in the city of Cleveland, and in other parts of Ohio, endeavoring to obtain some information regarding his parentage, as he was just from the Copperhead tribe, whose leading chiefs had consented to his conditional return to the white settlements. They had told him that when a child he had been stolen from the whites by a band of Canadian Indians, who had thus revenged themselves on the whites for some real or fancied wrongs; that he had passed through the hands of several tribes, and had at last been sold by the Sioux to the Snakes, with whom he remained till their union with the Copperheads. He had further learned through M. Macgwager, a chief of a small band of Pottawotomies who had settled down to civilized life in Branch County, Mich., that he had been taken from the region south of Lake Erie (his captors having crossed the Sandusky River) and sold by the Canadians to the Pottawotomies, Mr. Macgwager having been present at the transfer.

The story of this captive, whose Indian name in Copperhead language was Ohwa-owah-kish-me-wah,* but whose real name he did not himself know, was printed in the *Cleveland Herald*, and extensively copied. Letters were received by the editors of that paper from people in different sections of the country, who had lost children many years ago. A weekly paper containing a copy of the story was sent to the Brayton family, and an investigation was at once begun. William Brayton immediately proceeded to Cleveland, and from that point to Northern Pennsylvania, and thence across the State line into New York, where he learned the "captive" was staying at the home of Mr. Smith.

Previous to setting out, he had been charged by his father to examine two marks by which his brother's identity might probably be established. One of these was a scar on the head, caused by a razor cut made by the father in lancing a boil, the other, a scar on the great toe of the right foot, resulting from the cut of an ax. Taking a physician with him as a witness of the interview, Mr. Brayton visited the residence of Mr. Smith, where the object of his search was found sitting by the evening fire. The marks of identity referred to above were searched for and found, just as the father had represented them; the stranger was declared to be the long lost Matthew Brayton, and they were soon on their way toward home. At every station on the road, crowds gathered to get a glimpse of the restored captive, and at Carey hundreds were assembled—many old men who had searched for the lost boy, aged mothers who had held him in their arms, and young men and maidens by the score who had heard the story narrated by their parents at their firesides. But these were disappointed, for Mr. Brayton had stopped at Adrian Station and gone directly to his home, where were gathered the other members of the family—the father in his seventy-third year, the brothers and the sisters. When he entered with his charge, the excitement was intense, and the feelings that prevailed cannot be described. To portray the emotion which the union of family ties so

* In 1851, he married Tefronia (Tame Deer), the daughter of the Chief O-wash-kah-ke-uaw, and their two children were Tefronia and Tululee.

long sundered is calculated to excite is a task too delicate for our unskillful hand.

But this season of rejoicing was of short duration. The angel of peace had descended only to plume her wings for an eternal flight, and though thirty-four years of tearful anxiety had passed over the heads of the hapless family, the end was not yet. A short time sufficed to convince them that he whom they had taken into their hearts as their lost brother was not Matthew Brayton. He was at length restored to his real parents in Michigan, and remained with them until the late war broke out, when he enlisted in the cavalry service. He died at Nashville, Tenn.*

EARLY SETTLERS.

Again we are confronted with a mass of conflicting evidence as to who are the rightful claimants to the honor of being the first settlers of Crawford Township. According to our best authority, Asa Lake and Nehemiah Earls located here as early as 1819. They were men of families, and settled in what is now Section 26, then Government land, though afterward entered and settled upon by Daniel Hodges, who was also one of the earliest residents of the township. As early as 1830, he built a brick house, the first of the kind in the township. He located in Crawfordsville in 1821.

Hon. John Carey, generally known as "Judge" Carey, and whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, came to this township and located with his family in 1823 or 1824. He was born in Virginia in 1792.

Christopher Baker came to this locality in 1822, and located on Section 11. In reaching his land, he came via Harrison's army trail through Delaware, Marion and Upper Sandusky to the Tymochtee, and then cut a path from Lish's Ferry. The Wyandot trail, running from Big Springs to the twelve-mile reservation, passed near Mr. Baker's cabin. His son, John Baker, one of the old residents of the township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 14, 1815.

Curtis Berry, Jr., was born in this township April 19, 1831. He came with his parents, Curtis and Sally (Cavitt) Berry, to this county from Ross County in 1827, and located with them in this township in 1829. His father was born in 1782, and was reared in Virginia. He came to Ross County about 1804-6. His mother was of Irish descent, her father, Francis Cavitt, coming from Ireland. The parents were married in 1812, while living in Ross County. On coming to this county, Mr. Berry purchased eighty acres of land, but at his death owned a whole section. He died December 29, 1855; his wife September 4, the same year. They had ten children, three now living. The mother of Curtis Berry, Sr., was a resident of Philadelphia, and an intimate acquaintance of Col. Crawford. In playful kindness, she tied his necktie for him the morning he departed on his fatal expedition against the Indians of Ohio.

George James moved to this township with his parents, John and Elizabeth James, in 1822. He was born in Beaver County, Penn., March 9, 1807. His parents moved to Pike County in 1810, and from that point to this county. They entered eighty acres in this township, and reared ten children.

McD. M. Carey, son of Hon. John Carey, settled in this township with his parents in 1823-24, and has ever since been a resident. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1820, and is now one of the representative farmers of the township.

*His real name was William Todd.

Smith Kentfield was one of the early and prominent farmers of this township, having located here prior to 1825. He died in 1854. His son, David L. Kentfield, was born in this township March 9, 1825. He was a very prominent and successful farmer also, owning near 500 acres at the time of his death, which occurred April 2, 1884.

Hiram J. Starr, an extensive stock and grain dealer of this township, located here in 1830. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, June 24, 1816. He began business by clerking in a store at Crawfordsville, and afterward engaged with William Buell, the first merchant of Carey, as an equal partner in the stock business. He was married in 1851 to Ellen G. Carey, widow of N. B. Carey, and daughter of William and Eliza (Kooken) Brown, previously mentioned in this chapter. Mrs. Starr was born October 12, 1824, the first white child born in this township.* Mr. Starr is still a resident of this township.

William Brayton, who came to this county in 1821, and located with his parents in Tymochtee Township, settled in Crawford in 1834. He is one of the most substantial of its farmers, having owned as high as 700 acres of land. He was born in Vermont, May 11, 1810, and was married to Margaret Carr May 5, 1839. They had eleven children. Mrs. Brayton died January 22, 1869. His father, Elijah Brayton, was one of the first millers in the county, beginning operations by erecting a saw and grist mill in Tymochtee Township in 1823. He and John Carey also owned and operated a saw mill and carding machine, which was located on Carey's land.

A LEAF FROM AN OLD SETTLER'S DIARY.

William Brown was one of the few first white settlers of Crawford Township. He was born in Maryland September 12, 1796. His wife, Eliza Kooken, was born in Berks County, Penn., February 14, 1804, and they were married July 3, 1822. From an old diary† begun by Mr. Brown in 1822, we obtain some interesting facts given in entries as follows:

"November, 1822, entered land near the Big Spring Reservation."

"July 20, 1823, left Columbus, Ohio, for my land, with the intention of building a cabin, digging a well, etc. On my arrival, my heart for the first time failed me. The day was dark and rainy. We had spent more than half of it driving from Tymochtee out, the road being nothing but mire and water. The ground where we halted was clothed with a heavy growth of timber, so much so that we could scarcely see the sun at noon, and to add to our misfortune, we could not work without being stung by nettles, neither could we remain at ease for the hungry mosquitoes. These difficulties I could have borne with fortitude had I been there on a visit for a few days only, but when I reflected that they could be removed only by years of hard labor, I was ready to conclude that I had acted the idiot in purchasing the land, and the lunatic in attempting to settle it."

"The next day I set Orra Harris, the young man who came with me, to digging a well. I took Mr. Carey's horse to Squire Hodges, and he soon discovered that all was not right with me. He therefore immediately set about to aid me to obviate my difficulties by telling me a long flattering story, the purport of which was that he had not the least doubt that should I set in and continue with determined perseverance, my undertaking would be crowned with complete success, that I would not only make a good living, but that, in a few years, I would become independent.

*We have authority also for stating that a daughter was born in this township to Asa and Martha Lake in 1821.

†The diary referred to was kindly furnished us by Hiram J. Starr, son-in-law of Mr. Brown.

"This story, although I knew it was much exaggerated, gave me considerable relief. I returned to our encampment about dusk and was greeted with the joyful news that Orra had got water! The next morning the clouds dispersed and the sun once more visited our lonesome woods.

"Squire Hodges' flattering advice, getting water so conveniently, and the appearance of fair weather, in a great measure dissipated my dreadful forebodings, and I began work quite cheerfully. We remained six weeks, built a cabin, laid the lower floor, put up the chimney to the mantel-piece, laid the back wall and hearth and returned home." * * *

"April 5, 1824, set out with my horses, wagon, plows, etc., for Squire Hodges' for the purpose of raising corn."

"July 1, returned home; July 15, returned again to my land to finish my cabin. September 1, home again."

"October 7, loaded up my goods and chattels and with my family 'set sail' for my intended home. After a prosperous journey of four and one-half days we landed at our lonesome abode October 12, 1824."

"October 22, my wife had a fine daughter, which we named Ellen."

"May 22, 1825, planted fourteen acres of corn."

Here the entries of the old diary, now yellow with age, close, so far as they pertain to the settlement of the family in this township. The "fine daughter" which Mr. Brown refers to with so much paternal pride is now the wife of Hiram J. Starr, and, as stated above, was said to be the first white child born in this township. It will be observed that Mr. Carey and Squire Hodges were residents of this locality when Mr. Brown first settled here. It will also be seen that the first settlers in this now beautiful and prosperous region began with "dreadful forebodings" for the future. This was indeed "the forest primeval." The croaking of the frisky frog, the piping treble notes of the sanguinary mosquito, ever with an eye to business, the humming bee and the singing bird were all here in their primitive chorus; but they brought little cheer to the struggling settler with his limited fields of grain and his unlimited harvest of fever and ague. Mr. Brown entered 160 acres of land. His unceasing toil at last brought him to the grave: he died in 1866, and ten years later his faithful companion joined him in the realm beyond.

Besides those already mentioned as early settlers of this township, we have also the names of many others who located here at various dates prior to 1845. Among them are the following: Jesse, William, Thomas and Benjamin Gale; Samuel, James and William Ritehey; Nathan Kimball; Ichabod, Myron and Rufus Merriman; Mr. Hamlin, Thomas Wallace, John Nixon, John Gormley, John James, William James, George James, Smith Kentfield, A. Knowlton, Andrew Crawford, Abraham Loy, William Hackney, Asa Brayton, Warwick, Thomas and John R. Miller, Sheldon Beebe, James Miller and sons, Christopher and John Baker, Curtis Berry, Sr., Joseph and William Hart, Harvey Chidson, Hamilton Karr, Sr. and Jr., Charles M. Karr, H. J. Starr; Gershom, Elijah, John and Josephus Dowman; Conrad Hare and sons, A. B. Ranger and sons, Asa Bixby and sons, Lemuel Guerney and sons, Kinsey Ogg and sons, William Hunter and sons, Reuben Savidge and sons, William McKinzie and sons, Jacob Kemmerly and sons, Benjamin Copley and Mr. Hamlin, James Burk and sons, Isaac Burk, Sr., Daniel Brown, Ezra Gilbert, Henry Davis, Adam Nye and sons, Thomas and Samuel Hart, D. Shane, Jesse Wilson and Robert Hedges.

The following is a list of persons born in the township and now over fifty years of age: Mrs. Ellen Starr; Mary, George, Daniel A. and Rebecca

James; Mrs. Sarah J. Karr, C. B. and Harvey L. Karr, D. L. Kentfield,* Mrs. C. C. Brown, John C. and P. B. Lewis, Mrs. C. R. Clark, Mrs. Ann Searls, Mrs. Mary Ranger, Isaac Burk, Jr., Mrs. Isadore Ogg, Mrs. Dorcas Dow, Mrs. Laura Eby, Samuel Ogg, Mrs. Sarah Hibbins, L. Merriman; John, Robert and Curtis Berry, Jr.; John and Curtis Baker.

In the twenty-five years that intervened between the time of the first settler's location and 1845, the increase of settlers was rapid. The names of those who were assessed for the payment of taxes in Crawford Township in that year were as follows:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Allison, Jacob, Section 1, 40 acres.
 Arnold, Anthony H., Sections 13 and 24, 422 acres.
 Anderson, John S., Section 13, 200 acres.
 Ambrozier, Jacob, Section 20, 160 acres.
 Ayers, Isaac, Section 28, 40 acres.
 Ax, William, Section 22, 80 acres.
 Brick, John, Section 22, 120 acres.
 Bollin, William, Section 22, 80 acres.
 Brellaman, John C., Section 31, 83 acres.
 Best, Frederick, Section 9, 80 acres.
 Baker, Timothy, Sections 8 and 17, 258 acres.
 Battenfield, Jacob, Sections 8 and 9, 122 acres.
 Brown, William, Sections 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 31, 762 acres.
 Brayton, William, Sections 10 and 11, 329 acres.
 Beebe, Sheldon, Sections 15 and 22, 250 acres.
 Bechtel, Henry, Sections 19 and 20, 80 acres.
 Baker, Christopher, Section 11, 229 acres.
 Berry, Curtis, Sections 11 and 14, 200 acres.
 Burson, Elijah, Section 31, 40 acres.
 Baker, John, Section 14, 40 acres, also owned a saw mill.
 Banning, Anthony, Sections 24 and 25, 85 acres.
 Bullis, Pheney, Section 23, 80 acres.
 Buell, William, Sections 22 and 35, 126 acres.
 Bollinger, Aaron, Section 5, 40 acres.
 Baughman, George, Section 29, 80 acres.
 Bixby, Asa, Sections 16 and 21, 160 acres, also owned a saw mill.
 Conaghan, James C., Section 24, 40 acres.
 Copely, Benjamin, Section 12, 80 acres.
 Clark, William, Sections 1 and 2, 412 acres.
 Chambers, E. J. and S., Sections 5, 200 acres.
 Chesebrough, William, Section 18, 111 acres.
 Carr, Nicholas, Sections 9 and 15, 328 acres.
 Carey, John, 928 acres, also owned a saw mill and carding machine.
 Clark, John, Section 25, 140 acres.
 Crawford, Andrew's heirs, Sections 26 and 27, 120 acres.
 Christy, Henry, Section 31,* 40 acres.
 Christy, Andrew, Sections 20 and 21, 160 acres.
 Darby, Ira A., Section 29, 40 acres.
 Denman, Gershom, Section 15, 30 acres.
 Denman, —, Sections 19 and 21, 120 acres.
 Denman, Elijah, Section 21, 80 acres.

*Died April 2, 1884.

Deibal, Frederick, Section 31, 42 acres.
 Davis, William, Section 26, 160 acres.
 Divinney, Henry, Sections 21 and 28, 80 acres.
 Detrich, Henry, Section 21, 80 acres.
 Divinney, Henry, Section 28, 80 acres.
 Erlick, Charles E., Section 18, 40 acres.
 England, Joseph, Section 20, 80 acres.
 England, Lewis, Section 29, 80 acres.
 Green, William E., Section 16, 1 acre.
 Gurney, Samuel, Section 16, 120 acres.
 Gormley, John, Sections 25 and 35, 169 acres.
 Greek, Jacob, Section 30, 73 acres.
 Gerger, Michael, Section 29, 40 acres.
 Hurse, Israel, Section 31, 40 acres.
 Hamilton, William, Section 33, 53 acres.
 Hildebrand, John, Sections 3 and 10, 160 acres.
 Huntley, Ezra E., Sections 10 and 21, 160 acres.
 House, William, Section 19, 74 acres.
 Huffman, Valentine, Section 28, 80 acres.
 Hart, Samuel, Section 20, 80 acres.
 Hart, Joseph, Sections 13, 11 and 14, 225 acres.
 Hart, Thomas, Section 29, 80 acres.
 Hunter, James, Section 30, 80 acres.
 Houck, Peter, Section 14, 150 acres, also owned a saw mill.
 Houck, Paul, Section 5, 28 acres.
 Hare, Conrad, Sections 9 and 10, 325 acres.
 Hammond, James, Section 4, 151 acres.
 Huffman, Jacob, Section 11, 50 acres.
 James, John, Section 11, 80 acres.
 Kneasal, George F., Section 29, 160 acres.
 Kimball, Nathan, Sections 3 and 4, 240 acres.
 Kurtz, Henry, Section 6, 58 acres.
 Kentfield, Smith, Sections 23 and 25, 230 acres.
 Kerr, Charles M., Sections 25 and 36, 123 acres.
 Kerr, Charles, Section 36, 23 acres.
 Karr, Hamilton, Sections 25 and 36, 153 acres.
 Kear, Moses, Section 14, 40 acres.
 Kenan, Samuel, Sections 10 and 15, 56 acres.
 Kass, Sanford F., Section 21, 80 acres.
 Leland, Lewis, Section 28, 40 acres.
 Lowry, Alexander, Section 29, 40 acres.
 Lane, Peter, Section 5, 108 acres.
 Ludwig, George, Section 9, 90 acres.
 Lowry, John, Section 20, 80 acres.
 Lewis, John, Sections 24 and 25, 240 acres.
 Mason D. and J. S. Hard, Section 25, 80 acres.
 McKinzie, William, Section 1, 200 acres.
 Merriman, Miram, Section 24, 120 acres.
 Merriman, John, Sections 3 and 12, 160 acres.
 Myers, Samuel, Section 31, 40 acres.
 McDowell, William, Sections 9, 10 and 35, 250 acres.
 McGowen, Hiram, Section 2, 63 acres.
 Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, Section 16, 80 acres.

Miller, John, Sections 22 and 27, 160 acres.
 Miller, Thomas, Section 27, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
 McKenzie, Roderick, Section 2, 70 acres.
 Nye, Adam, Sections 19 and 30, 699 acres.
 Nye, Samuel, Section 32, 145 acres.
 Nease, Jacob, Section 12, 80 acres.
 Neisbaum, Thomas, Section 14, 80 acres.
 Needham, Azariah, Section 12, 80 acres.
 Nogle, William, Section 31, 42 acres.
 Ogg, Kinsey, Sections 17 and 19, 200 acres.
 Pfund, Joseph, Sections 22 and 31, 103 acres.
 Pettinger, B. & J., Section 2, 80 acres.
 Pontius, Andrew, Section 3, 152 acres.
 Patterson, John, Section 5, 40 acres.
 Reid, Nehemiah, Section 28, 120 acres.
 Ragan, Thomas, Section 20, 40 acres.
 Ranger, Amos B., Sections 14, 21, 22 and 23, 400 acres.
 Rickey, William, Sections 25 and 26, 376 acres.
 Rathbun, Samuel, Section 15, 80 acres.
 Sears, Sylvester, Section 1, 80 acres.
 Stahl, Jacob, Sections 7 and 8, 107 acres.
 Swartzlander, Henry, Sections 5 and 6, 80 acres.
 Snook, Jacob, Sections 1 and 2, 80 acres.
 Swihart, Aaron, Sections 4 and 8, 100 acres.
 St. John, Henry, Section 14, 80 acres.
 Stahl, John, Sections 4 and 8, 100 acres.
 Shrovely, Henry, Section 8, 80 acres.
 Snyder, Samuel, Sections 5 and 6, 210 acres.
 Shuman, Henry, Section 7, 199 acres.
 Swihart, Aaron, Section 6, 76 acres.
 Stahl, Philip, Sections 7 and 18, 240 acres.
 Stahl, Peter, Section 7, 100 acres.
 Shuman, Frederick, Sections 5, 6 and 7, 60 acres.
 Shuman, Jonas, Sections 5 and 6, 40 acres.
 Stevens, Moses, Section 23, 120 acres.
 Smith, Jacob, Sections 7 and 18, 244 acres.
 Smith, George, Section 18, 37 acres.
 Saffell, Jehu, Section 3, 76 acres.
 Struble, John, Section 9, 40 acres.
 Sarles, Samuel, Section 18, 74 acres.
 Smith, William, Sections 23 and 24, 145 acres.
 Sockrider, John, Section 31, 153 acres.
 Slagle, Jacob, Section 28, 80 acres.
 State of Ohio, ———.
 Thomas, David, Section 6, 80 acres.
 Thomas, Jacob, Section 7, 10 acres.
 Throgmaster, P. & G., Section 17, 249 acres.
 Tipton, David, Section 31, 40 acres.
 Williams, Benjamin, Sections 1 and 2, 80 acres.
 Welchamer, John, Section 23, 80 acres.
 Welch, Aaron, Section 1, 160 acres.
 Wonder, John, Section 4, 153 acres.
 Yager, Michael, Section 20, 80 acres.

Zubb, Peter, Section 1, 40 acres.
 Major, George, Section 22, 40 acres.
 Shuman, Jonas, Section 6, 78 acres.
 Hart, Samuel, Section 29, 80 acres.
 Denman, Joseph, Section 29, 40 acres.
 Bert, Frederick, Section 14, 80 acres.
 Saffield, John, Section 3, 96 acres.
 McDowell, William, Section 25, 88 acres.

TOWN OF CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Names of lot owners in 1845: Polly Belote, George Belote, William M. Buell, Joseph M. Fry, John Gabriel, Michael Gressell, John Gormly, John Houck, William Jennery, Israel Jennery, Samuel Kenan, Smith Lawton, James W. Marmon, James Rickey, R. P. Ranney, William Richey, Foster W. Savidge, Reuben Savidge, Morgan Savidge, State of Ohio.

TOWN OF CAREY.

Owners of lots: George Berry, Buell & Welch, Thomas Berry, Thomas C. Burnett, William Baker, Lyman Cody, William Cooley, Peter Houck, Henry Houck, John Houck, William Huff, John Hare, William McDowell, Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, Rufus W. Reid, James Rickey, William Rickey, Daniel Smith, James Thompson, Aaron Welch, Charles Zuck.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

George Amos, Curtis Berry, Jr., Asa Bixby, Michael Battenfield, Henry Bechtel, William Brown, Frederick Best, Mariah Bent, Elizabeth Bullis, George Baughman, Christopher Brema, Sheldon Beebe, William Bolden, Asa Batole, James Bliss, Isaac Burke, William Brayton, Curtis and Christopher Baker, Elizabeth Bogart, John Baker, William M. Buell, Buell & Welch (merchants), Andrew Christy, McDonough M. Carey, William Cole, Frederick Craft, John Carey, Charles Carr, Joel Clark, Luther Chaffee, Robert Cavot, Benjamin Coble, William Clark, Daniel Christy, Nicholas Carr, John Carr, Beriah Chesebrough, Joel Chesebrough, Erasmus Chambers, William Chambers, Dr. Howard Clark (practicing physician), William Dunbar, Elijah Denman, Gershom T. Denman, William Davis, Ira Derby, John Donney, Lewis England, John England, Daniel England, Dr. John Foster (practicing physician), Henry Frazier, Joseph M. Fry, Lemuel Gurney, Jacob Gear, Thomas W. Greer, Eli Gibbs, — Gormley, John Helsey, Widow Holtz, Rebecca Hart, Isaac Hopkins, Conrad Hare, John Hare, Solomon Hare, Jonathan Hart, William Hoff, Francis Hook, David Hawkins, Perry Harmon, John Houck, Samuel Hart, William Hunter, Thomas Hart, John James, Jacob Kennedy, Hamilton Kerr, Hamilton Kerr, Jr., Smith Kentfield, Andrew Kostenbader, Tobias Kneazle, Nathan Kimball, Aaron Kostenbader, Charles Lindour, Amos Lucas, John Lowry, Jeremiah Lowry, Sidney Lewis, William McDowell, James McGuinn, Thomas Morgan, Nelson Miller, Warick Miller, Charles Murphy, Thomas Miller, John Miller, Joseph Metcalf, Miram Merriman, Roderick McKinzie, William McKinzie, Abram Myers, Hugh Mulholland, Azariah Needham, Gideon Nye, Adam Nye, Emanuel Nye, Aaron Nye, John Nye, Adam Nye, Kinzie Ogg, William Preston, William Parker, Florian Pound, James Rickey, James Richardson, Samuel Rathbun, Amos B. Ranger, Luther Ranger, William Rickey, Nehemiah Read, George W. Stoner, Jacob Slaybaugh, Daniel Sockrider, Jacob Smith, Reuben Savidge, Foster Savidge, Thomas Stickles, Levi

Savidge, William Smith, Sylvester Sears, Jacob Soop, Jacob Snook, Israel Shoefer, Susannah Stahl, Jonathan Sickley, Daniel Shane, Samuel Searls, Samuel Stahl, Jacob Smith, Peter Stahl, Elizabeth Stahl, Henry Shoeman, Jonas Shoeman, Frederick Shoeman, Henry Swartzlander, Aaron Swihart, Samuel Snyder, John Stahl, Henry Shively, Samuel Snyder, Reuben F. Savidge, John Sockrider, Hiram Stern, James Thompson, Adolphus Vogel, Andrew Vance, George Wolf, Aaron Welch, George Wonder, John Wonder, Jeremiah Williams, Daniel Walker, Michael Yeager, Charles Zook.

ORIGINAL IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

It has been said that "the groves were God's first temples," and the first settlers of the township were the possessors of habitations no less magnificent. In many instances land was purchased or entered and settled upon when nothing but the leafy canopy of the forest trees served the eager and determined home-seekers as a shelter from the wrath of the elements. Young wives, taken from homes of luxury, have here united the work of their hands with that of the husbands of their hearts, and with the courage of the Carthaginian maidens, who gave their tresses to their brother warriors for bow-strings, that their homes might be saved from the destruction of the Roman soldiers, have braved both storm and exposure while the first cabins were being erected.

As has already been stated, Asa Lake was first to locate in this township, and in 1819, he erected the first abode that graced the primeval solitudes of this locality. It was a double log cabin, about 18x20 feet, and was located on Section 26. About two years later, Daniel Hodges founded a home near the village of Crawfordsville, and in 1823 John Carey built a hewed-log house on the south bank of the Tymochee, nearly opposite the old Delaware village of Capt. Pipe. William Brown erected his cabin in the same year, but probably after Mr. Carey had built his. However, this is uncertain, as we arrive at this conclusion by the fact that Carey was already in the vicinity at the time of Brown's arrival.

The first regular thoroughfare constructed in the township extended from Tymochee to Carey's mill. It passed through Sections 25 and 26, and in Tymochee extended through Sections 16 and 20. The early settlers went to Delaware for supplies usually, though as early as 1823, John Carey and Elijah Brayton erected a saw and grist mill, on lands owned by Mr. Carey, in what is now Tymochee Township. A carding machine was also operated in connection with this mill. At present the township can boast of five mills--one saw mill at Crawford, two saw mills at Carey and two grist mills at the latter place. The first store of this territory was kept at Crawfordsville, by William M. Buell, who was also the first merchant of Carey. There is but one mercantile establishment now conducted outside of the villages, and that is the property of McD. M. Carey.

The first settlers of Crawford Township were not blind to the necessities of education, and, as early as 1828, erected a schoolhouse on what is now the southeast quarter of Section 26. Among the first teachers were William Hackney and Adeline Potterfield. Others were James Heron, John A. Morrison, Jane Coddington, Mrs. Maynard, Laura Starr, Erastus Ranger, Clem Allen, J. Newman, Miss Eliza Ingram, S. Johnson, Dr. Kirkham, Hiram J. Starr, Jesse Wilson, Eliza Lewis, Emma Carey and McD. M. Carey. As the population of the township increased, other districts were formed and school rooms were erected. There are now eleven subdistricts in the township, and all are provided with well-equipped buildings.

The first religious society organized in Crawford Township was begun in 1828, under the supervision of Rev. Thomas Thompson, who was then a missionary among the Wyandot Indians, of Upper Sandusky. Arza Brown was the first regular circuit preacher in this section of the country. The first church building of the township was erected by the United Brethren society at Carey in 1845.

RELIGIOUS.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Crawfordsville, a small but thriving congregation, dates its origin with the year 1849. Rev. Xaver Obermuller, at present director of a community of Sisters in La Crosse, Wis., was the first to visit the few scattered families located here. He succeeded in uniting them, and the result was the erection of a log church 26x20 feet. Here the sacrifice of mass was offered up for the first time by Father Obermuller, and, what is worthy of mention, upon a brick altar, which was expressly designed and built by Christian Brooks, one of the members.

The original members of the congregation, eight in all, were John Shoemaker, John Best, Christian Brooks, Mathew Haut, Anthon Eberle, Andrew Fetter, John Stump and Peter Pauly. Increasing by degrees in number and adding daily more and more to their worldly substance, they were soon dissatisfied with their log church and its location. Something more noble and befitting was deemed necessary. Thereupon an acre of land was donated by Peter Pauly for the purpose, and under the supervision of Rev. Nicolaus Gales, a Sanguinist Father, a second church, 50x25 feet, was built in the year 1859, at a cost of \$1,000. Mr. Draper likewise donated two acres and a half for cemetery purposes. In time this cosy little church was entirely too small for the congregation, the more so, since many from Carey and Kirby would attend divine services. It was first proposed to build an addition, but the greater part, in fact all, were in favor of a new church. Subscriptions were raised and work begun in August, 1883, under the present pastor, Rev. John G. Mizer, according to the plan of architect J. Kokinga. The structure, a frame building, is built in the Roman styles, and has the form of a cross. It has a frontage of forty feet and a depth of eighty-five feet. The tower is built apart from the building proper, and has a height of 128 feet. When finished the church will cost nearly \$6,000.

Rev. Mr. Obermuller was succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Anthony, Engelbert, Dambach, 1854-56; Rochus, Shurtz, Bernardus Austerman, 1856-57; Nicolaus Gales, 1857-59; Erhardt Gluck, 1859-60; Patrick Henneberry, 1860-62; Math Kreush, 1862-65; Christian French, 1865-66; Alphons Laux, 1866-67; Philip Reast, 1867-69; Kasper Shedler, 1869-70; John Birnbaum, 1870-72; Theobald Schock, 1872-75; Joseph Rosenberg, 1875-80, and the latter by the present pastor, Rev. John G. Mizer, July 19, 1880.

The congregation of *St. Joseph's* is composed of well-to-do farmers, mostly all Germans, and at present numbers about thirty-eight families. It is now visited twice a month on Sundays. A parochial school has been maintained since 1878.

The first missions or so-called revivals were held in a private dwelling by the Fathers of the Precious Blood in 1850. The second was conducted by the Redemptorists in the year 1863.

The official record of Crawford Township from its earliest organization is not to be obtained. Its first elections were held in Tymochtee, as it then comprised the territory now divided between the three townships—Craw-

ford, Tymochtee and Sycamore. As this township is now organized, the first election was held at the residence of Sheldon Beebe, who lived on the southwest quarter of Section 15. The list of officials, Trustees, Clerks and Treasurers, from 1867 to 1883 is of interest and is given below; also the vote cast for the office of Justice of the Peace in 1846:

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS SINCE 1867.

Trustees--1867, John R. Miller, John Greer, G. Nigh.
 1868—Hamilton Karr, Edward Brown, John Greer.
 1869—John Greer, Josiah Shawhan, George B. Corwin.
 1870—John Greer, John Baker, A. J. Wonder.
 1871—John Baker, Aaron Nigh, William Brayton.
 1872—John Greer; Aaron Nigh, Buel S. Beebe.
 1873—Aaron Nigh, Buel S. Beebe, John Greer.
 1874—Buel S. Beebe, John Greer, Aaron Nigh.
 1875—Buel S. Beebe, Charles Stief, Henry P. Brown.
 1876—Charles Stief, Henry P. Brown, David Smith.
 1877—Charles Stief, Buel S. Beebe, Henry P. Brown.
 1878—Charles Stief, Buel S. Beebe, John Baker.
 1879—John Baker, Charles Stief, David Smith.
 1880—John Baker, Henry P. Brown, John Greer.
 1881—John Baker, Charles Stief, Henry P. Brown.
 1882—Charles Stief, George S. Myers, George W. Starr.
 1883—George S. Meyers, George W. Starr, Oliver Brayton.
 Clerks—1867-68, J. W. Chamberlain; 1869, C. B. Hare; 1870-71, Robert Gregg; 1872-74, Walton Weber; 1875, George S. Meyers; 1876-79, Walton Weber; 1880, George S. Myers; 1881, Jerry Carothers; 1882, A. J. Frederick; 1883, Daniel B. Royer.
 Treasurers—1867, F. R. Baumgartner; 1868, L. F. Staff; 1869-70, H. McDowell; 1871-73, I. N. Keller; 1874, Charles D. Hoff; 1875-78, Amos Bixby; 1879-83, John Wensinger.

The votes for Justice of the Peace at the election held in this township October 13, 1846, stood as follows: Abraham Myers, 125; Andrew Nye, 55; Abraham Peace, 1 vote.

CAREY VILLAGE.

The above-named town derived its title from Judge John Carey, who, at its founding, was President of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, upon which it is situated, and, as a consequence, was deeply interested in the success of the embryo metropolis of the township—we may almost say of the county.

Carey was laid out by R. M. Shuler and W. M. Buell in 1843, these gentlemen owning the land upon which it is situated. The town is pleasantly located in the northwestern part of the county, ten miles from Upper Sandusky, and now has the advantage of three lines of railroad—the Findlay Branch, the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati line, and the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway.

It will be seen that the town of Carey was laid out two years previous to the organization of Wyandot County, and this fact, after all that has been said in regard to the general development of the county in previous chapters, is sufficient evidence to most readers, no doubt, that the territory of the vicinity in which Carey is located was exceedingly wild and uncultivated at the period of its history above referred to.

In the same year in which the town was founded, John Houck made the initial step in the way of architecture by erecting a frame building on Findlay (or Main) street, where he engaged in hotel-keeping, the first business of the kind, or of any kind, done in the town. The old building is still standing, in a fair state of preservation, and is still used for hotel purposes, with W. K. Humbert as its present proprietor. It is a quaint, old structure, but has been remodeled, repaired and renewed in appearance by a fresh coating of paint, and is probably good for another forty years of usefulness. The erection of this building was followed in quick succession by those of Aaron Welsh, Peter Kenan, Mr. Cody, Michael Grussell, D. Straw, Curtis Berry, Shumaker, McDowell and others, the exact dates of their erection being unknown. Several of these original domiciles are still standing, though most of them in a repaired condition.

The pioneer merchant of Carey was W. M. Buell, who erected a frame store room one story high, 22x80 feet in size, in 1843, and began business in the sale of general merchandise, with a stock valued at \$10,000. McD. M. Carey was employed as clerk by Mr. Buell, and claims the honor of making the first sale over the counter of this establishment. The old building now stands about two doors from the corner of Findlay and Vance streets, and is used as a butcher shop. R. W. Reed, McD. M. Carey and H. J. Starr established the next business house in Carey, the firm being known as Reed, Carey & Co. Their stock consisted of general merchandise, valued at \$6,000 to \$8,000. The third business house which sprang up in the then promising village was established by Jones Park; the fourth by McDowell & Baker, and the fifth by John E. James, all dealing in general merchandise.

In the fall of 1845, David Straw established a small grocery store in Carey with a capital of less than \$50. He has continued in business in the town ever since, and is now one of the three wealthiest men of the county. He was born in Pitt Township March 28, 1826, and is therefore now in his fifty-ninth year. His business has increased to wonderful proportions, the result of his extraordinary energy and tact. It is a matter deserving of special notice that Mr. Straw is now the only business man in Carey who began operations in the town as early as 1845. Hiram J. Starr is, however, an extensive stock and grain dealer of Crawford Township, and operates in and about Carey. McD. M. Carey owns a large farm in the township, and is one of its most influential citizens.

Since her humble beginning with one hotel in 1843, and her three or four mercantile establishments up to 1845, the village of Carey has made rapid strides in the field of progress. She is now a strong rival of Upper Sandusky, and the prospects for her future success are decidedly favorable. In order that the reader may comprehend the full scope of her business interests and industries, a special mention is made below of the various branches now represented within her limits.

MERCHANTILE AND BANKING INTERESTS.

One of the leading dry goods stores of Carey is that now controlled by the firm of William Campbell & Son. The firm was established in May, 1877, the stock being purchased of the Colton Brothers, who succeeded D. Straw, who erected and now owns the building in which the business is conducted. It is one of the oldest business houses in the town, and also one of the most extensive. The firm carries an average stock of about \$18,000, doing an annual business of \$45,000. The building is 22x110 feet in size,

and located on the corner of Findlay and Vance streets. Mr. Campbell is also extensively engaged in pork packing at Kenton, Ohio, operates a stave factory and has an interest in the paper mills of the latter place.

H. B. Kurtz, located near the southwest corner of Findlay and Vance streets, carries a stock of dry goods, groceries, carpets, boots, shoes, etc., valued at \$14,000, and does a thriving business. He established his trade in 1877, he being sole proprietor, which he still continues to be. In connection with his store, Mr. Kurtz does quite an extensive private banking business. The building in which he is located is 22x80 feet, with a storage room of forty-six feet, and was erected by Mr. Shumaker in 1874.

T. Woodworth, a hardware merchant, began business in June, 1874, and continued as sole proprietor till 1881, in March of which year he admitted J. A. Smith as a partner. Three years later Mr. Woodworth purchased Mr. Smith's interests, and has since conducted the business independently. He occupies a two-story brick building, 26x110 feet, situated on the corner of Findlay and Vance streets, and carries a stock of hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements, valued at \$5,000 to \$7,000.

R. Gregg is located opposite the post office, south side of Findlay street, and conducts a grocery store, having been in the business since 1868, in different parts of the town. Mr. Gregg was appointed Postmaster of Carey in 1869, and retained that position until 1881. He erected his present brick building, 18x50 feet, in 1876, carries a stock valued at about \$1,000.

George S. Myers began operations in the drug business in Carey in 1872, and continued the same till 1877. He then engaged in the fruit business till 1884, when he purchased an entire new stock and re-established himself in the drug trade. He occupies the Frederick Building opposite the post office, and is doing a good business. C. Pflueger occupies a portion of the same building, and keeps a full stock of jewelry, clocks, watches, etc., doing all kinds of repairing in his line. His stock is valued at \$1,000.

Peter Will & Co., furniture dealers and undertakers, are located on Findlay street next door to Myers' drug store. The business was begun in 1882, by the firm of Wickiser & Will. One year later, the former member of the firm disposed of his interest to J. S. Hawks, since which time the firm has been known as Peter Will & Co. The building which they occupy was built, 1882, by D. S. Nye, and is a brick structure, two stories, 18x60 feet. The firm carries a stock of goods valued at \$5,000. E. E. Nye conducts a titorial parlor in the same block, next door, having purchased his outfit of E. C. Montague in July, 1883. P. J. Weber conducts a saloon in the same block, having purchased his outfit and stock of T. W. O'Marra in January, 1883.

G. G. Kennard is a saddle and harness-maker. He purchased his stock of Ed Campbell, and took charge of the business April 1, 1884. He carries a stock of harness, saddles, trunks, valises, etc., valued at \$1,500. He is also located in the Nye Block, which was built in 1882, the old buildings having been destroyed by fire October 28, 1881.

Taylor & Campbell, hardware merchants, occupy the Frederick Building, on Findlay street, south side. The business was begun in April, 1883, by Frederick & Taylor, but the former member soon after disposed of his interest to Mr. Campbell. They carry a full stock of hardware and tinware, and some of the lighter agricultural implements.

E. M. Gear began the grocery business in Carey in January, 1884, having purchased the stock of D. S. Nye, who had conducted the same trade in the same location since 1859, occupying a frame building. The present

brick building was erected by Mr. Nye in 1860. Mr. Gear does a cash business principally, and has a good trade. He deals extensively in hides, pelts and fur. His stock is valued at \$1,800 to \$2,000.

R. C. Kinney conducts a boot and shoe store on the south side of Findlay street. He purchased the stock of J. B. Conrad in October, 1883, the latter gentleman having conducted the business for six years previous. The building which Mr. Kinney occupies was erected prior to 1860, by W. A. Nye. It is a two-story brick 20x60. Mr. Kinney carries a stock valued at \$5,000.

G. W. Chesebrough established himself in the grocery, provision and queensware trade in Carey in 1875. He occupies a building erected by D. Straw, and purchased by the former in 1877. Mr. Chesebrough now has the oldest grocery establishment in the town. His stock is valued at \$2,000.

W. Carothers keeps a fine stock of drugs, books, stationary, etc., on Findlay street, near the corner of Vance and Findlay. He began business in 1876, purchasing his stock of George Myers. The building which he occupies is owned, and was built by Dr. Brayton, at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. Carother's stock is valued at \$5,000.

D. Bechtell, the butcher, near southwest corner of Vance and Findlay streets, began operations in his line in 1877. He occupies the old Dame building, which was the first store room erected in Carey.

On Vance street, S. Orwig keeps a small stock of harness, saddles, whips, robes, blankets, trunks, valises, making custom work a specialty. J. Dodd, located above this shop, manufactures the best brands of cigars, his annual sales amounting to \$3,000 per year, and N. Steinmetz manufactures boots and shoes, also carrying a stock of ready-made goods. He erected his store room in 1876, at a cost of \$500.

E. S. Shellhouse is the proprietor of the only feed store and nursery in Carey. He deals in all kinds of tropical and other fruits by wholesale, and ships more melons than any other dealer in Northern Ohio. Has been engaged here in the produce business since 1863, with the exception of three years.

William Simonis, a grocer, keeps an establishment on the north side of Findlay street, nearly opposite the Gault House. The business was begun by Peter Simonis, in 1879, his son William, the present proprietor, taking charge in 1882. He occupies the Fetten building, and carries a stock valued at \$1,000. In connection with his grocery business, Mr. Simonis also conducts a news stand.

J. W. Herndon, Postmaster, keeps a stock of confectionery, tobaccos, cigars and stationery, having opened up the trade in 1881. The building which he occupies was built by Lewis Jacobs in 1871. C. W. D. Zuck keeps a stock of jewelry, clocks and watches, in the same building. He succeeded I. N. Keller, whose goods he purchased in 1873.

A. E. Gibbs conducts a grocery and provision store, having purchased his original stock of A. J. Frederick in 1881. He is located in the Odd Fellows building, and carries a full line of goods, \$3,000 in value.

Mrs. R. C. Pennington, proprietress of the millinery establishment of Carey, located on the north side of Findlay street. The original firm was known as Webb & Simonis, and dates from 1870. In 1878, Mrs. Pennington purchased the stock, and has since conducted the business.

Amos Bixby, located on north side of Findlay street, in Gibbs building, keeps a large stock of clothing, gent's furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc., and also does a merchant tailoring business. He began business in 1868.

T. J. Kennard established himself in the grocery business here in 1880, having purchased his stock of J. L. Herndon. He is located in the Gibbs building, and does a business with a stock of about \$4,500.

Wickiser & Weber occupy Straw's building, north side of Findlay street, with a fine selected stock of hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements. The present firm was established in 1883, their stock being purchased of A. Frederick.

D. Harpster is one of the leading druggists of Carey. He began the business here in 1866, having been in the dry goods trade four years previous. In 1874, he erected his two-story brick building, 20x80 feet. Mr. Harpster carries a stock of drugs, books, stationery, wall paper, etc., and has a full share of the public patronage. In 1877, he added a stock of general jewelry.

J. R. Siddall & Co. do business in the grocery and provision trade. The firm was established in February, 1884, the respective members being J. R. Siddall and C. L. Sheldon. They carry a stock valued at \$1,500.

J. L. Wensinger began the dry goods trade here in 1876, with J. Wensinger, under the firm name of J. & J. Wensinger. In 1881, J. L. Wensinger purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued the business as sole proprietor.

Miss L. A. Raider keeps a stock of millinery and fancy goods. The business was established by Misses Shuman and Raider, the former member retiring six years later. Shop located on corner of Findlay and Vance streets, up-stairs; stock, \$500.

J. F. Zimmerman, photographer, opened his gallery here in 1871. He subsequently worked three years in Crestline, and resumed business here in 1877. He erected his business building in 1882. Does all kinds of work in his line, and also takes orders for the finest work in India ink and crayon portraits.

Albert Nye conducts a bakery and restaurant nearly opposite the Gault House. He purchased the stock of J. L. Herndon in February, 1884.

J. A. Hackenberger, cigar dealer and manufacturer, is located on the south side of Findlay street, above Chesebrough's grocery establishment. He employs five to seven operators, who produce annually from 200,000 to 300,000 cigars. Sales chiefly confined to Ohio.

George P. Diemer, butcher, is located on the north side of Findlay street, near Vance, the business having been begun in 1878 by J. K. Hackenberger and George P. Diemer. The former sold his interest in May, 1879, to F. B. McCowen, the firm being known as Diemer & McCowen till January, 1880, when Mr. Diemer became sole proprietor.

William Wyborn conducts a shoe shop on Findlay street opposite the Gault House, doing only custom work. Montague Brothers have a neat barbering establishment next door, their outfit having been purchased of H. Fagin in 1884. S. Myers does a general, blacksmithing business on Vance street near the foundry, having established himself here in January, 1883.

J. Z. Sutphen began the clothing business here in 1867, in partnership with M. D. Grossell. Seven years later, he purchased Mr. Grossell's interest, and has since conducted the establishment himself.

The People's Bank was established in 1866 by D. Straw, H. B. Gage, O. Poensal and Charles Poensal with \$50,000 capital. In 1869, D. Straw purchased the stock of the other members of the firm and became sole proprietor. In 1876, on the maturity of his son, H. Straw, he gave him an in-

terest amounting to \$10,000 and admitted him as a partner. The bank has the entire confidence of the people and is doing an excellent business. Its present capital is \$70,000.

MILLS, MANUFACTORIES AND ELEVATORS.

The Old Carey Mills.—J. C. Shuler now operates the old mill which was erected by Enos and William Wonder in 1844. Except the "Indian Mill" near Upper Sandusky, it is the oldest in the county. It was formerly owned by Henry Walborn who operated it for a period of sixteen years. Mr. Shuler assumed control of the institution in 1882, but now has it rented to other parties. The mill has three run of buhrs with a capacity of fifteen barrels per day, and is valued at \$6,000.

The Carey Mills were established in 1845, the building having been erected for a warehouse by Buell & Welsh in 1845. It is therefore one of the oldest structures in the town and has undergone many changes. In 1867, it was converted into a flouring mill by a stock company, known as the Carey Milling Company, and named the "Carey Mills." This firm failed in 1870, and the mill was sold to one Cunningham, of Tiffin, and afterward passed into the possession of D. Straw. It subsequently passed through the hands of several other parties, and is now owned by E. C. Olean, of West Liberty, Ky., and Allen Smalley, of Upper Sandusky.

Henry Waters' Planing Mill and Sash Factory.—This institution, the leading industry of Carey, was erected about 1868, by Hiram Young, who was accidentally killed in the saw mill department in 1881. Mr. Waters then purchased the machinery and has since had charge of the establishment to which he has added much both in capacity and patronage. The building is 40x120 feet in size, two story, though not yet wholly completed. The mill is located on North street near the railroad, and, including the stock of lumber, is valued at about \$20,000. It employs eight workmen and does an extensive business in the dressing of lumber and manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, store fronts, fencing and molding.

Manecke & Co.'s Planing Mill and Sash Factory.—The firm and business of Manecke & Co., was established in 1877. In 1882, the institution was entirely destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1882-83. The main room is a frame building 40x50; the brick engine room is 20x40, and the storage shed is 20x74 feet in size. The value of the whole concern is placed at \$8,000. The firm employs eight workmen when the mill is in full operation.

Van Buren & Ryder's Foundry and Machine Shops.—This enterprise was established in 18— by James Carothers and a nephew of the same name. The latter sold his interest to the former, who again disposed of the property to T. Gould and Samuel Keeler, both of whom entered the service soon after and resold their interest to James Carothers, Jr. About 1862, Mr. S. C. Van Buren purchased a half interest in the concern, and the firm of Van Buren & Carothers conducted the establishment till March, 1874, when Mr. Carothers disposed of his interest to Samuel Bitler. In 1882, Mr. Rider purchased Bitler's interest, and the present firm was established. The mill was formerly operated for manufacturing drag sawing machines, but is now principally engaged in making the automatic lathe for handles. All kinds of repairing and general job work is also done, and an occasional engine is constructed. In 1879, the firm erected a brick building, two story, 26x60, with a molding room 26x40 feet in size. The enterprise is one of the most important of the village, and highly worthy of a generous patronage. The value of the stock and buildings is placed at \$10,000.

The Wyandot Chief Hand Hay Rake Works.—One of the most important enterprises ever founded in Carey was that of the “Wyandot Chief Hand Hay Rake Works,” which was established by Col. Y. Bickham in 1881. The main building of the concern was 50x75 feet, with two wings, 25x100 and 26x72 feet respectively, a brick engine room, 17x34, and a dry room, 16x65 feet. The total cost was about \$16,000. The motive power was supplied by an 85-horse-power boiler, and a 50-horse-power engine. Two saw mills were kept in operation. The firm was chiefly engaged in the manufacture of hand rakes and cradle fingers, though other bent work was also manufactured. Thirty-two workman were employed, the capacity of the factory being 22,000 dozen rakes per annum, 250 dozen cradle fingers per day, or 300 set of buggy bows per day. October 3, 1883, this immense establishment was totally destroyed by fire, there being little or no doubt in the minds of most people familiar with the circumstances of the destruction that the work was that of some fiendish and cowardly incendiary.

Samuel Lytle's Wagon and Carriage Shops are located on the corner of Findlay and Patterson streets. He established his business in 1858-59, and in the following year erected his brick shop building, two stories high, 25x36 feet in dimensions. He manufactures wagons, carriages, buggies, etc., and does a general repairing and blacksmithing business, employing three workmen.

Roll & Galbroner's Wagon and Carriage Works are located on Vance street, between Findlay and North streets. The original proprietor was C. H. Crum, who founded the business in 1850. The firm of Roll & Galbroner was established in 1865. They do a fair business, their line being the manufacture of farm wagons, carriages and buggies. General blacksmithing and repairing are also important branches of their trade.

Charles Stief's Tile Factory is one of the most extensive in this quarter of the State. It was begun in 1859, then being only a brick kiln. The tile machinery was added in 1877. Mr. Stief operates about eighteen workmen, and does an extensive business. During the year 1883, he consumed 1,200 cords of wood in burning the product of his kilns.

D. Straw's Elevator was built in 1846, by Reed, Carey & Starr. About 1847, this latter company failed, and the property, which was sold at Sheriff's sale in 1850, was purchased by D. Straw, who has since kept it in repair and use. It is one of the old-time buildings of the town, and has a receiving capacity of 4,000 bushels per day, and a storage capacity of 50,000 bushels.

HOTELS.

The hotels of Carey are as ancient as the town itself. Whether these buildings have been preserved on account of the dreamy memories which have clustered around them since the earliest days of their struggling existence, or whether they are retained through some distorted notion of economy, it is not within the province of the writer to say. Certain it is, however, the old building now known as the Commercial Hotel was the first domicile erected in the town. John Honck was its builder and first proprietor. He was succeeded by Hi Plummer, and since that worthy ceased to dispense the luxuries of the board to his varied guests, the hospitable landlords who have followed in the train are named in their order as follows: Silas Dow, John Elder, D. S. Nye, C. Thurman, William Ramsbottom, G. Carr, Mr. McGalner, J. C. Gear, M. M. Walton, S. Shellhouse, C. Shellhouse, William Wilsey, John Hackenberger, John Lance, S. Watson, P. Anders, J. W. DeWitt, and the present gentlemanly and accommodating

proprietor, W. K. Humbert. Under its present efficient management, the old pioneer hostelry is renewing her youth, keeping loftily apace with the spirit of the times, her ancient apartments ever aglow with cheerfulness and comfort.

The Gault House was erected in 1847-48, about three years after the building of the old Commercial, by John Houck and a Mr. Case, who were its first proprietors. Those who have succeeded in the management of the hotel are Thomas Plummer, Bowsher & Fondron, William Chambers, Rosewell Perry, David McElvain, A. and D. Joys, N. McClure, F. J. Warallo, F. J. Cox, Dr. Rhodes, and Thomas O'Marra, the present proprietor. This house is conveniently located on Findlay street, near the railroad, and affords first-class accommodations for the traveling public.

RELIGIOUS.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized November 22, 1858, in the Evangelical Church of this place. Of the eleven original members but one is now living. Rev. Haner acted as chairman at the organization, and the first officers of the new organization were Michael Grossell, Elder; Gideon Nigh, Deacon. After the organization of the church, it was taken into pastoral relation with the Vanlue Society and served with preaching by Rev. Haner. The society conducted its meetings in the Evangelical Church building till April, 1859, when it accepted the privilege of worshipping in the United Brethren Church building. Here it continued to hold its meetings till its own house was completed, which was in August, 1860.

In March, 1861, the celebrated Kneisly-Brown controversy occurred. The questions discussed were: 1. Do the Scriptures teach the final holiness and happiness of all mankind? Rev. C. R. Brown (Universalist) affirms; Rev. Kneisly denies. 2. Do the Scriptures teach the endless punishment of a part of the human race? Kneisly affirms; Brown denies. This discussion lasted four days, and according to the language of the church records "resulted satisfactorily to the friends of truth as held by the orthodox churches, but resulted in dissatisfaction to the pastor." The pastors who have served in this charge up to date are as follows: Rev. Haner, from date of organization to March 22, 1863; Rev. Funk, to November 27, 1864; Rev. Haner again, to April 28, 1867; Rev. J. W. Henderson, to 1869; Rev. S. J. Delo, three months; Rev. D. S. Truckenmiller, to April 20, 1873; Rev. J. M. Dustman, to the present time.

From the pastor's tenth anniversary sermon preached February 1, 1884, we gather the following statistics of the church during the ten years of his pastorate. Total membership February 1, 1884, 195; received during present pastorate, 155; total losses from various causes, 95; present membership, 100; marriages solemnized, 112; funerals attended, 154. The Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society was organized in 1878, and to September 1, 1883, had contributed to their favorite objects, besides to other objects, \$225.20. The Children's Foreign Missionary Society was organized in August, 1878, and to September 1, 1883, had contributed \$63.95. The following amounts have been contributed to the various purposes mentioned below during the past ten years: Home mission, \$164.69; foreign mission, \$247.20; church building, \$141.44; beneficiary education, \$25.25; college endowment, \$304.14; synodical treasury, \$38.70; general synodical treasury, \$20.66; American Bible Society, \$74.42; general benevolence, \$55.50; local objects, \$1,200; parsonage bought and paid, \$1,250; Sabbath school expenses, \$750. Total (not including parson's salary), \$4,272.

The Tabor Church of the Evangelical Association of North America held its first meetings at the residence of William Wonder in this vicinity, and was there organized in 1851 by Rev. John Cuff, the original members being about fifteen in number. In 1856, the society erected a brick church building, 40x60, at a cost of \$2,400, and this building was repaired in 1878 and again in 1883, first at a cost of \$500 and next at a cost of \$3,300. The present membership is sixty-five. The Trustees are J. A. Wonder, Peter Will, J. Kneasal, J. Soberly and William Thompson. The church has had several revivals of considerable importance, the most successful one probably conducted by Rev. Reinhold in 1853. The society keeps a very successful Sabbath school in operation with an attendance of about eighty members.

The Church of Our Lady of Consolation at Carey, Ohio, was established in 1868 by Rt. Rev. A. Rappe, Bishop of Cleveland. The principal early members of the congregation were Joseph Roll, John Goetzinger, N. Steinmetz, Valentine Henige, H. Fetter, Joseph Pahl, Catharine Logsdon, K. Fuchs, George Noel and Jacob Fuchs.

The foundation of this church edifice was laid in the summer of 1868, under the supervision of Rev. E. Vattman. Work was then suspended until 1870, when Rev. L. Bihn, of Tiffin, pushed forward to completion the framework. The building was finally finished in 1873, under the supervision of Rev. Joseph P. Gloden, the present pastor. It is situated in Straw's Addition to the village of Carey, and is erected upon grounds which were donated by David Straw and his wife. It is 30x65 feet in dimensions, and cost \$3,000.

The first pastor was Rev. E. Vattman, who resided at Findlay, Ohio. Then came Rev. L. Bihn, of Tiffin, Ohio, who was succeeded in July, 1872, by Rev. J. P. Gloden, the present pastor. The present members of the congregation are thirty-three in number. The Board of Trustees or Councilmen is composed of the pastor, Joseph Roll, Valentine Henige and N. Steinmetz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bible Society of Carey and vicinity was organized June 26, 1864. It is an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, and has been quite successful in the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes in this community. During the past year, an extra effort was made, canvassing agents having worked the field. The books sold to date of anniversary, December 15, 1883, amount in value to \$51.51; books donated, \$9.09; donations from churches, \$16.23. The present officers are as follows: Peter Will, President; C. D. Hoff, Secretary; D. Harpster, Depositary, Agent and Treasurer.

EDUCATION, ETC.

No sooner had the town of Carey been fairly started than its few inhabitants began to recognize the necessity of a means of educating their children. Accordingly, as early as 1843 a frame building, 26x30, was erected on the corner of Findlay and High streets, and is said to have been a marvel of awkwardness and inconvenience in point of interior arrangement. A row of seats was ranged next to the wall entirely around the room, and in front of this was a high desk, also extending entirely around the room, and boarded or ceiled in front, making a sort of arena or bull-pit in the center of the room in which the learning and the flogging were inflicted, the two processes in many instances being equally painful. This same building is now owned by Samuel Bittler, who repaired it and now uses it

for a dwelling. It was used as a schoolhouse till about 1855 or 1856, when a similar building was erected on South street, near the railroad, this latter structure being occupied till 1868, when the present two-story brick building, consisting of five departments, was erected, costing \$8,000.

Among the first teachers were Juliette Searles, A. W. Brinkerhoff, Miss Labaree, Mr. Thompson, J. N. Free ("the immortal"), James and Mary Foster, Albert Myers and Mr. Brundridge. The first Principals who occupied the present school building were Messrs. Gritchfield and Graham, who superintended the schools "week about," or alternately. These gentlemen were succeeded by John Baker, who held the position three years. Those who followed were J. W. Dwire, W. B. Switzer, John Kaley, T. W. Fritch, John Poe, John Kalb, R. Miller, J. L. Lewis and the present superintendent, John Pittsford. The schools cannot at present be said to be in a thriving condition, owing to the fact that no thorough course of study has been established or followed. The present members of the Board are Charles Stief, John Hare, A. P. Kelley, Peter Galbroner, Matthew Smalley and H. Hopkins.

The Carey Reading Room was established in June, 1883, by the W. C. T. U. The library comprises about 250 volumes of the standard works of history, poetry, fiction and general literature, and efforts are being made to increase this number. The institution, much to the credit of the people of Carey, is well patronized. The present officers are Mrs. William Aspinall, President; Mrs. R. Gregg, Vice President; Mrs. D. Harpster, Secretary; J. C. Shuler, Treasurer; J. F. Zimmerman, Librarian.

Public Hall.—The Public Hall of Carey was built by the combined efforts of the township and corporation in 1876-77. It is a very creditable building, and well furnished throughout. The outer walls are 44½x64; the structure is two stories high, and includes an engine room, Clerk, Mayor and Council's room, and jail, with a neat hall and stage on the second floor. The total cost of the building was \$4,000.

The present officers of Carey are as follows: Mayor, M. A. Smalley; Clerk, E. G. Laughlin; Treasurer, J. B. Corad; Marshal, Charles Buckland; Councilmen, H. L. Hopkins, B. F. Kurtz, John Grossell, J. R. Siddall, J. M. Barr and James Anderson.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Lodge No. 420, F. & A. M., of Carey, was organized August 7, 1868, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge. The officers first elected were: J. M. Stevens, W. M., *pro tem.*; J. W. Chamberlain, S. W.; M. D. Grossell, J. W.; Dr. Asa Brayton, S. D.; A. Trant, J. D.; A. Carothers, Treasurer; C. Kleoper, Secretary, and A. Shellabarger, Tiler.

The present members are fifty-two in number, and their officers are: Amos Bixby, W. M.; M. A. Smalley, S. W.; J. A. Smith, J. W.; A. F. Miller, Secretary; G. S. Myers, Treasurer; A. M. Taylor, S. D.; L. C. Haines, J. D.; A. B. Ryder, Tiler. Regular meetings are held in their lodge rooms on the first and fourth Friday evenings in each month.

Carey Lodge, No. 407, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 28, 1868, by James A. Semple, M. W. G. M., under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge August 20 of the same year. The first officers were: D. Joy, N. G.; J. D. Haderman, V. G.; A. Trant, R. S.; J. Greer, P. S.; Abraham Carothers, Treasurer; S. Gilbert, W.; D. R. Hill, C.; A. Shellabarger, I. G.; E. T. Shellhouse, O. G.; F. J. Weber, R. S. N. G.; John Baker, L. S. N.

G.; J. J. Zint, R. S. V. G.; T. Hahn, L. S. V. G.; W. H. Slaymaker, R. S. S.; Charles Steif, L. S. S.; Rev. G. W. Miller, Chaplain.

Meetings were held from August, 1868, to August, 1871, in the Straw Block; in their own hall in Stief's Block since the last-mentioned date. The financial condition of the lodge is excellent, and its property is valued at \$2,500. The present officers are: J. A. Pittsford, N. G.; William Wills, V. G.; E. G. Laughlin, Sec'y; George W. Chesebrough, Treas.; C. D. Hoff, Per. Sec'y. Present members are fifty-two in number, and regular meetings are held every Thursday evening.

Col. Crawford Post, No. 173, G. A. R., was organized December 16, 1881. Among its original members were A. E. Gibbs, Daniel Bechtel, George Brown, Walton Weber, Edward Thompson, L. Thurston, David Sipe, J. R. Sidall, F. J. Weber, S. C. Williams, John Greer, Oliver Brayton, John Deardorf, W. K. Humbert, J. A. Royer and A. P. Kelly, of whom the following were chosen as the first officers: F. J. Weber, C.; A. P. Kelly, S. V. C.; J. R. Siddall, J. V. C.; Walton Weber, Adj.; L. Thurston, Q. M.; J. A. Royer, Surgeon; S. C. Williams, Chap.; George Brown, O. D.; David Sipe, O. G.

The present members number fifty-seven, the financial condition of the Post is good, and regular meetings are held in the Odd Fellows Building on the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

Phil Kearney Camp, No. 12, Sons of Veterans, was instituted July 16, 1883, by A. P. Kelly, of Col. Crawford Post, No. 173, G. A. R. Among the original members were Fred Gibbs, A. M. Wonder, F. C. Gibbs, Jay Newhard, D. J. Humbert, Dr. F. Brayton, D. B. Royer, Samuel Hawks, Samuel Schuler, Henry Webber, P. E. Wonder, Harry Miller, L. M. Wonder, Fred Sipe, Corry Williams, William Grady and Frank Wisebaker. The officers first installed were: F. C. Gibbs, Captain; A. M. Wonder, First Lieutenant; Jay Newhard, Second Lieutenant; D. J. Humbert, Chaplain; Dr. F. Brayton, Surgeon.

The members at the present time are nineteen in number. Regular meetings are held in Stief's Building on the first and third Monday evenings in each month. The present officers are: D. B. Royer, Captain; P. E. Wonder, First Lieutenant; Harry Miller, Second Lieutenant; D. J. Humbert, Chaplain; and Dr. F. Brayton, Surgeon.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 416, Order of Good Templars, was organized December 22, 1883, at a meeting held in the English Lutheran Church. The first members were Peter Will, J. S. Hawks, E. S. Shellhouse, Simon Nye, William Mull, Samuel Kessler, W. C. Hare, Valentine Wisebaker, H. L. Hopkins, J. T. Zimmerman, William Fenner, Abram Hotelling, George Corwin, William Aben, Grant Stetler, Mack Creiger, Cornelius Hull, M. A. Smalley, William Rowe, J. M. Dustman, Anthony Wagner, Bert Hulse, Mrs. A. Hulse, Mrs. H. J. Starr, Grace Hulse, Emma Sipe, Iva Wonder, Rachel Livingston, Ella Gibbs, Mrs. J. K. Hackenberger, Mrs. E. L. Shellhouse, Mrs. A. Wagner, Mrs. J. Payne, Mrs. N. Sipe, Nancy Ish, Ella Sipe, Mrs. Catharine Nye, Mrs. M. A. Carr.

The officers first installed were: Peter Will, W. C. T.; Ella Gibbs, W. V. T.; J. T. Zimmerman, W. Secretary; Simon Nye, W. F. Secretary; M. A. Smalley, Marshal; Rev. J. M. Dustman, Chaplain; Ella Sipe, W. I. G.; Grant Stetler, W. O. G.; William Mull, P. W. C. T.; Mrs. J. K. Hackenberger, R. S.; Emma Sipe, L. S. The lodge is in a flourishing condition at this writing, and its present officers are as follows: S. P. Nye, W. C. T.; Ella Gibbs, W. V. T.; J. T. Zimmerman, W. Secretary; William Brown,

W. F. Secretary; Mrs. A. Hulse. W. T.; William Rowe, Marshal; F. J. Webber, W. Chap.; Peter Will, P. W. C. T.; Ella Sipe, W. I. G.; C. Hull, W. O. G. Regular meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall on Friday evening of each week.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB ALLION is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born March 5, 1810. His parents, Jacob and Catharine (Denninger) Allion, were also natives of Germany, and had four children, our subject being the only surviving. His mother died in her native country, his father in Lucas County, Ohio. In 1868, Mr. Allion emigrated to the United States and located in Franklin County, Penn. In 1839, he came to Ohio, and located in Richland County, moving to this county in 1838. He purchased land in this township, and has since given his attention to farming, though a blacksmith by trade. He was married, January 12, 1837, to Christina Zupp, a native of Germany, resident of Richland County, Ohio, and daughter of Peter and Maria Zupp, who were natives of France. They emigrated to the United States in an early day and settled first in Lancaster, Penn., moving from that point to Ohio, and later to Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Allion have had seven children, of whom but four survive, namely, Jacob, Elizabeth, Marie and Madaline. Mr. Allion has 200 acres of land well stocked and improved. He is a Democrat, and, with Mrs. Allion, a member of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM ASPINALL, proprietor of the woolen mill and handle factory at Carey, was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 22, 1845. His parents, Robert and Ellen (Martin) Aspinall, were natives of Leeds, England, and Virginia respectively. His father emigrated to the United States in 1822, and about 1840 located in Logan County, Ohio. In the family were eleven children, namely, William, George, Elizabeth, Caroline, Edward, Daniel (deceased), Charles, Hannah, Robert, Thomas and Mary. Mr. Aspinall served seven years in the woolen business as an apprentice in England, receiving only his board and clothes for his labor. He was engaged in the same occupation about twenty-five years in Logan County, doing a very successful business. His son, William, who is the subject of this notice, learned the woolen manufacturing trade when very young, and remained with his father till twenty-three years of age. He began operations for himself in Logan County, where he remained till 1876, when he sold out and removed to Carey, purchasing the woolen mills of Enos Wonder in partnership with his brother, whose interest he purchased two years later. In the spring of 1884, he added machinery for manufacturing handles, and this branch of the business receives attention during the winter seasons, the factory having a capacity of 2,500 to 3,000 handles per day. The spinning capacity of the mill is 160 spindles, turning off fifty to seventy-five pounds of wool per day. From one to three looms are kept in operation, though stocking yarns are a specialty. Mr. Aspinall was married, February 28, 1868, to Amanda Dickinson, born July 18, 1847, daughter of Joshua M. Dickinson, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. They have three children—Ellen B., Mack and Ray. Mr. A. is a member of the Good Templars, and a charter member of the Knights of Honor. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BAKER, son of Christopher and Rachel (Berry) Baker, was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 14, 1815. His parents were natives of Virginia, but were married in Ross County, Ohio, in 1811. In 1822, Mr.

Baker purchased land in this county, and in 1824 moved his family and effects to this locality. He was compelled to cut a road four miles through the woods in order to reach his own land with the ox teams, which he used in freighting his goods. He was the father of eight children—Sarepta, John, William, Christopher, Thomas, Olive J., Curtis and Jehu. Three are deceased—William, Sarepta and Thomas. Mr. Baker died November 27, 1848, his widow June 29, 1875, aged sixty-five and eighty-one respectively. John Baker, the subject of this sketch, was married, June 26, 1836, to Susana Hare, of this township, born in Center County, Penn., October 30, 1816, and daughter of Conrad and Ann M. (Spangler) Hare, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Her parents were married in 1814 in her native county, where they resided until 1824, when they moved to Wayne County, Ohio, moving from there to this county in 1833. They purchased land in this township, and reared ten children, namely, Solomon, Susanna, John, Lucetta, Margaret, Levi, Jonathan, Christopher, Samuel and Anna M. The latter and Christopher are deceased. The father died August 8, 1847, the mother July 28, 1874. Our subject began work for himself by making and laying up rails at \$1 per 100. In 1836, he purchased 107 acres in this township, selling out in the same year. He then purchased forty acres, upon which he built a saw mill in 1838. He operated this mill twelve years, and then sold out and purchased the home farm of 145 acres, upon which he now resides; has since added forty acres; built a fine frame barn in 1838; rebuilt in 1857, and again in 1883. In 1872, he erected a large brick dwelling, and in making excavations for his cellar, he exhumed two large human skeletons, one seven feet in length. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of twelve children, namely, Sarepta A., Anna M., McKendra, Ira J., Christopher S., Rozilla I., Lucetta J., Margaret E., John F., Lorane J., Hugh F. and Wellington J. Three are deceased—McKendry, Anna M. and Lorane J. Mr. Baker has served his township in most of its offices for several terms. He was elected Commissioner of the county in 1858, and served six years. He is a Democrat in politics, and with Mrs. Baker a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been converted at an Indian camp-meeting under Rev. Russell Bigelow fifty-four years ago.

DANIEL BECHTEL was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 24, 1828. His parents, Henry and Amelia (Nye) Bechtel, were natives of Ohio. They came with three children to this township in 1832. Five others were born later, the eight being named as follows: Michael, Susan, Daniel, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Sarah and Nancy A. Sarah is deceased. The father died July 20, 1846. Mrs. Bechtel kept the farm and reared the children to maturity. Daniel Bechtel began business for himself by renting land and farming. He married Ruth Reed in the fall of 1848, and in March, 1861, she died, leaving seven children—John A., Michael N., Mary A., Sarah A., William L., Albert N. and Ruth E.—the latter dying in infancy. In 1856, Mr. Bechtel moved to Shelby County, Ill., but after the death of his wife, in 1861, he returned to Carey, and kept house with his children till 1864, when he was drafted into the service. He served in Company D, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in his first engagement, at Spring Hill, November 29, he received two gunshot wounds; the first, while on the retreat—the ball entering at the back, between the ribs, and passing out below the breast; the second, while being removed from the field—the ball passing through the right hip and emerging at the left groin. He was confined at the hospital till June, 1865, when he was discharged.

In November, 1865, he married Mary C. Nye, by whom two children were born—Hattie B. and Harry M. Mr. Bechtel worked at teaming and general work till 1871, when he opened a meat market, which he has since conducted. Prior to 1861, Mr. Bechtel was a Republican, but has since been a Democrat. His mother is still living, doing her own household work, in her seventy-fifth year. Of his children, John A., Michael N. and William I. are in Victoria, British Columbia; the others are all in this State. His brother Michael is a minister in the United Brethren faith, now in McLean County, Ill.

BUELL S. BEEBE is a native of Malon, Franklin Co., N. Y. He was born January 9, 1823, and is a son of Simeon and Sallie (Russell) Beebe, who were natives of Connecticut and Vermont respectively, and of English parents. His parents were married in Franklin County, N. Y., February 20, 1812, and there resided till 1832, when they moved to East Constable. Three of their six children survive, namely, Buell S., Sidney M. and Mary M. The father died July 18, 1854. His widow then moved to Lockport, N. Y., and thence to this county in 1871. She died May 18, 1881. Buell S. was married, October 12, 1848, to Miss Lucinda Kear, a native of this county, and daughter of Jonathan and Caroline (Porterfield) Kear, natives of New York and Maine respectively. Her parents were married in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1826, and in the same year moved to this county, where her mother died in 1853, and her father in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Beebe had three children—Henry, Sarah and Laura A. Mrs. Beebe died May 19, 1866, and Mr. B. was married October 14, 1867, to Mrs. Abigail (Brundige) Sweetland, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 5, 1819. Her parents, John and Phoebe (Drake) Brundige, were natives of York State, married in Delaware County, Ohio, and reared a family of nine children, of whom but two—Lydia and Abigail—now survive. Her mother died in January, 1831. Her father married Elizabeth Taylor subsequently, and is deceased. Mrs. Beebe's first marriage was to Hiram Gould, and occurred July 17, 1838. He was born and reared in Vermont, his parents having died when he was a mere boy. One daughter—Ann E., born January 7, 1841—is the result of this union. She was born in Delaware County, Ohio, and now resides in Ligonier, Ind. Mr. Gould died January 20, 1844, and Mrs. Beebe was married, February 5, 1847, to Hiram Sweetland, of Delaware County, a native of Maine. By this marriage, three children were born, two living—Byron and Orrie. Mr. Sweetland died January 12, 1858. In 1844, Mr. Beebe moved to Ohio. He located in this county in 1845, farmed rented land, taught school, and finally purchased a farm, to which he has added till he now owns 265 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. In 1866, he built a fine brick residence at a cost of \$3,000. He is a Republican, and has served in several township offices. He and Mrs. B. are members of the English Lutheran Church. Their daughter, Laura A., was married, June 30, 1874, to Charles D. Hoff, of this township, a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., born May 20, 1848. His parents were Wessel C. and Harriet A. M. (Levalley) Hoff, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively. They were married in Cayuga County, their only child being Charles D. His father died July 5, 1851. His mother married Dr. C. W. Boyce about 1855. She died July 3, 1856. Mr. Hoff came to Ohio in 1864. He spent two years in Seneca County and then moved to Carey; learned the mason's trade, at which he is still engaged in this township. He has four children—Edwin, Weldon, Winnifred and Mabel. Sarah C. Beebe was born in this township July 19, 1851, and was married, May 28, 1872, to

Miles Mullholland, who was born in Tymochtee Township March 24, 1851, son of Hugh and Mary (Young) Mullholland, early settlers of this county. Five children have blessed this union—Gertrude, Henry B., Freddie J., Jessie L. and Nettie May.

CHARLES BIES was born in Wiesloch, near Heidelberg, Baden, February 25, 1825. He is a son of Frank H. and Mary (Ritzhoup) Bies, who were also natives of Baden, and who had five children, of whom but two—Charles and George—are now living. His mother died in 1831, his father in 1847. Mr. Bies emigrated to the United States in 1851. He located in Galion, moving to Lucas County in 1853, and in 1856 to this county. He was married, in August, 1856, to Christina Allion, a native of Baden, Germany, a resident of Lucas County, and daughter of Jacob Allion. They have three children—George, Benj. F. and Elizabeth. Mr. Bies has 110 acres of good land, and is engaged in general agriculture. He and Mrs. Bies are of the German Reformed persuasion in religious belief, and Mr. Bies is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES BOWLBY was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 8, 1831. His parents, James and Sarah (Gross) Bowlby, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. They came to Ohio in 1831, located in Stark County, and reared to maturity a family of thirteen children, namely, Joseph, Rachel, Emanuel, John, Jacob, Hannah, Maria, James, Mary, Samuel, Elizabeth, Catharine and Sarah; the deceased are Rachel, John, Mary and Samuel. The family moved to Crawford County, near Galion, where the father died in 1870, in his seventy-fourth year, his wife having preceded him in 1859, closing her life in her fifty-seventh year. James Bowlby, who is the subject of this sketch, was introduced to this county in 1852. He married Amanda Grindle, January 1, 1858, and purchased a saw mill west of Carey, operating the same eight years, when it was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt the mill, and just eight years afterward it was again destroyed by fire. He rebuilt a third, and in January, 1883, he sold out and removed to Carey, entering the employ of Watson & Co., as foreman of the saw mill department of their saw mill and planing mill. Mr. and Mrs. Bowlby are parents of nine children—Ellen, Emma L., Alice A., Hattie, Rolland D., Orville C., Noland H., Alfred B. and Joseph W. Mr. Bowlby is a charter member of the Knights of Labor, and a citizen of industrious habits and good character.

ASA BRAYTON, M. D., was born in this township September 25, 1831, and is a son of Elijah Brayton. He was reared on a farm, and received a good education, taking up the study of medicine at the age of eighteen, under the instruction of Dr. A. Metz, of Fostoria. He entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1856, and graduated from that institution. In 1863, he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and in 1870 he received a diploma from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. He began the practice of his profession at McCutchensville, where he remained four years. He then moved to Carey, where he has since resided. He married Emily J. Hutchins June 30, 1853, and on September 27, 1856, she died, leaving one child, Forest W., who is now practicing with his father, being a graduate of the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. Forest W. Brayton, prior to his entrance to the Miami Medical College, took a course of instruction at the Baldwin University, and also a special course at the Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, directly fitting him for his medical studies. Dr. Brayton's second marriage, to Susan E. Hutchins, occurred June 30, 1857.

He enlisted in the 100-day service, as Captain of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, in May, 1864, and returned in September of the same year. He is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, and also of the Knights of Honor. In politics, he has always been a firm supporter of the Republican principles.

WILLIAM BRAYTON was born in Attberg, Vt., May 11, 1810. He is a son of Elijah and Anna (Holbrook) Brayton, also natives of Vermont, and of English and Irish descent. They were married in their native State about 1809, and in 1814 migrated by wagons to Ohio. They lived two years in Newark, three years in Huron County, eighteen months in Lower Sandusky, and moved to this county in 1821, Mr Brayton having purchased land in Tymochtee Township, at the Delaware land sales in 1820. In 1823, he constructed a saw mill run by water-power, and in 1825 built a grist mill—one run of buhrs, and the first grist mill in the county, except the Indian Mill near Upper Sandusky. Mr. Brayton resided here till 1832, when he sold out and moved to Seneca County, buying a farm in Big Springs Township. Here their children were reared, their names being William, Harriet, Lucy, Matthew, Peter, Mary, Olive and Asa—all living but Lucy and Olive. Matthew, of whom further mention is made in the general history of the township, was lost in the woods when a child. The mother died August 1, 1842, aged fifty-one years and one month, the father December 7, 1866. William Brayton was married May 5, 1839, to Miss Margaret Carr, who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, May 2, 1820, daughter of Nicholas and Margery (Davault) Carr, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and of Irish and English parentage. Her parents were married in Ashland County, and moved to Wyandot in 1833. They had six children—Margaret, Keziah, John, Daniel, Susan and William. The deceased are Margaret, John and William. The father died in December, 1871, the mother in September, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Brayton are parents of eleven children—Oliver, Eliza, Nicholas, William, James M., John C., Olive, Lavonia, Lucy M., Ella and Joseph H. In 1832, Mr. Brayton purchased 200 acres in Seneca County. He sold this in 1833, and 1834 purchased 224 acres in this township, where he still resides. By hard labor and good management, he obtained nearly 700 acres, but now owns but 320 acres, which are well improved, and valued at \$100 per acre. He is one of the most successful farmers of the township, and is well respected as a neighbor and citizen. Mrs. Brayton died January 22, 1869. She was a member of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Brayton is an old-time Whig-Republican. He has served several terms as Clerk and Trustee, and has been Justice of the Peace twenty-one years.

OLIVER BRAYTON, was born in this township June 27, 1841. He is a son of William and Margaret (Carr) Brayton, who have already been noticed in this work. He was married September 9, 1869, to Miss Livonia Ogg, of this township, daughter of Kinzie and Margaret (Johnson) Ogg, early settlers of this county. In 1869, Mr. Brayton became the owner of 100 acres of land, to which he has added 140 acres. He devotes his attention entirely to agriculture and is quite successful. By his first wife, who died in her thirty-third year, January 30, 1880, he had three children—Walter H., Anna C., and Orton O., the first deceased. Mr. Brayton was married, August 10, 1881, to Samantha A. Brown, a resident of Seneca County, native of Crawford County, Penn., and daughter of John and Catharine (Flickinger) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Her parents married in Pennsylvania, where they still reside. Three of their children are living, a fourth being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brayton have

two children—Jessie K. and William B. In 1864, Mr. Brayton being a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, Company D, was called into service. He participated in the engagement with Moseby's Cavalry at Berryville, and served till discharged in September, 1864. He is now serving his township, both as Trustee and Justice of the Peace; he is a member of the G. A. R.; an old-time Odd Fellow; a member of the Evangelical Church, and a Republican in politics. Mrs. Brayton is also a member of the Evangelical Church.

HENRY P. BROWN was born in Crawford Township, this county, September 10, 1834, and is the son of William and Eliza (Kooker) Brown, natives of Franklin County, Ohio, where they were united in marriage. His parents came to this county in 1824, and entered land in this township. They had fifteen children, nine of whom are still living—William S., Henry P., James K., Frank, Ansilla, Ellen, Ann, Mary and Augusta. The mother died in June, 1872, the father in 1862. Henry P. Brown, our subject, was married, February 26, 1869, to Miss Verlinda McLeod, of Ridge Township, born March 25, 1837, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cole) McLeod, natives of Pennsylvania and of Fairfield County, Ohio, respectively. Her parents were married in Fairfield County and in an early day settled in Ridge Township. Ten of their twelve children still survive—Joseph R., William O., Verlinda, Isabel, Abraham, John M., Eliza, Clementine, Lorrilla, Lenora and Emma. The parents now reside in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are parents of seven children—Florence A., Frank H., Charles A., Abraham Mc., Ernest E., Eliza J. and Willie; the two latter deceased. In 1858, Mr. Brown became the owner of 160 acres in this township, and to this tract he has added by subsequent purchases till he now owns 300 acres valued at \$80 per acre. He devotes his time to general agriculture, in which he is quite successful. Mr. Brown has served the township in various offices, and is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Lutheran Church.

DANIEL CARR was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 3, 1824. His parents, Nicholas and Margery (Davolt) Carr, natives of Virginia, and of Irish and German descent respectively, were married in Wayne County; moved to Wyandot in 1833, and purchased and entered over 500 acres in this township. They had six children—Margaret, Kesiah, John, Daniel, Susan and William. The father died December 18, 1871, the mother September 29, 1880, aged seventy-seven and eighty-four years respectively. Mrs. Carr was an old-time midwife, and is said to have been present at the birth of at least 1,200 children. Her husband was a substitute in the war of 1812, and was much among the Indians. September 16, 1857, our subject was married to Sarah E. Persinger, of Xenia, Ohio, native of the same, and born September 21, 1834. She is a daughter of Smith and Catharine Persinger, who were natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively, and who were married in Greene County, Ohio, where they reared two sons and two daughters—Samuel, Sarah, Nancy and Jacob. The father died in January, 1843. The mother married some years later, and is now again a widow in her seventy-seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are parents of four children—Morris, Walter, William and Charlie, the eldest now deceased. Mr. Carr still lives on the home farm, having purchased the interest of the other heirs. He owns 184 acres, well improved, valued at \$85 to \$100 per acre. He does a general farming business, and also burns considerable lime, having three kilns on his farm, one in operation. He paid out of the draft to the late war choosing to part with his money rather than his life. In politics Mr. Carr is a Democrat.

WILSON CAROTHERS, a popular druggist of Carey, was born in Ridge Township July 20, 1855. He is a son of William and Mary (Jackson) Carothers, both natives of Pennsylvania. They came first to Richland and then to this county, rearing a family of nine children, five of whom are living—James, William, John, Mary E. and Wilson. The parents both died in Ridge Township. Our subject was reared on a farm, and at the age of nineteen years engaged as clerk in the drug business with George S. Myers, whose stock he purchased two years later. He has conducted the business since 1876, and has a flourishing trade. He was married, November 27, 1877, to Emma Keller, daughter of Adam Keller, and two children have been born to them—Ray and Jean. Mr. Carothers is a member of the Knights of Honor, and is esteemed both as a citizen and business man; his brother, Alexander, was a soldier in the late war. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died of typhoid fever at Romney, Va.

WILLIAM H. COPLEY is a native of this township, son of Benjamin and Magdalene (Nease) Copley, and was born June 21, 1849. His parents, though natives of Pennsylvania, were reared in Ohio, and married in Richland County in 1840. Two years later, they removed to this township, and purchased eighty acres, which number was afterward increased to 140. They had seven children, those surviving being Sarah A., Melinda C., Mary M., William H. and Albert S. The father died of apoplexy February 20, 1884, in Wood County, Ohio, whither he had gone to pass the remainder of his days with his second daughter, with whom the mother now resides. Our subject was married, November 17, 1870, to Miss Jennie L. Baker, who was born in this township March 6, 1849, a daughter of John and Susan (Hare) Baker, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Copley resided on his father's farm till grown to maturity, and in 1868 he was enabled to purchase twenty acres in Andrew County, Mo., adding twenty acres more soon after. In 1871, he purchased thirty acres in this township, adding forty acres more by trading his Western land in 1873. Mr. Copley is farming the old homestead also, and is giving considerable attention to breeding fine stock and poultry, light Brahmas. He has upon his farm a well thirty feet deep, drilled through solid rock, out of which have been pumped bones, joints, and other animal matter, which rendered the water unfit for man or beast. Only a few rods from this well is another, which furnishes an abundance of excellent water. Mr. and Mrs. Copley have three children—Niobreto Guy, Frank Armond and Anna Maple, aged eleven, five and two years respectively. Mr. Copley is a Democrat, and at present solicitor for the Wyandot Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this county. He and Mrs. Copley are members of the Evangelical Church.

HON. JOHN CAREY. Perhaps the most notable of the early settlers in this part of Ohio was the distinguished gentleman whose name appears at the head of this limited biography. Not only in his immediate neighborhood was he the object of well-merited distinction, but his reputation as a man of sound judgment, great good sense, sincere and active benevolence, shone with that luster which reflected the many flattering testimonials of personal worth from all who came within range of his acquaintance and influence. He was a man whose prime indicated fine physical health and proportions, and his remarkable energy and mental force were in keeping with these greatest of natural endowments. His manhood and ability were reflected in his presence to such a degree that it needed no introduction to establish character or command respect. Few men so favorably impressed

an acquaintance with these notable traits which win and control men through an irresistible force of personal magnetism; and the result was, as it has and ever will be, that while Mr. Carey was surrounded with the warmest of friends, whose attachment had a perceptible feeling of idolatry, he also had his bitter enemies. The latter, however, carrying their resentment, not from a disturbance of the usual amenities between citizens, nor a ruffling of the instincts which lend enchantment to neighborly conduct, but from those who appeared and were generally worsted by him in a conflict of opinion. He was a man who considered well, and, sometimes slow to act, but when settled in his convictions, he was impatient of opposition, and seldom failed to use his great force and remarkable energy to surmount as well as to sustain his position. And herein lay all the bitterness entertained for this great, good man—a bitterness that melts with time and resolves itself into admiration. Perhaps the best illustration of this disposition in Mr. Carey, was his opposition to the first railway through Upper Sandusky, made contingent upon a proposition to vote a county tax of \$50,000. As the matter was submitted, and Mr. Carey believing the tax oppressive upon our then new county, he entered the opposition with much vigor, It was in this conflict that he displayed his wonderful force and power as a public speaker, and that indefatigable activity and determination that marked him as a live and effective organizer and leader. It was in this railroad controversy that Mr. Carey incurred the displeasure of many interested in the new town of Upper Sandusky; but the feeling of resentment passed away with the smoke of the first engine that threw its welcome shadow over the town; and when the grand old hero passed away, and for many years preceding this lamentable event, no man in Wyandot County, or in this section of Ohio, was more sincerely or universally revered. No fault lay at his door other than a firm and sincere consideration of what he esteemed to be right, and the comments upon his long life of usefulness, and the bereavement were full of that tender regard which gives sublimity to expression, and finds a fitting response in the respect and intensity of feeling of those who still cherish a pleasurable pride in perpetuating his memory.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Stephen and Sarah Carey, and was born in Monongalia County, Va., on the 5th day of April, 1792. In 1796, his parents and family removed to Brown County, Ohio, where they remained for some time and reared their family. In 1812, young John Carey removed to Franklin County, Ohio, and a short time thereafter enlisted as a soldier in the army of the United States. After a military service of six months, he returned to his home in Franklin County, and engaged in the milling business, and also at the same time paid considerable attention to farming. He remained here until the year 1822. On the 9th of January, 1817, he was united in marriage with Miss Dorcas Wilcox, daughter of Roswell and Dorcas Wilcox, natives of Connecticut, who had emigrated to Franklin County, Ohio, in the year 1802. The wife of John Carey was born in Hartford, Conn., January 17, 1790, and departed this life at the family residence in Carey, on the 1st day of September, 1867. Shortly after Mr. Carey's marriage in 1822, he came to what is now known as Wyandot County, and purchased 190 acres of land, in Sections 27 and 34, which still remain part of the Carey homestead, and now owned by his son, the Hon. McD. M. Carey, one of our prominent and influential citizens. In 1823, he began improvements upon this land, and a year later

removed hither with his wife and family, whom he made comfortable in the first hewed-log house erected in that section of country. When he had seen after the comfort of his young wife and family, his energy took direction in the building of a saw mill upon the banks of Tymochtee, a small stream that ran through his land, and while the first on that creek in the county, it withstood the buffets of time and business, and remained for many years as a landmark, and remnants of the old structure are still to be seen near grounds given historic prominence by the sad fate of Col. Crawford, which is fully given in another part of this volume. Mr. Carey's fine business qualities, tact and industry, brought their reward in making it possible for him to add largely to his estate until he had accumulated nearly 3,000 acres, which he held and possessed to the hour of his death. To go back to Mr. Carey's earlier life, we find him, at the age of twelve, carrying the mail from Portsmouth to Chillicothe, and continued in this pursuit for two years, at that time a hazardous undertaking for one of his years; yet the courage and indomitable will of maturer life was seen in the lad of a dozen years. From the mail service he entered as an apprentice to learn the trade of tanner, at which he remained until 1812, when he enlisted in a rifle company under command of Gen. Hull, and was surrendered with this company to the British at Detroit. After an honorable discharge from the army, John returned to Columbus, with the results as already set forth. For years Mr. Carey was an honored and central figure in our midst, referred to with pride as authority on many of the leading questions of public and local interest, and the great confidence reposed in him for sterling worth and integrity gave to his favor a conspicuous influence. In politics, Mr. Carey was a Whig, as long as that party existed; afterward, a zealous, active, yet sincere and liberal adherent to principles of the present Republican party, as interpreted by Lincoln, Trumbull, Chase and other of the intellectual giants of the war period. Although never an office-seeker, he readily won distinction among his people and party, which is indicated by the fact, that as early as 1827, he was chosen to represent this, then Crawford County, in the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature, leaving the effect of his sound judgment and wise and considerate action upon laws, which still grace the statutes of our State. He also served one term as Judge, and years after was sent to the Ohio Senate, where he made himself quite prominent, and reflected upon the district from which he was credited, that true honor which is ever the result of faithful services. In 1858, he was prevailed upon to accept the Republican nomination, in the then old Democratic Ninth District of Ohio, and although running against an eminent and popular Democrat (Judge Hall, of Crawford County), he overcame a majority of 2,000, and was triumphantly elected. His course to Congress was marked with ability, and the ablest address ever given to Congress in behalf of the tillers of the soil was his maiden speech before that august body; and, to-day, that the Bureau of Agriculture has its present existing importance at the Capital of the nation is largely due to Mr. Carey's efforts. It was he who inaugurated the movement which is now so favorably amplified by the best minds of the country, and which has lifted to such high prominence the agricultural interests of this country. In 1854, Mr. Carey, finding that old age was telling upon his years of usefulness, left the old homestead on the banks of the Tymochtee, and removed to the town which bears his name and the work of his enterprise, and sought that rest and repose which his overtaxed energies had long needed. Although his physical strength gave way, his mental energies never flagged, remaining

with him as a bright memento of his past life, until the 17th of March, 1875, when, surrounded by family and friends, he quietly breathed his last, in the eighty-third year of his age. Unto the union of John and Dorcas Carey were born six children, two sons and four daughters—Napoleon B., born June 18, 1818, and died October 21, 1846; McD. M. Carey, born May 13, 1820; Emma Maria, born January 15, 1822, and died August 27, 1842; Eliza A. (now Mrs. Joseph Kenney), born July 7, 1824; Cinderella (Mrs. Edwin Brown), born May 2, 1826; Dorcas (Mrs. Alvin Dow), born February 24, 1830.

McD. M. CAREY is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and one of the oldest residents of this township. He was born, May 13, 1820, and is a son of Hon. John Carey, his mother's maiden name being Dorcas Wilcox. His parents were natives of Virginia and Connecticut respectively, and of English and Scotch parentage. They were married in Franklin County, Ohio, January 9, 1817, and resided in and near the city of Columbus for several years. His father came to this county in 1822, and bought land in Crawford Township, where he located with his family in 1824. Here he made his home during the remainder of his life, removing to Carey in 1854, after which time he attempted to live in retirement, though always busy till his death. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature four terms, before and after the organization of this county, and was also Associate Judge of Crawford County. In the year 1858, he was elected to Congress by the Republican party, and served his full term. He was a hard worker, and spent most of his life in clearing up land and farming, owning at one time nearly 3,000 acres. The children of the family were Napoleon B. Mc Donough Monroe, Emma M., Eliza A., Cinderella and Dorcas—all living but Emma M. and Napoleon B., who died at the ages of twenty and twenty-eight respectively. The mother died September 1, 1867; the father survived till March 17, 1875. McD. M. Carey, the subject of this sketch, was married, October 1, 1845, to Miss Lydia E. Beebe, of Norwalk, Huron Co, Ohio, where she was born in 1822, her parents being John and Hannah (Young) Beebe, who were early settlers in that county. There were seven children in the Beebe family—Althea, Lydia E., Ambrose M., Ann E., David, Frank and Charlie—all living but Lydia. The parents both died in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Carey had one child, Althea E., born October 21, 1846. Mrs. Carey departing this life, December 15, 1846, in 1851, Mr. Carey was married to Emily (Merriman) Remington, daughter of Myron and Rilla Merriman, who moved from New York State, about 1822, and entered land in this township, their five children being Emily, Laura, Seth, Louisa and Nancy—all deceased but Laura and Louisa. Mr. Merriman died in Kansas, and Mrs. M. in Illinois. Mrs. Carey passed away March 13, 1881, and is interred in the Oak Grove Cemetery, at Upper Sandusky. In 1854, Mr. Carey moved upon the old home farm near Crawfordsville, and has ever since been there engaged in the quiet pursuits of agriculture, stock dealing and grain dealing. He owns about 1,100 acres of land, valued at \$50 to \$100 per acre. He erected his fine, brick residence in 1866-67, and now devotes his time in overseeing his property. In politics, Mr. Carey is Republican. He was very active in the C. & T. Railroad enterprise, and subsequently became one of the directors of that line. His daughter and her family now reside on the home farm with him. Mr. Carey is one of the most successful farmers of the township as well as one of the most prominent and highly esteemed. After the death of Mrs. Carey, his only daughter has very satisfactorily taken charge of her father's household affairs, which she continues to the

full satisfaction of all concerned. She is the wife of George H. Whaley, and the mother of two children, viz., Paul C. and Doratha L.

ALFRED K. DAVIS was born in this township August 23, 1838. He is a son of William and Lucy (Brayton) Davis, who were born in this State, married in Wyandot County, resided most of their lives in this county, and reared four children—Anna L., Alfred K., William H. and Lucy. The father died in March, 1846; the mother in March, 1873. Mr. Davis was married, December 4, 1865, to Miss Sarah Hurd, of this county, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Imez and Sarah (Jameson) Hurd, who were natives of York State. Her parents moved to Indiana about 1840, and to Michigan in 1845; settled in Allegan County, and reared nine children, five of whom survive, viz., Alexandra, Caroline, Sybil, Francis M. and Sarah. Her mother died in 1841; her father in 1846. Mr. Davis farmed the old homestead for several years, inheriting a portion of the same in 1860. In 1872, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and which he has improved by good buildings and cultivation. He owns 250 acres, valued at \$50 to \$75 per acre, and devotes his chief attention to agriculture and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of seven children—Olive S. was born January 23, 1867; Edna C., January 11, 1869; Cora, January 12, 1873; Ora C., June 5, 1874; Florence, November 12, 1876; Blanch and Brayton, September 20, 1880. All are living but Cora, who died July 2, 1873. In political sentiments, Mr. Davis favors Republican policy. He is one of the prominent farmers of the township, and his farm is the seat of the historic battle-ground where Col. Crawford was defeated and burned by the Indians, and where a monument has been erected to his memory. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are both associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. T. DICKERSON, attorney at law, Carey, Ohio, was born in Shelby County, Ohio. He grew up to manhood in his native county, and obtained a good education in the common schools. He read law three years with Judge Thompson, of Sidney, and then went to Cincinnati, where he took a thorough course in the law school of that city. He then began the practice of his profession, and after about three and one-half years' practice, he opened a law office in Carey, in September, 1878. Mr. Dickerson enlisted January 9, 1862, at Sidney, in Company K, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till July 15, 1865, then receiving his discharge, and returning to Sidney. Mr. Dickerson is a member of the G. A. R. Post, and also of the Knights of Honor. He has a fair practice, and is an able representative of the legal profession.

REV. J. M. DUSTMAN was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 16, 1840. He is a son of George and Amelia (Peters) Dustman, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. His father moved to Fairfield County when five years old (1816), married Amelia Peters and reared nine children—all brought up on a farm. In 1846, the family moved to Van Wert, where they entered a farm on which the parents still reside. Rev. Mr. Dustman received a good education in the district schools, and in 1861 he entered the Normal School of Van Wert. After this he engaged in farming, and, in the meantime pursued a private course with Dr. Wells, a Lutheran minister of Van Wert, where he was given a charge after being admitted to the ministry in the fall of 1870. In 1871, the Synod was called at Galion, where Rev. Mr. Dustman was ordained. He remained at Van Wert four years, and then removed to Carey, where he has since labored. August 31, 1865, he married Nancy

Poe, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (McKinnis) Poe, of Hancock County, Ohio. Two children have blessed this union—Stanley B. and Florence A. Rev. Dustman is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Good Templars, I. O. O. F. and K. of H.; Chaplain of the two latter orders.

DANIEL ENGLAND, son of Joseph and Mary (Tipple) England, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 6, 1814. He was married December 26, 1839, to Miss Tina Bullas, who was born in Lower Canada January 27, 1822. She is a daughter of Pliny and Abigail (Sherman) Bullas, who moved from New York to Canada and thence to this county in 1836, entering land in this township. The children were seven in number, all girls, namely, Tina, Elmira, Harriet, Abigail, Ann, Jane and Lydia. Three are yet living, viz., Tina, Ann and Jane. The mother is deceased; the father died September 20, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. England are the parents of eleven children—Mary, born January 22, 1841; Abigail, November 17, 1843; Caroline, May 18, 1845; Lucinda, August 19, 1847; Joseph, September 13, 1849; James, November 12, 1851; Alvin, April 26, 1854; Ruelma, November 8, 1856; Chester, July 1, 1859; Myra G., May 20, 1864; Cornelia M., August 22, 1866. The deceased are Caroline and James. Mr. England purchased land in this township in 1850 or 1851, and this he has improved till he now values it at \$80 to \$100 per acre. He is a good farmer, and has a comfortable home.

JOHN ENGLAND was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 10, 1807. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Tipple) England, were natives of Maryland and Germany respectively, and located in Ohio at its first settlement, 1783-85. They settled first in Fairfield County, but thence removed to Pickaway, and in 1833 to this township, where they entered land. There were nine children, five sons and four daughters; the father died about 1835-36, the mother about 1850. John England engaged in farming rented land several years, but in 1836 purchased forty acres, to which he has since made some additions, and where he still resides. He was married October 9, 1845, to Dorothea H. Brehme, who was born in Brehme, Germany, January 9, 1835. She is a daughter of Christopher and Mary H. (Smith) Brehme, who emigrated from Germany in 1845. Her mother died on the voyage to America. Her father, with the rest of the family, located in Delaware, Ohio, but later moved to Wyandot, where he entered land. Mr. and Mrs. England are the parents of nine children—Margaret, Henry, William, Lewis, Charles and Emma (twins), Mary, Helen and Amanda. Mrs. England departed this life October 10, 1869.

HENRY FAUL was born April 18, 1838. He is a native of Lambach, France, and son of Rudolph and Magdalene (Streng) Faul, also natives of France and of German descent. His parents emigrated in 1847, stopped one year in Wayne County, Ohio, and then moved to Seneca County, purchased land and resided there till 1857, when they moved to this county, his father dying here April 7, 1871, his mother September 7, 1876. Mr. Faul was married, April 9, 1861, to Magdalene Bowers, daughter of George and Louisa Bowers, who emigrated from France about 1852 or 1853, and settled in Seneca County. Mr. and Mrs. Faul had two children—Louisa M. and Mary, the latter deceased. Mrs. Faul died July 30, 1865, and Mr. Faul was married, February 29, 1866, to Catharine Grunder, a resident of Wayne County, Ohio, native of France, and daughter of Henry and Christina Grunder, also natives of France and of German descent. Her parents emigrated in 1843, and located in Wayne County, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. By this latter marriage, four children were

born—Henry E., Rosanna, John and George H. Mr. Faul first purchased land in Tymochtee Township, and resided there four years. He then sold, and returned to the home farm of 180 acres, which he soon after became owner of, and where he is still successfully engaged in the pursuit of agriculture.

HENRY FETTER was born in Baden, Germany, May 16, 1845. His parents, Andrew and Mary (Clay) Fetter, emigrated with six children in 1847, came direct to this county, and located in Salem Township, where Mr. Fetter entered forty acres of land. A seventh child was born after their arrival in this county. The parents finally removed to Carey and retired from farming. Henry Fetter resided with his parents till seventeen years of age. He then enlisted as a substitute in the war; was assigned to Company B, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in June, 1864, and served eleven months. At the close of the war he returned, and spent fifteen months in learning the harness trade, at the same time taking an interest as partner with Mat Orrian. Three months later, he purchased the latter's interest and conducted the business one year alone. He then sold out the whole stock to Orrian, and went to Independence, Mo., and engaged in the bakery and confectionery business, closing out and returning in nine months to Carey, where he has since conducted a billiard hall and saloon. He married Elizabeth Simonis, daughter of Peter Simonis, January 8, 1867. They have eight children—Edward J., Andrew, Harry, Theodora, Raymond, Leo, Inez and Lulalia. Mr. and Mrs. Fetter are members of the Catholic Church.

EUGENE M. GEAR, a prominent grocer of Carey, was born at that place August 29, 1851. His parents, Jacob and Jane (Berry) Gear, were natives of Union County, Penn., and this county respectively. His father located in Ridge Township in 1840, with John McCreat, with whom he was serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which business he has followed ever since. Mrs. Gear's father, Jehu Berry, was one of the pioneers of Tymochtee Township. Mr. and Mrs. Gear reared a family of ten children, viz.: William C., Alvin S., Eugene M., L. M., Emma, Elmer, Horace G., Linnie, Jesse and Frank; the four last deceased. Our subject, Eugene M. Gear, began life for himself at thirteen. He followed painting a short time and then engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store, continuing in the business twelve years. In 1884, he purchased the grocery stock of D. S. Nye, and has since engaged in that business, enjoying a liberal patronage. October 17, 1877, he married Alice Close, daughter of Gideon Close, of Carey. Two children have been born to them—Freddie and Julia. Mr. Gear is a member of the Masonic order—Knights Templar. Mrs. Gear is a member of the English Lutheran Church. Two brothers of our subject were soldiers in the late war—William C. and Alvin S. The former served about two and one-half years; the latter took his father's place in the 100-day service, and at the expiration of that time enlisted for the remainder of the war.

ADDISON E. GIBBS was born in Aurora, Portage Co., Ohio, February 22, 1831. His father, Eli, was a native of Massachusetts, and moved to New York when a young man, and there married Lucinda Cady. He soon after moved to Pennsylvania, thence to Portage County, Ohio, and in 1839 to what is now Wyandot County, locating in Tymochtee Township. Their children were Addison E., Truman L., William F., Henry M., Lyman R., James A. and George A. The parents were farmers. The father died December 4, 1866, the mother, January 30, 1866; Addison E. was the

eldest of the family, which moved to Crawford Township in 1845. At thirteen he began operations for himself, and worked at various employments till twenty-one years old. He then turned his attention to railroad work, being employed in various departments until 1864, when he was appointed agent for the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, retaining his position at Carey through all its changes, till he resigned in 1881, to take charge of his present business in groceries and produce. April 8, 1852, Mr. Gibbs married Elizabeth Kerstetter, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Clapper) Kerstetter, who came from Pennsylvania. Mrs. G. was born in Crawford County, Ohio. Nine children have been born to this union—Alice, Ella, Florence, Frank, Hattie, Fred, Jay, Ed and Maud. Mr. Gibbs is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the G. A. R. He and Mrs. Gibbs are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN GINTERT, son of Fred and Ann M. (Kuhlin) Gintert, was born in Baden, Germany, December 24, 1838. His parents were also natives of Baden, and six children, of whom but two—John and Jacob—are now living. His mother died in 1852, his father in 1874. Mr. Gintert emigrated to America in 1866, and first located in Crawford County, Ohio, where he resided two years, when he moved to Carey, and engaged three years in the butchering business. He was married, February 3, 1870, to Elizabeth Hickle, of this township, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hamm) Hickle, who were natives of Germany, but who married in Seneca County, Ohio, where they resided several years, after which they moved to this township, where they now live. In 1870, Mr. Gintert purchased forty acres in Ridge Township, where he lived three years. He then sold out and purchased his present farm, which now consists of 116 acres, valued at \$70 per acre. Mr. Gintert is a Democrat. He and Mrs. G. are members of the Lutheran Church. They have had five children—William, Anna M., Ina and Ida (twins), and Fred, all living but Anna M.

JOHN GREER, son of Thomas and Catharine (Rhodes) Greer, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 10, 1828. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and of Irish and English parentage. They were married in Columbiana County, where they resided till 1838, his father being a carpenter by trade. In the above year they moved to Seneca County, and settled upon eighty acres of land entered several years previous. They sold this farm in 1845, and purchased 160 acres in this township, where the father died in 1867, and the mother in 1869. Their children were Joseph, John, Francis, William, Margaret A., Sarah J., George W., Mary A. and Abigail M. William and George lost their lives in the late war, Joseph also losing an arm in the service. Our subject worked at home till of age, and then spent a few years working on his own responsibility. He was engaged three years in mining in California, returning to Ohio in 1856. He was married, December 7, 1857, to Mary A. Crooks, a resident of Seneca County, native of Muskingum County, and daughter of Andrew C. and Mary (Arnold) Crooks, natives of Ohio, and of German descent. Her parents were married in their native county, and moved to Seneca County in 1849. They had seven children—Mary A. being the only deceased. The mother died in August, 1868, and the father still resides in this township. In 1851, Mr. Greer purchased twenty-four acres of land, and this number he has increased to 162½. He erected an elegant brick residence in 1880, and a large barn in 1883. August 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River,

Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Picket's Mills and Kenesaw Mountain. In the latter engagement, he received a shell wound in the left thigh, and lay in the hospital several months on account of his injuries. He was honorably discharged November 22, 1864, returned home, and has since engaged in farming. He is a Republican, and has served several terms as Trustee and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Greer is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and is the father of seven children—Thomas W., Sarah K., Andrew C., Asa B., Harry A., Guy E. and John R. M. Thomas W. is deceased. The mother died August 26, 1883, and now rests in the Baker Graveyard.

JOHN K. HARE, County Commissioner, was born in Center County, Penn., July 18, 1819. His parents, Conrad and Anna M. (Spangler) Hare, were both natives of Pennsylvania, as were also several previous generations of the Hare family. Conrad Hare, wife and five children came from Pennsylvania to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1823, and ten years later moved to Crawford Township, this county. Seven more children were born to them in this State; ten grew to maturity—Solomon, Susanna, Mary A., John K., Levi, Lucetta, Margaret, Jonathan S., Rebecca, Samuel S. and Christopher S. The father died in 1847, aged fifty-six years; his wife lived to an advanced age. At twenty-one years of age, Mr. John K. Hare began work at monthly wages. At twenty-three he took contracts on the L. B. & W. R. R., and continued in this kind of work at intervals for about ten years. After four years in dry goods and grocery store at Patterson, Hardin County, he returned to farming. In 1867, he removed to South-western Missouri, where he cleared up a fine farm, and eight years later he returned to Ohio and resumed work on the old homestead in this township. Four years after this Mr. Hare moved to Carey and in 1881, was elected Commissioner of the county on the Democratic ticket. He owns forty acres of land in this township, and is discharging his official duties with credit. March 2, 1848, Mr. Hare was married to Mary Warner, who was born in Allegany County, N. Y., August 30, 1826. Her parents, David and Elmira Robins, were both of New York, and with them she came to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Hare have had nine children, six of whom are still living—Almon W., Wilfred C., Sarepta A., Etta M. and Ella M. (twins) and Anna B. The deceased are John A., David O. and Celestia, twin to Sarepta. The whole family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1853 and 1854, Mr. Hare had a contract for grading twenty-one miles on the Eel River & Detroit Railroad west from Auburn, Ind., and was employing 150 workmen, when the company failed, causing him a loss of \$15,000, being unable to obtain even a settlement.

JOHN D. HART, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lowry) Hart, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 3, 1824. His parents were married in his native county, but moved to Wyandot in 1833, and entered land in this township. They had five children—James, Margaret, John D., Francis and Sarah, all deceased but John D. The mother died in 1847, the father January 1, 1880, the latter aged about eighty-four years; he was a soldier in the war of 1812-15. Our subject was married, April 22, 1852, to Emily Stephens, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 15, 1835, daughter of Peter and Hannah (Stevenson) Stephens, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. Her parents were married in Franklin County, but her father being a minister of the Methodist faith, made several removals. About 1841, he located in Mount Blanchard, and, being advanced in years, gave up his regular charge, and has since officiated as a local preacher.

He opened a small store of general merchandise at Mount Blanchard, and for a few years was there thus engaged. There were twelve children in the family, viz., John W., Frances A., William D., Jesse B., George H., Matilda A., Mary J., Emily, Elmira, Susan A., Sarah, Milton. Six are deceased. Matilda A., John W., Mary J., Frances A., George H. and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have had ten children—Mary E., Lovina, William, Jesse B., Charles A., Clara B., Samuel, Lora M., Grace, Amos. The deceased are Mary E., Samuel, Lora M. and Grace. Mr. Hart cultivated the home farm for several years; engaged in railroad work for a time, and in 1855 purchased twenty acres in this township. He sold this farm a few years later, and returned to the homestead, where he remained till his father's death, when he inherited sixty acres. In the same year, 1880, he added a few acres more, and with the improvements now values his land at \$80 to \$90 per acre. Mr. Hart is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Hart is a member of the United Brethren Church at Carey.

DAVID HARPSTER, jeweler and druggist, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, May 7, 1837. His parents, John and Eva (Hartman) Harpster, were both natives of Pennsylvania, were married there, and in 1828 moved to Seneca County, Ohio, and entered eighty acres of land where the village of Flat Rock is now situated. They had a family of ten children—Lovina, Joel, Isaac, George, David, John W., Jacob (deceased), Frederick L., William R. and Susannah. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits exclusively, till he retired. He now resides in Clyde, Ohio, his wife having passed away in 1866. David Harpster began life on his own resources in his eighteenth year. He received a good education in the common schools, and passed six terms in a normal school, defraying his expenses by teaching, in which he was engaged four terms. His original intention was to study medicine, but he was finally dissuaded from this, and purchased a farm which he operated till 1862, when he sold out and removed to Carey where he sold dry goods four years. In 1866, he purchased a stock of drugs and in this business he is still engaged doing a good patronage. Mr. Harpster was married in December, 1859, to Susan A. Wonder, daughter of John Wonder, of this county. She died, leaving two children—Mary A. and Ida V. He was married next to Caroline Myers, daughter of Dr. Joseph Myers, of Carey, and she departed this life, leaving one child—Anna May. He was then married to Hannah Holway, who was born in Waterville, Kennebec Co., Me., and who came to Ohio in 1868. She was first a teacher in the schools of Tiffin, and later at Fostoria, remaining one year at the later place. Three children are the fruits of this union—Charles M., Lida T. and David H. Mr. Harpster was elected Mayor of Carey in 1865, and re-elected in 1866. He officiated as Justice of the Peace nine years. Mr. Harpster had prepared to enter the late war, but was induced by the death of his wife, which left him with the care of two small children, to hire a substitute and remain at home. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1869, he united with the Masonic order, and has since passed all the chairs of the institution, including the degrees of Scottish Rite in 1881. He is also a charter member of the Knights of Honor, and served as first Director of the lodge.

VALENTINE HENIGE was born July 28, 1831. He is a native of Worth-am-Rhein, Bavaria, and son of Anthony and Magdalene (Jambo) Henige, natives of the same place. There were five children in the family—Theobald, George M., Valentine, Anthony and Jacob—all living so far as

known; Theobald went to California about 1846, and has not since been heard of. The entire family emigrated about 1846, and settled in Vernon Township, Crawford County, Ohio. Here the mother died in April, 1868; the father spent his last days with his children and died at the home of his son Valentine January 24, 1880. Our subject resided with his parents, working for other parties at intervals till his twenty-fourth year. He was married November 27, 1855, to Anna Maria Braun, of Richland County, a native of Rauschbach, Alsace, France. She was born August 15, 1829, her parents being Martin and Cecilia (Grunewald) Braun, natives of France. Her parents were married in Rauschbach and emigrated in 1832-33. The children were Anna M., Joseph, Ambrose, Ferdinand, Samuel, Cleophas and John. The father died March 1, and the mother March 7, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Henige are parents of eleven children, namely: John, born October 12, 1856; Jacob and Joseph, December 15, 1857; Rosina, July 7, 1859; Henry, February 8, 1861; Carolina, December 6, 1862; Thomas, August 13, 1864; Cecilia, December 28, 1865; Peter, January 6, 1868; Catharine, February 10, 1870; Elenora, July 15, 1872. Two are deceased—Jacob, who died April 4, 1858, and Henry, who died April 17, 1867. After his marriage Mr. Henige worked in the car shops of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., at Crestline, till 1863, when he obtained thirty acres of land from his father. This he cultivated till 1865, when he sold out and purchased 160 acres in Crawford Township, where he now resides. He has added to his original purchase till he now owns 203 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. He does an extensive farming business, in which he is quite successful. Mr. Henige is a Democrat and both he and Mrs. H. are members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB HICKEL is a native of Alsace, Germany, born January 15, 1819. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Hammer) Hickel, who were also natives of Germany and who reared a family of seven children—Jacob, Mary, Eve, Margaret, Catharine, George and Martin. Margaret and Catharine are deceased, as are also the parents, who died in their native country. Mr. Hickel emigrated to this country in 1847, and settled in Seneca County. In 1853, he sold out in that locality and purchased land in this township, now owning 245 acres. In 1869, he erected a fine brick residence and many other improvements have been made upon his premises. He was married, September 5, 1849, to Mary Hamm, who was born while her parents, Valentine and Eve (Hickel) Hamm, were on their voyage to this country, September 20, 1832. Her parents had four children—Catharine, Mary, Valentine and Eve. The father and mother both died in Seneca County. Mr. and Mrs. Hickel are parents of eight children—Elizabeth, George, Mary, Jacob, Caroline, Wilson and William (twins) and John F. The twins and Mary are deceased. Mr. Hickel devotes his entire attention to farming. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church, of which society Mrs. H. is also a member.

LEVI HILE was born in Big Spring Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, February 24, 1853, son of John and Susan (Putman) Hile, natives of Germany and Ohio respectively. His parents were married in this county, but lived in Seneca, where they reared four sons and four daughters, namely: Mary A., Lovina, Daniel, Levi, John H., Franklin, Ida E. and Emma A. The deceased are Mary A. and Lovina. The father died in 1869, in his fifty-ninth year; the mother is still living on the home farm. Levi, our subject, has followed farm labor from his youth. He was married, December 21, 1882, to Miss Emily J. Shuman, who was born in this township December 16, 1853. Her parents, Fred and Ann M. (Stahl) Shuman, were

natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They settled in this township at an early day and reared a family of nine children—Joseph, Sylvester, Ellen, Emily J., Catharine, Angelina, Susan, George and Frank. Her parents are yet living. Mr. Hile purchased 152 acres of land, April 1, 1883, in this township, where he still resides. He has made many improvements on the farm, and now values it at \$90 per acre. He is a Republican, and with his wife holds a membership in the Lutheran Church.

PAUL and ANNA HOUK with their six children—Margaret, Catherine, John, Elizabeth, Peter and Henry—emigrated from Smalenburg, Bavaria, and landed in the United States in July, 1828, having spent three months on the voyage. They were shipwrecked, but were finally picked up by another vessel. They spent six months in Philadelphia, and then came to Ohio and located three miles south of Carey. Here the sons and daughters grew to maturity. The two brothers, Peter and Henry, were twins, and no less closely related in their business life. They were born in Bavaria April 21, 1819, and at the age of maturity learned the trade of carpenters, working at the same together, building many of the houses in Carey. Henry Houk married Juliette Irene Searless, in November, 1844. She was an estimable lady and died June 27, 1865—childless. Her husband continued his trade several years after his marriage. He then engaged in the hardware business, next the drug trade, and afterward turned his attention to the real estate and broker's business. He married Elizabeth Sutphen, daughter of Richard D. and Sarah Sutphen, who then resided at Toledo, but now at Carey. By this marriage there were three children—Harry S., Hallie G. and Willis Henry. Mrs. Houk is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and was born November 1, 1835. Mr. Houk was quite successful in his business affairs and at his death, April 6, 1880, was the owner of considerable real estate in Carey, and some in Toledo, Ohio. He erected his large, fine residence in 1876. Peter Houk married Susan Carr, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Carr, in April, 1844. He was engaged as clerk in a dry goods store, at Adrian, Mich., for some time, but subsequently returned to this county and purchased a farm of 300 acres where he spent the remainder of his days. He died July 5, 1870, leaving a wife and six children—Clinton N., Alvin D., Althea F., Anna M., Nellie I. and Henry Peter. The death of Alvin D. preceded that of his father five days. Mrs. Houk still resides on the old homestead.

CHARLES HOYT was born in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., May 8, 1834. His parents, Samuel and Abigail (Alford) Hoyt, were natives of New Hampshire and New York respectively, the former born August 21, 1788; the latter October 9, 1792. They were married, September 15, 1814, and moved to Ohio in 1854, locating in Seneca County. Their children were Zina, Harrison, Mary, Aurilla A., Samuel J., Sarah J. and Charles, all living but Aurilla. The mother died August 16, 1863; the father June 27, 1872. Charles Hoyt remained with his parents until the opening of the late war, when he enlisted, August 14, 1861, in Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and entered the service. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Serratt's Hills, Corinth and others, receiving an honorable discharge, September 11, 1863. May 22, 1864, he again took the field as Captain of Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, but soon after returned to his position on the home farm, where he remained till 1882, when he purchased 160 acres of Gov. Charles Foster, in this township, where he now resides. He has since added twenty-eight acres; now values his farm at \$125 per acre, and is engaged

in general agriculture. He was married, December 15, 1864, to Miss Saloma Yentzer, of Adrian, Ohio, daughter of John and Catharine Yentzer, natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. She was born November 1, 1839. Her parents reared six children—Jacob, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Susan, Saloma and John. The father died June 6, 1876, the mother in 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt two children were born, namely, Abigail C., May 16, 1865; Saloma C., November 11, 1866. On the 8th of October, 1868, Mr. Hoyt was again married to Miss Emma M. Lott, a native of Mansfield, resident of Tiffin, and daughter of Cornelius and Eliza (Hitchne) Lott. She was born May 22, 1844. Her parents were married in Emmetsburg, Md.; moved to Ohio in 1844, and located in Tiffin. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and reared four children—Emma M., Amanda H., Winfield S. and an infant daughter. Her mother died in August, 1853; her father is now in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Hoyt is a member of De Molay Commandery, at Tiffin, and of the G. A. R. at Carey. He and Mrs. Hoyt are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Hoyt is a Republican.

WILLIAM K. HUMBERT, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Carey, was born in Berks County, Penn., January 10, 1826. His father and mother, Jacob and Catharine (Kitling) Humbert, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. They had eleven children—William K., Jacob, Sarah, Daniel, Catharine, David, Ann, Mary, Frank, Amelia and Charles. The latter was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Daniel was also a soldier, and was killed by Mosby's Cavalry in Virginia. David, Frank and William K. were also in the army. The children were reared to farm life, and at the age of twenty William K. took up the carpenter's trade, which he continued two and one-half years. He then went to Tamaqua, Penn., and worked two years; then to Reading two years at cabinet work; then to Philadelphia until the spring of 1853. In the latter city, he married Flora Ludwig December 21, 1852. She was born in Lehigh County, Penn., October, 1833. They removed to Allentown, Penn., and resided there till April, 1857, when they removed to Carey, Ohio, where he established a furniture and cabinet business with his brother-in-law. Two years after, he disposed of his interest and worked at cabinet manufacturing till the beginning of the war. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the Virginia campaigns. After six months' service, he was detailed to the medical department, officiating as master in the hospital at Grafton, Va. He was discharged in September, 1865, and returned to his family at Carey, resuming his former trade, which he continued till the fall of 1883, when he leased the Commercial Hotel, which he has since managed. Mr. and Mrs. Humbert have five children—Dallas J., Lizzie, Harry, Katie and Clarence. The family is associated with the Lutheran Church. Mr. H. is a charter member of the G. A. R., and is a genial and hospitable landlord.

THOMAS HUNTER. This enterprising farmer was born September 22, 1839, is a native of this township, and son of William and Elizabeth (Reed) Hunter, natives of Pennsylvania and Delaware respectively. His parents were married in Fairfield County, and moved to Wyandot, entering land in Crawford Township. The children were Mary, James, Eliza, Zelinda, Lida, Mahala, John, Hester, Amelia, Isabel, Martha, Margaret and Thomas. Zelinda and Margaret are deceased; the mother died in 1850, the father in June, 1860. After the death of his parents, Mr.

Hunter resided with his brother-in-law at McCutchenville till his marriage, March 20, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Zabriskie, who was born at the above town September 27, 1837. She was a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Reade) Zabriskie, natives of Ohio and Delaware respectively, and of English, Polish and Dutch parentage. Her parents were married in Lockport, N. Y., moved to Ohio, located at McCutchenville and engaged in the butcher's business. Their children were Mary E., Angelett, George and Araminta. Mary E. and George are deceased. The father died in May, 1845. The mother now resides in Adrian, Seneca Co., Ohio, in her seventieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have two sons—Edwin E., born November 24, 1862, and Charles W., May 10, 1877. Mr. Hunter rented land a few years, and in 1864 purchased forty acres in Ridge Township. He sold this, purchased a second forty in the same township, sold again, and in 1872 purchased eighty acres, on which he now lives. In 1883, he added twenty-two acres in Salem Township. Politically, Mr. Hunter is a Republican.

EDWARD ILLIG, M. D., retired, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born August 28, 1806. The Illig family is among the oldest of Pennsylvania. They were of German extraction, and settled in the State many years antedating the Revolution. The parents of our subject, George and Mary (Weiser) Illig, the latter of English descent, and well-to-do farmers, besides operating an extensive tannery. They reared five boys and one girl, Dr. Illig being now the only living representative of the family. Considering his facilities in his youth, Dr. Illig obtained a good education: he was of a studious turn of mind, as is evidenced by the fact that his textbooks of sixty years ago are still in his possession, besides a copy of Dilworth's Arithmetic, published in Philadelphia in 1748, and various other relics of a similar character. At the age of twenty-seven, he began the study of medicine, his elder brother being his preceptor. After a thorough course at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, he returned to his native place, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice. His course being determined, he chose for himself a partner for life in the person of Sarah Fisher, whom he married in November, 1836. She was a native of Berks County, Penn. In 1837, Dr. Illig removed to Stouchsburg, Berks Co., Penn., and established himself in his profession, which he conducted with the most flattering success till 1866. He then retired from his professional duties and removed to Carey, Ohio, in the same year. Since that time he has lived a quiet, retired life, leaving the responsibility of his profession on his son, Gus F. Illig, until the death of the latter on February 8, 1884. Dr. Illig united with the Lutheran Church when quite young, he and his family now being devoted members of that society. He has always been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school; has been a devoted husband and father, and for one on the verge of fourscore years is well preserved in mind and body. Five children resulted from his marriage, two of whom, Gus F. and Mary R. F., reached the years of maturity. The latter passed away when about nineteen years of age, mourned by a large circle of friends, as is evidenced by resolutions drafted by a committee of the Sabbath school of which she was an active worker, and published in the various papers of her native and adjoining counties. Mrs. Illig, wife of our subject, departed this life March 27, 1882, aged sixty-seven years two months and twenty-two days.

GUS F. ILLIG, M. D., was born in Lancaster, Penn., November 12, 1838. When about eighteen years of age, he began the study of medicine under his father's instruction, and subsequently took a thor-

ough course in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, graduating at that institution with the highest honors of the class in January, 1861. He then entered upon the practice of his profession with his father in his native county, and from the first was eminently successful. He was a gentleman of rare talents and possessed a thorough knowledge of therapeutics, but was especially skilled in surgery, having devoted much study to the anatomy of the eye, in the treatment of which organ he had few superiors. His taste for books of a more solid nature was very distinctive, not a single work of fiction being found among his large collection of general and professional literature. His cabinet of surgical instruments is equally choice, as he possessed both the means and judgment necessary for procuring the best. His cabinet of rare and antiquated specimens and relics of Indian warfare is also quite extensive, and deserves more than a passing notice: his marriage to Miss Mary M. Keiser, of his native county, occurred May 11, 1862. They had one child—Minnie E. As a physician, Dr. Illig stood in the first rank of his profession; as a citizen he was universally respected. Although somewhat conservative in expression, he was always loving and kind as a husband and father. His life closed peacefully February 8, 1884, leaving a widow and one daughter.

CHARLES M. KARR, deceased, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, August 17, 1814. He was a son of Hamilton and Susana (Nighswanger) Karr, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and of Scotch and German descent respectively. His parents were married in Marietta, Ohio, about 1792 or 1793, but resided in Meigs County. The children born to them were Sallie, William, Margaret, John, Hamilton, Sophia, Maria and Charles M., all deceased but Maria, who now resides in Hampden County, Mo. in her seventy-fifth year. The father died in 1827; the mother with her children moved to this county in 1828, and died in Crawford Township in 1845, leaving the farm to her son, Charles M., who added to the same and gave his attention to general agriculture and the raising of fine sheep, in which he was quite successful. He was married, September 22, 1846, to Sarah J. Kentfield, who was born in this township July 3, 1826; her parents were Smith and Azuba (Judd) Kentfield, natives of Massachusetts, where they were married October 2, 1821, near South Hadley. In 1822, they moved to Ohio and located in Wyandot County on land entered by Mr. Kentfield just previous to his marriage. He cleared and improved this land, and added to his first purchase till he owned nearly 600 acres. He endured many hardships and spent his life in incessant toil. His only children were David L. and Sarah J. He died December 25, 1854, his wife March 28, 1874, their respective ages being sixty-two and seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Karr had four children—Edith L., born September 20, 1855; Ellen J., May 15, 1857; Stanley S., June 21, 1859; William H., January 27, 1863—all living but Stanley S., who died in infancy. Mr. Karr passed away September 11, 1864, at the age of fifty years. He was a Republican and well respected. Mrs. Karr moved to Berea, Ohio, in 1867, and three years later back to Carey where she remained till 1876, when she returned to the farm, where she still resides.

HENRY W. KARR was born in this township August 27, 1842. He is a son of Hamilton and Mary (Brown) Karr, natives of Meigs County, Ohio, and Franklin County respectively. They were married in this county in August, 1827, their children being Canarissa, Maria and Sophia (twins), James, Laura, Douglas, Henry, Clalilda and Mary. The deceased are Maria, Sophia and Douglas. The father died in 1873, but the mother still

survives. Our subject resided with his parents till his enlistment in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 27, 1862. He served till March, 1863, and was then discharged. October 17, 1864, he again enlisted, and took part in the engagements at Dismal Swamp, Savannah, Raleigh, and with Sherman to the sea, receiving his discharge in October, 1865. Returning home, Mr. Karr resumed farming, and in 1870 purchased eighty acres, the old home farm, on which he has since resided. He was married, August 10, 1871, to Miss Winnifred Davidson, who was born in Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, January 25, 1848, the daughter of George H. and Rachel (Payne) Davidson, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. Her parents moved to Wyandot County in 1858. They had eleven children—William, Mary, Eliza, John, Elias, Winnifred, Hulda, Edward, Geneva, Clara and Lina, all living. The father died September 30, 1875; the mother resides in Salem Township. Mr. and Mrs. Karr have had two children—Tessie and Mark; the former is deceased. Mr. Karr is a member of the Masonic order, and a Republican.

NATHAN KARR, son of John and Mary (Wright) Karr, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, April 6, 1838. His parents were born in this State, and were of Irish and English descent respectively. They were married in Meigs County, moved to Wyandot in 1845, and located in this township. The children born to them are Rhuhama, Nathan, Ann, John, Rebecca and Mary. The father died in December, 1864, the mother is also deceased. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Karr began operations for himself. He made his home with Smith Kentfield till the latter's decease. He was married, March 29, 1869, to Miss Ruth Sickley, who was a daughter of Jonathan and Dorothea (Kemmerly) Sickley, and born in Ridge Township. Her parents were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and moved to this county in an early day. Their children were Susan, Sarah, Jacob, Ruth, Lena and Sampson. The mother died in 1857; the father in 1860. After the death of Mr. Kentfield, our subject found a home with McD. M. Carey for several years. August 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served through the entire war. He participated in all the principal battles—Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, was through the entire Atlanta campaign, thence back to Nashville, and from that point to Texas, where he was discharged December 25, 1864. He then returned home, rented land, and farmed till 1880, when he purchased forty acres in this township, where he has since resided, engaged in the independent pursuits of farm life. Mr. and Mrs. Karr have five children—Elton R., Ruie M., William H., John W. and Charlie.

A. P. KELLY is one of the members of the firm of Manecke & Co., dealers in lumber and manufacturers of doors, sash, etc., at Carey. He was born in Hancock County, Ohio, June 22, 1845. When about ten years old, he moved with his parents to Fremont, where he obtained a good common school education. At fourteen, he began clerking in a general store in Fremont, and this work he continued till December 1, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served without the slightest injury till September 10, 1865, when he was mustered out of service as Sergeant, receiving his discharge at Columbus, Ohio. He then returned home, and in the spring of 1866 went to Mississippi, where he engaged in farming a short time, but without success. He moved back to Ohio, where he remained till 1870, when he removed West again, locating in Kansas. In October, 1874, he again returned to Ohio,

and located at Fostoria, where he lived till 1877, when he removed to Carey, and engaged in his present business. April 30, 1868, he married Helena Richards, of Fostoria. They have four children—John T., Valeria, Jessi and baby. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Masonic order and of the G. A. R.

JOHN KEMMERLY was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 22, 1822. His parents, Jacob and Christina (Yager) Kemmerly, were both natives of Germany, and came to the United States when young. His father was a butcher by trade, and was for some time after arriving in this country engaged in that business at Lancaster, Ohio, where he married Christina Yager, and reared nine children—Catharine, John, Dorothy, Joshua, Betsey, Jacob, Samuel, Sarah and Henry—all living except Dorothy. The whole family removed to this county in 1836. They located near the present site of Carey, and there engaged in farming, having little advantages of schools. The mother died here in 1868; the father survived till August, 1877, dying in his eighty-fifth year. John Kemmerly began work for himself at the age of nineteen years, taking jobs of clearing and such other work as he could do. He was married, July 13, 1842, to Elizabeth P. Walker, who was born at Massillon, Ohio, August 12, 1825, and daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Walker, who were natives of County Armagh, Ireland. They came to this county with two children; stopped a short time in Pennsylvania; thence moved to Stark County, Ohio, and thence to Ridge Township, this county, in 1832. There were ten children—William (son by Mr. Walker's first wife, who died in Ireland), Mary, Richard, Jane, Nancy, Margaret, John, Ann, Robert, Sarah and Elizabeth—only three surviving, Ann, in Kansas; Margaret, in Hancock County, and Mrs. Kemmerly. Mr. Kemmerly operated a saw mill successfully till 1862. He then purchased 133 acres near Carey, and engaged in farming till 1881, when he moved to town, where he has since resided. He still owns 160 acres east of the town of Carey, and also a residence in the village.

DAVID L. KENTFIELD, deceased, was born in this township March 9, 1825. He purchased land here in an early day, and at the death of his father in 1854 became the owner of 320 acres more, to all of which he added by subsequent purchases till he owned nearly 500 acres. He gave his chief attention during his entire life to general farming and stock-raising. He was married, October 11, 1849, to Rebecca Park, who was born in Warren County, N. J., October 18, 1827. Her parents were Jonathan and Eliza (Davis) Park, the former born in New Jersey in 1797, the latter in the same State in 1800. They were of English and German descent respectively, and were married in their native State about 1821. In 1845, they moved to Sycamore Township, this county, where they purchased land, on which they afterward resided. Their six children were Aaron D., Mary E., Rebecca, Sarah J., John B. and William W.—all living but Aaron. The father died November 16, 1859, the mother April 19, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Kentfield have had five children—Mark D., Laura C., Vinton S., Leta and Linnie M. Mr. Kentfield was a member of Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted August 14, 1861, and served faithfully for three years. He was discharged with honor August 19, 1864, and returned home to farming pursuits. He served as Justice of the Peace several years, and was elected to other offices of trust. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he was officially connected. He died April 2, 1884, and his remains now repose in the Richie Graveyard. Mrs. Kentfield still continues the management of the farm, which contains 380 acres, and on which was erected a fine brick residence in 1880 at a cost of \$3,000.

JACOB KNEASAL is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and was born June 12, 1822. His parents, George T. and Sarah (Yeager) Kneasal, were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated before their marriage about 1817. His father obtained passage across the ocean from a company to whom he had sold his services for two years in payment for the same, doing work for a farmer in York County, Penn. When his term expired, he came to Ohio and located in Fairfield County, near Lancaster. He there made the acquaintance of and married Sarah Yeager. They removed to the north part of the county after marriage, entered forty-nine acres of land and toiled as pioneers till 1838, when they moved to this county and again began the battle with the wilderness. There were seven children—Jacob, Sarah, George, Elizabeth, Susan, Christina and Catharine—all living save Elizabeth. The father died in 1845. Jacob Kneasal, our subject, began work for himself by clearing land and doing such other work as he could find employment at. Being the eldest of the family, his education was limited—a little reading in a German school, and a slight knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic in German and English obtained at home on Sundays and during evenings was the extent of his schooling. At the age of twenty-two, he began work for David Smith at \$10 per month for the summer of 1844. After his father's death in 1845, he returned home and took charge of the farm for five years, he and his brother clearing the greater part of the homestead. He was married, October 18, 1849, to Barbara Reef, of Fairfield County, daughter of John U. Reef. He then went to the county named and was engaged five years on his father-in-law's farm. After the death of his wife's mother, he returned to this county and began to improve the farm of forty acres purchased previous to his marriage. To this tract he afterward added eighty acres, and the whole farm he recently sold. His wife died October 24, 1881. They had no children of their own, but reared two boys—Edward and John Campbell, twins, who were orphans brought from New York in February, 1867. Mr. Kneasal moved to Carey in 1879. He was a Democrat previous to the war; was a Republican from that date till late years, but now advocates Prohibition sentiments. He is a member of the Grange and of the Evangelical Church, of which latter society Mrs. Kneasal was also a consistent member.

H. B. KURTZ. This worthy merchant of Carey was born in Lancaster County, Penn., September 28, 1827. His parents, David and Margaret (Bard) Kurtz, were also natives of Pennsylvania, were farmers, and reared six children—Elizabeth, Fannie, H. B., Susan, B. F. and D. P. His mother resides in Juniata County, Penn., in her eighty-second year. In 1848, Mr. Kurtz began business for himself. He went first to McAllister, Penn., where he conducted the business of the firm of J. & H. B. Kurtz, in general merchandise, continuing there until 1852. He then sold his interest in the store, moved to Ross County, and engaged in railroad construction about one year, doing considerable work on the Marietta & Cincinnati road. In 1854, he returned to Juniata County, Penn., and married Sarah Rickenbach, and on his marriage day started for Ohio. He settled first in Sandusky County, and one year later moved to Hancock, where he purchased a farm. In 1859, he went to Carey, and engaged as salesman for David Straw, remaining two years. He then returned to his farm and its pursuits, remaining till April, 1876, when he sold out and came to Carey in the interest of the Champion Machine Company. One year later (1877), he opened his dry goods business, in which he has since engaged with gratifying success. Although not a banker, large sums of money are deposited

with him by persons who desire him to act as custodian of their funds. He pays out large amounts on checks, operating with the National Exchange Bank of Tiffin. Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz are the parents of eight children—Emma A., Ida B., David S., Willis R., Edgar B., Mettie and Cara. The latter and an infant are deceased. Part of the family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Kurtz is not a member of any church society, but is liberal to all benevolent causes. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is a worthy citizen of the most excellent type, highly esteemed by all who know him.

ROBERT LOWERY, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, was born February 10, 1833. His parents, Jeremiah and Nancy (Montague) Lowery, were natives of Virginia, were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, moved to Pickaway County later, and, in 1835, came to this county. They entered land in Crawford Township, and there reared their children—Robert, Mary A., Diana, Ellen, Susan, John, William and Edward, who are all living, so far as known, but Susan. The mother died in 1851, the father in 1866. Robert Lowery was married, July 15, 1860, to Rachel Martin, of this township, a native Washington County, Md., born August 7, 1829, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (McClure) Martin, also natives of Maryland. Her parents were married in their native State, moved to Pennsylvania, and thence, in 1853, to this township. Their children were Maria, Julia A., Luther, Matthew, Elizabeth, Catharine, John, Margaret, Jacob, Benjamin and Joseph. The father died August 14, 1879, the mother February 1, 1884, aged eighty-four and eighty-eight respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Lowery have three children—Fannie, born February 1, 1861; William A., September 17, 1862; John M., November 8, 1866. Robert Lowery began business for himself at the age of nineteen. He worked at various kinds of labor about two years, and then went to Pulaski County, Ind., where he entered eighty-six acres. After several exchanges in lands, and as many changes in location, he finally purchased his present farm of eighty acres, where he has resided since 1868. His land is valued at \$80 per acre. He and Mrs. Lowery are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, Mr. Lowery is a Prohibitionist.

RUSSELL McCLURE, carpenter and joiner, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., August 30, 1819. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut. He began operations for himself when quite young, learning the carpenter's trade, and following ship-building for ten years. In June, 1845, he was married to Milea Joy, a native of New York, and seven children were born to them, namely, Newton C., Emma J. (wife of M. B. Smith), Thurston W., Anna (now Mrs. Starr) and Ada. Abby W. and Herbert R. both died in 1864, aged sixteen and eleven respectively. In 1868, Mr. McClure removed to Carey, where he has since been engaged at his trade. He is a Republican in politics, and strong in the faith. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. W. McCLURE, attorney, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., March 19, 1856. His parents removed to Carey, Ohio, in 1868. He received a good education in the public schools of his adopted town, and at sixteen began operation in life on his own responsibility. He spent six years clerking in hotels at Findlay, Norwalk and Canton, returning in March, 1881, to Carey. He then began the study of law with M. B. Smith, with whom he has since been conducting a large insurance business in connection with his legal profession, the firm being known as Smith & McClure. They represent eleven of the principal insurance companies, and are doing an extensive and profitable business.

ALONZO F. MILLER, D. D. S., was born in Rich Hill Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, October 3, 1852. He is a son of Henry and Elmira (Flemming), his father born in the same county, his mother in what is now the incorporation of Pittsburgh, Penn. The latter's mother died while Mrs. Miller was an infant, and she was reared by two aunts, who moved to Ohio in her eighteenth year. Dr. Miller's great-great-grandfather, Reasnaugh (which in this country is called Reasoner), was a French Huguenot, and was compelled to flee to this country to escape the persecutions inaugurated against their creed in France. Philip Miller, an ancestor of Dr. Miller, was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to this country in company with a widowed mother, brother and sister. He was bound out to a party in Baltimore, Md., and from the time of his separation from his brother and sister at New York he never heard from them. They were all bound out to parties in Baltimore to pay their passage—virtually, sold into slavery. The brother and sister eventually located in Washington County, Penn. Dr. Miller's grandfather, Abraham Miller, located in Muskingum County, Ohio, about 1817. His father, Henry Miller, still resides in that locality. Dr. Miller was reared on a farm, and at the age of nineteen had a good common school education. He supplemented this with a course at Muskingum College, the Northwestern Normal School at Republic, Ohio, and the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh. In 1876, he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Davis, of Fostoria. In March, 1878, he located in Carey, where he has established an extensive practice in his profession. He was married, September 13, 1877, to Elmira S., daughter of Rev. Henry and Lydia (Voght) Strauch, the former a minister of the Evangelical Church. Mrs. Miller was born April 9, 1861, in Chillicothe, Ohio. Edna L. is their only child. Before locating in Carey, Dr. Miller attended the Ann Arbor Dental College, at which he graduated in May, 1878. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a much respected citizen. The Doctor is the eldest of nine children—Alonzo F., Rachel L., Lena M., George D., Elmer L., Della M., Mary E. and Jacob H., all living.

JOHN R. MILLER was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 13, 1815. His parents were Warick and Mary (Hodges) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent respectively. They were married in Ross County, their four children being Elizabeth, Thomas, Rebecca and John R. His mother died in 1816; his father July 16, 1865. Mr. Miller was married, March 31, 1836, to Catharine A. Burke, of this county, a native of Seneca County, and daughter of James and Elizabeth (Ridgway) Burke, natives of Virginia, and Irish and English descent. Her parents married near Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1825, and moved to this county about ten years later. They had six children, two of whom are still living—Isaac and Caroline. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller two children were born, both dying in infancy. Mrs. Miller passed away in December 30, 1838, and Mr. M. was married, June 17, 1841, to Elizabeth Reynolds, of Hancock County. She was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Schall) Reynolds, also natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents migrated to Ohio in 1835, and located in Hancock County. Their children are George W., Elizabeth, Maria, John, Andrew, Abner, Napoleon and Peninah, all living but the last, Abner and Napoleon. The father died in 1846, the mother January 30, 1884. In 1835, Mr. Miller purchased seventy eight acres in this township, where he still resides, having added to his original purchase till he now owns 252 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. He has served in the office of Trustee, and with his wife is a member of

the Methodist Episcopal Church, his former wife was also a member of the same society. He is a Republican in politics, favoring prohibition. The children born of these parents are Elizabeth, Elias, Cyrus E., and Florence M. all living and married.

ALBERT H. MYERS, M. D., was born at Royalton, Fairfield Co., Ohio, July 20, 1830. His father, John Myers, was born in Virginia; his mother, Mary A. (McKee) Myers, was a native of Baltimore, Md. There were eight children in the family, namely, Albert H., Mary D., Henrietta B., John, Samuel D., George S., James A. and Charles C. John Myers, the father, was a wagon and carriage maker. He located with his family in Carey in 1845, and established himself in his trade, which he continued for some years, his sons assisting him in the trade. At the age of sixteen, Albert H., the subject of this notice, began teaching school, and when he had saved sufficient funds, began the study of medicine, with Dr. J. N. T. Foster, of Carey. He entered the Cleveland Medical College, and attended two terms of lectures, graduating. He went to Shelby County, Ill., where he practiced till the opening of the war, and then returned to Carey for the purpose of enlisting, but finding four of his brothers in the field, he decided to stay at home. Charles C. Myers went as a substitute at the age of sixteen: was taken prisoner, and died of starvation and exposure in Andersonville. Dr. Myers purchased the only drug store in Carey, at that time, and in partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Foster, engaged in the drug business and the practice of his profession. This firm continued a profitable existence for several years and then dissolved, since which time Dr. Myers has devoted his entire attention to his profession. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Knights of Honor and Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Juliette I. Humastun, of Carey.

JACOB NEWHARD, one of the chief dry goods merchants of Carey, Ohio, was born in Allentown, Lehigh County, Penn., November 18, 1831. His parents, Jacob and Louisa (Halleber) Newhard, and all the ancestry for four or five generations, were natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject began life in his own interest at the age of nine, as errand boy in a hardware store at Allentown. His early education was limited. He went to Philadelphia at the age of seventeen, and was employed there in a wholesale dry goods store until 1852, when he returned to his native place. In 1854, he removed to Carey, Ohio, and engaged in dry goods business with Messrs. Dowce & Co., with whom he remained about eighteen months, after which he engaged with D. Straw & Co. from 1856 to 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made Second Lieutenant, serving till December 23, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then returned to Carey and resumed business with D. Straw & Co. In 1864, he opened a dry goods and clothing establishment at Carey, and conducted the same two years, then moving to Upper Sandusky, and engaged with Mr. Laden eighteen months. He next removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged as traveling salesman nine months, for Babcock & Hurd, wholesale grocers, then returning to Carey and resuming work in the employ of D. Straw & Co., with which firm he remained till 1871. A short period in the insurance business was followed by two years in the dry goods trade independently, and this by another engagement with D. Straw & Co. till November, 1874, when he engaged, in 1877, with H. B. Kurtz, in his present business. Mr. Newhard married Matilda Bixby, May 10, 1857, and March 22, 1876, she died, leaving four children—Jay P., George F., Hubbard and Winfield J. He was married

January 2, 1877, to Mary R. Bixby, and by this union two children—Mabel and Horace, were born. Mr. Newhard's political views are Democratic. He is a member of F. & A. M., Carey and McCutchen Chapter, of Upper Sandusky, and of the Clinton and Tiffin Council. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, of Carey.

JAY NEWHARD, is a native of Carey, son of Jacob and Matilda (Bixby) Newhard, and was born April 12, 1858. After closing his studies in the public schools, he engaged as a salesman, which has been his chief occupation ever since. He was employed in Tiffin two years, and in Texas nine months, having spent the rest of his time in stores of Carey. January 31, 1884, he was married to Allie Shuman, daughter of Jonas and Luise Shuman. She was born in Crawford October 14, 1868. In political sentiment, Mr. Newhard is Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Sons of Veterans, having been associated with the former society since twenty-one years of age. He is a young man of energy, enterprise and good business qualifications, well respected as a citizen.

AARON NIGH, retired farmer, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 15, 1820. His parents Adam and Catharine (Fauchnaue) Nigh, were both born in Maryland, came to Ohio when young, and were married in Fairfield County. The children born to them were Emanuel, John, Aaron, Barbara, Gideon, Silas, George A., Delano, Jonas, Adam and Harrison. In 1834, the family moved to this township, where Mr. Nigh entered 640 acres of land, and began its improvement. Mrs. Nigh died in 1856, and Mr. Nigh in December, 1877. Aaron resided on the farm with his parents, till his marriage to Eliza J. Ogg, June 2, 1842. His wife was a daughter of Kinzley Ogg, and was born May 18, 1822. Her father came here from Jackson County in 1826. After his marriage, Mr. Nigh went into the woods and began clearing up a farm of seventy-five acres purchased of his father. To this farm additions were made till he owned 240 acres. Five children were born to them—Chester K., Margaret (now Mrs. Bachor), Scott, Albert and James. Mrs. Nigh passed from earth December 17, 1880, and in 1881 Mr. Nigh sold the farm and moved to Carey, where he has since lived a quiet, retired life. He was married, August 21, 1881, to Mrs. Mary E. Fisk, born December 15, 1827, widow of C. M. Fisk, and daughter of Samuel Richey, a farmer of this county, who came here from Virginia. By her first husband, Mrs. Nigh has four children—Senoratta, Esmeralda, Amarillis and Alfretta. Mr. Nigh is a Republican, and served eight years as Trustee of the township. He has been a consistent member of the U. B. Church for the past thirty years. His first wife was a member of the same society, as is also his present wife.

GEORGE A. NIGH, son of Adam Nigh, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 13, 1829. He was but a child when his parents came to this locality. His early years, up to the date of his marriage, October 4, 1850, were spent with his parents in farm life. His wife was Lucinda Cushman who was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, November 8, 1832. Her parents both died while she was a child of six years. She came to this county from Fairfield with friends about 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Nigh have four children living—Amariah F., Effie, Emanuel and Iva. Two died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Nigh tilled his father's farm one year and then purchased a small farm near Carey. In 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, and served four months. He sold his farm before going to the army, and on returning farmed about ten years and then turned his attention to gardening,

which he has engaged in since 1874. Mr. Nigh has been Street Commissioner eight years in Carey. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Good Templars. Both he and Mrs. Nigh united with the United Brethren Church about thirty years ago.

HARRISON H. NYE, son of Adam and Catharine Nye, was born near Carey April 20, 1836. He was reared on a farm, and when about eighteen years of age began teaching school. He obtained a good education and taught about twenty years—three terms, in the schools of Carey. In 1859, he made a trip to California to recover something from one Buel for whom his father had gone security and lost considerable property. Not being successful, he returned after eighteen months and resumed his school work, working at intervals at the carpenter's trade. He traveled considerably in the West, teaching in the respective States of Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. December 3, 1860, he married Susan Drumm, daughter of Elias Drumm, of Seneca County, Ohio. Two children were born to them, one living—Albert M., now in business at Carey. In 1872, Mr. Nye engaged as local agent for the Walter A. Wood Harvester, and has since handled agricultural implements of various kinds. He is an earnest Republican, and both he and Mrs. Nye are members of the Lutheran Church.

DAVID S. NYE, son of Frisby and Isabel (Hulbert) Nye, was born in Ridge Township, this county, June 22, 1836. He was reared a farmer and before his twentieth year he married Mary M., daughter of William and Sarah Star, the event taking place March 26, 1856. Mr. Nye's parents moved from Fairfield County to Hancock, about 1833, and unloaded their effects under a tree, till a cabin could be erected. Mrs. Nye was born September 23, 1838. She began life with her husband by keeping the hotel, American House, now known as the Commercial House, at Carey, conducting this business one year. Mr. Nye then purchased the building and grocery stock of Thurman & Dunaway, for the sum of \$1,300 cash, and a horse, saddle and bridle. He was quite successful until he closed his business and enlisted as a soldier, May 2, 1864. He was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged, September 2, 1864. Previous to his enlistment, he had spent about eighteen months in special service for the Federal Government. He was slightly wounded at the skirmish of Dranesvine, and was also wounded slightly by Kirby Smith's pickets on the Lexington pike, Ky., neither of which disabled him from service. He was honorably discharged, and received a certificate of thanks signed by President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton for the worthy service he had rendered his country. At the close of the war, he returned to Carey and resumed the grocery business, which he continued until January, 1884. Mr. Nye is a Democrat, but one other of the family voting with him. He has eight children—Laura A., Flora T., Ella J., Florence L., Minnie L., Elmer E., Grace V. and David H. Florence and Elmer are deceased. Mr. Nye was present at the hotel at Alexandria, when Jackson shot and killed Col. Ellsworth, and saw Jeff C. Davis shoot Gen. Nelson at the Gault House, Louisville.

HENRY NOLL, a retired farmer, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., October 24, 1831. The family is of German descent. His father and mother, Michael and Lydia (Shaffner), were both natives of Pennsylvania where they now reside. Their children are Henry, Martin, James, Susan (deceased), Moses (deceased), Samuel, Francis and Katie. Our subject, Henry, was the oldest child. He was reared to farm life, and at the age of twenty-four began operations for himself. He married Catherine E. Trout-

man December 23, 1856, she being a daughter of David and Sarah Troutman, of Perry County, Penn., where she was born December 7, 1834. Mrs. Noll is of English and German descent. Her maternal grandfather, Jacob Monetz, came from England. He married Margaret Artmen, of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. After his marriage, Mr. Noll began farming which has been his life work. In 1869, he removed from Pennsylvania to Crawford Township, this county, and purchased a farm two miles west of Carey, where he resided till 1881, then giving up active business, renting his farm and moving to the village. Mr. and Mrs. Noll are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have two children—Mary E., now Mrs. Jonas Herndon, and Vertis.

FRANCIS PAHL, son of Peter and Lena Pahl, was born in Baden, Germany, November 20, 1818. (See sketch of Joseph Pahl.) He was married December 2, 1844, to Mary Simons, having emigrated to this country ten years previous. Mrs. Pahl was a resident of Norwalk, Ohio, a native of Germany, and daughter of John and Mary (Kling) Simons, who were natives of Germany, and who emigrated to America in 1834. On arriving in this country, her parents located in New York City. Three years later they moved to Seneca County, Ohio, and in 1863, to this county. Their nine children were Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, Julia, Peter, Lena, Henry, Margaret and Adam—all living now but Mary, Elizabeth and Peter. The father died February 5, 1883; the mother resides in Upper Sandusky in her eighty-fifth year. Mr. Pahl purchased his first land in Huron County, Ohio, in 1841. To this first twenty acres he added twenty more subsequently, and this farm he cultivated till 1869, when he sold out, moved to Wyandot County and purchased 156 acres on which he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Pahl had eight children—Elizabeth, Mary A., Catharine, Frank, Peter, Rosa, Frederick J. and Hellen. Of these Mary A., Catharine and Frederick J. are deceased. The mother died July 4, 1857, and was interred at Norwalk, Ohio. Mr. Pahl was married, December 2, 1858, to Miss Lena Simons, a sister of his former wife, and to this union nine children were born, namely, Louisa S., 1859; Francis, 1860; Henry, 1862; Mary A., 1864; William F., 1866; Emil A., 1869; John, 1871; Charlie, 1873, and Kosmos, 1876.

JOSEPH PAHL, son of Peter and Lena (Wemer) Pahl, was born in Rubed, France, June 7, 1834. His parents were natives of Germany and emigrated to America in 1834. They spent one year in Buffalo, and then moved to Huron County, Ohio, where they reared seven children—Lawrence, Frank, Lena, Emily, Julia, Joseph and Peter, all living but Lena. The mother died in September, 1841, the father in December, 1874, their respective ages being forty and seventy-four years respectively. In September, 1856, our subject was married to Miss Angeline Frennd, of Cleveland, a resident at that time of Norwalk, Ohio, and a native of Germany. She emigrated with her parents when about five years of age, and died at the birth of her second child, her first also dying an infant. Mr. Pahl was married, September 17, 1860, to Catharine Krus, of Seneca County, a native of Germany, and daughter of Joseph and Mona Krus, who emigrated in 1850, and settled in the above county. The father died four years since; the mother still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Pahl are parents of thirteen children, ten living, namely, Frank A., Mary, Joseph A., Fred A., Josephine, Edward, Caroline, Anna, Albert and Lewis; the others died in infancy. In 1856, Mr. Pahl purchased land in Huron County, but in 1865 sold out and came to Wyandot, where he purchased ninety-three acres in

this township, where he now resides. His farm is well-improved and valued at \$90 to \$100 per acre. He is a Democrat in politics, and both himself and Mrs. Pahl are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN A. PITTSFORD, Superintendent of Public Schools, Carey, was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 12, 1844. His parents, John and Mary (Peters) Pittsford, were natives of Pennsylvania and Fairfield County, Ohio, respectively. His grandfather, David Pittsford, was born in Wales in 1762, his grandmother in 1773. They emigrated in 1801 to Philadelphia, as did also the two oldest children, four having been born after coming to the United States. Of these, our subject's father was the eldest. Soon after his birth, the family removed to Licking County (1816). He married Mary Peter, and was most of his life engaged in farming, though several years were spent in overseeing workmen on the Ohio Canal. There were eight children in the family; three died in infancy and one in the late war. The living are Martha, now Mrs. Finkbone; Hiram D.; Diana B., now Mrs. Harritt, and John A. Timothy enlisted in the war in 1864, and died of lung fever at Chattanooga. Hiram was also in the service about eighteen months. John A., the subject of this notice, being lame, obtained a thorough education, attending the Dennison University three years, and subsequently taking a course in the Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio. In 1868, he accepted a position in the schools of Findlay, where he was engaged three years. He was two years Superintendent of the schools at Johnstown, Licking County; six years at Mount Blanchard, Hancock Co., Ohio; three years at Forest, Hardin County; took charge of the Carey Schools in September, 1882, and has since been engaged therein. He married Josie R. Smith July 25, 1877. She is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Moore) Smith natives of Virginia and Fairfield County, Ohio, respectively, and was a teacher in the schools of Mount Blanchard. Mr. and Mrs. Pittsford are the parents of three children—Ernest C., Clarice P. and Lula Grace. Mr. Pittsford is a member of the Masonic Lodge, I. O. O. F., K. of P., K. of H., and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL POWELL was born February 7, 1811. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and son of Peter and Mary (Alsbaugh) Powell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Of twelve children of the family, seven still survive—Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Daniel, Mary (or Polly), Rebecca and George. The mother died in 1855, the father in 1861. Our subject was married, June 14, 1832, to Eliza Beaty, of Fairfield County, Ohio. She was born in Northumberland County, Penn., December 14, 1809, to Alexander and Elizabeth (Toner) Beaty, who were the parents of nine children, only three of whom survive, namely, Sarah, Margaret and Bateman. The father died in 1827, the mother several years later. To Daniel and Eliza J. Powell were born five sons and three daughters—Bateman B., Mary A., Peter L., Sarah P., Alexandra B., Daniel N., Elizabeth A. and John W. The mother died October 24, 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Powell removed with his family from Fairfield County to this county in August, 1864, and purchased land in Crawford Township, where he still lives with his son, John W. Powell, who now operates the farm, and who was married, February 18, 1875, to Mary C. Shuman, who was born in this township August 25, 1845. Her parents are Fred and Mary (Stahl) Shuman, who now reside in this township. This marriage was blessed by the birth of five sons—infant son, October, 1877; Clarence M., July 16, 1878; Freddie S., September 16, 1880; Daniel L., August 27, 1882, all living but the infant son. John W. owns eighty-five acres, and

his father 110, all valued at \$80 to \$90 per acre. Daniel also owns forty acres in Hancock County, at about the same valuation. He was a resident of Fairfield County fifty years. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren Church at Carey. John W. is a member of Carey Lodge, No. 407, I. O. O. F., and of the Evangelical Church of the same place. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. Both he and his father are Democrats in politics.

LUTHER G. RANGER was born June 1, 1818. He is a native of Royalton, Windsor Co., Vt., and son of Amos B. and Mary C. (Bell) Ranger, natives of Massachusetts. His father served in the war of 1812; married in Vermont, and in 1833 moved to this county. He entered 480 acres of land in this township, and spent many years in the cultivation of his farm, living most of the time in a log cabin. Erastus, Nancy C. and Luther G. were his only children, and these all are yet living. He died May 28, 1872; his wife is also deceased. Our subject, Luther Ranger, was married, December 7, 1854, to Miss Mary Brown, who was born in this township November 30, 1832, daughter of Judge William and Eliza L. (Cooken) Brown, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. Her parents were married in Franklin County, and in 1824 moved to Wyandot and settled in this township, where he reared a family of fifteen children, nine of whom are still living. Her father died June 26, 1867, and her mother June 10, 1877. At the age of twenty, Mr. Ranger started in life for himself, being employed by W. M. Buel at \$8 per month. In 1854, he purchased the home farm, and by his industry, energy and business tact has been enabled to add to his original purchase till he now owns more than 1,100 acres. He obtained his first advantage by herding cattle in Illinois, and driving them to Eastern markets. Has reared five children—Nellie B., Mary A., Anna E., Lyne G. and Stanley M. Roscoe C. died at the age of three years. In earlier years Mr. Ranger served in various township offices. He was formerly a Whig, but now a Republican, and one of the most prominent and highly esteemed farmers of Crawford Township.

JOHN G. REYNOLDS was born in Seneca County, Ohio, January 2, 1837, and is a son of Abraham and Harriet (Goldsmith) Reynolds. His parents were married in New York, their native State, and with two children came to Ohio in 1830, locating on a farm near Republic, Seneca County. Later they removed to near Tiffin. There were nine children, viz., Lysander, Matilda, Harriet, Volney, Alphonso, John G., Alice, Eliza and William. The two latter daughters are deceased. John G., the subject of this sketch, obtained a good common school education, and attended the Heidelberg College. He taught eight terms in the country schools of Seneca County, and one term in the Carey Schools. His sisters were all teachers. November 14, 1867, he married Margaret Purkey, widow of William Purkey, and daughter of James Vickers, one of the pioneers of Hancock County, Ohio, where she was born April 29, 1838. They have two children—Morley P. and Glenn. Mrs Reynolds had two children by her first husband—Olive (deceased) and Bertie. Her parents, James and Sarah (Madison) Vickers, were natives of England, and emigrated to this country in 1818. They were two years at Pittsburgh, Penn., then moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1834 to Hancock County. Their children were Sarah A., Elizabeth, James A., Mary, George and Margaret. Her parents died at their home in Hancock County, her father in his seventy-third year, her mother in her eighty-fifth year. Mr. Reynolds' parents died at his home in Carey: his father in the seventy-fifth year of his age, his mother in her seventy-sixth.

In August, 1862, Mr. Reynolds enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was promoted to Sergeant, and participated in many of the heaviest battles, namely, Moorefield, Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Ford, Martinsburg, Strasburg, Charleston, Halltown, Berryville, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements, witnessing the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. In the three years' service he escaped without a wound or a day of sickness, and was never absent from his regiment twenty-four hours. On his return from the war, he resumed teaching and farming. In 1873, he purchased three acres, with a fine brick residence in Carey, and in 1881 he purchased 101 acres joining the corporation. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the K. of H. and G. A. R. The family is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. A. ROYER, M. D., is a native of Franklin County, Penn., and was born February 15, 1840. He is a son of Daniel W. and Mary (Adams) Royer, both natives of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather Royer emigrated from France in 1768, being one of the persecuted Huguenots. He located in South Carolina, and in a few years moved to Lancaster County, Penn.; thence to Franklin County, where he reared his family. George Royer, the grandfather, was at this time seven years of age. He married a lady of French descent, and had four children, Daniel W. being the only son who grew to maturity. He married Mary Adams, a daughter of Jacob Adams, who had removed from Franklin County, Penn., to Tiffin in 1825. He was a wealthy farmer, and both he and his wife died at their daughter's, Mrs Umsted's, home, two miles east of the above city. Mrs. Adams' maiden name was Nickodemus. She was a daughter of Gen. Nickodemus, one of Napoleon's staff. The "Nickodemus Brothers," extensive pork packers of Baltimore, were brothers to Mrs. Adams. After his marriage, Daniel Royer, in 1836, returned to his home in Franklin County, Penn., where he became a prominent farmer. He is still living, at an advanced age, with his son in Dakota. His four children are Ann E., wife of H. Shank, living in Franklin County, Penn.; George J., an extensive farmer of Dakota; John A.; and David F., a physician of Alpena, Dak.; and Rebecca, who died at the age of seven. At the age of seventeen, our subject, J. A. Royer, had obtained a good common school education, and began teaching, which he continued three years. On his nineteenth birthday, he married Emma Bonebrake, of Franklin County, Penn., born January 9, 1839. He taught school the following summer and winter, and from his earnings, some help from his father and his wife's capital, purchased a small farm, which furnished a home while he prosecuted his medical studies, under the instructions of Dr. John Ollig, of Waynesboro, Penn. In 1861-62, he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital College, New York City. Being drafted, he paid his commutation fee, and assisted Capt. L. B. Kurtz in organizing a company of cavalry, being appointed First Lieutenant at the organization. While awaiting a call to muster into service, Dr. Royer returned to New York City and took a second course at the Bellevue College, preparatory to entering the army as a Surgeon. By special contract with Surgeon General Barnes, he went to Fortress Monroe, and was assigned to McClellan Hospital, where he remained till the 24th of the following August. He returned to Pennsylvania, where he practiced a short time in connection with a drug store, which he sold soon after. In 1867, he returned to Bellevue College, and took an eundem degree, receiving his diploma in the spring of the same year. After several unimportant changes,

he moved to Carey in March, 1868, having nothing save a debt of \$2,500 with which to begin business. The amount was borrowed from a friend for the purpose of purchasing a drug store, in partnership with Dr. Brayton and Dr. Harpster. This partnership existed about two years, since which time Dr. Royer has conducted his business alone, having built up a lucrative practice. Dr. and Mrs. Royer are parents of six children—Daniel B., born January 23, 1860; Ida, February 5, 1862; Walter S., February 8, 1869; Carrie, March 28, 1866 (deceased); Grace, August 5, 1871; and Carl, September 19, 1882. The family is associated with the Lutheran Church. Dr. Royer is a member of the G. A. R. of Carey, and was twice elected President of the Carey School Board, but on the last election resigned on account of other business. He is also a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M., Hagerstown, Md.

WILLIAM SALTZ was born in Heissenburg, Germany, March 5, 1834. His parents were William and Eva (Humberd) Saltz; were natives of Germany, married in Weisenberg, and had nine children, four now living—Dora, Caroline, William and George—all living in Wyandot County. The parents died in their native country. William Saltz emigrated in 1853, and worked about two years in New York State, thence out through the West. He was married, November 12, 1861, to Anna Blattner, of Hastings, Minn., a native of Switzerland, where she was born June 11, 1848. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kerr) Blattner. Her father and brother emigrated in 1850, and her mother and remainder of the family in 1852. They located in Chicago, where Mrs. B died in 1854. In 1856, Mr. B. and his children moved to Minnesota, where Mr. B. died in 1858. The five children who yet survive are Elizabeth, Henry, Anna, Mary and Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Saltz have but one child—William H., born August 28, 1862. In 1869, Mr. Saltz moved from Minnesota to Iowa, where he remained till 1880, when he came to this township and purchased 185 acres of land upon which he now lives. His farm is well improved and valued at \$90 to \$100 per acre. He also has property in Iowa to the amount of several thousand dollars. He was a member of Company F, Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served fourteen months, receiving his discharge in August, 1865. He is a Democrat, member of the I. O. O. F. of Clinton, No. 150, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Shella Lodge, No. 16.

GEORGE W. SAVIDGE is a native of this township. He was born July 24, 1847, and is a son of Foster W. and Julia A. (Kirtz) Savidge, of Salem Township. Mr. Savidge made his first purchase of land in Allen County, Ohio, in 1874, remaining in that locality four years. In 1878, he sold this farm and returned to this county, purchasing his present farm of seventy acres, upon which he has since resided. He was married in 1876 to Miss Alice Davis, a resident and native of Marion County, and a daughter of Isaac and Farby (Walker) Davis, who still reside in Marion County, and who are the parents of five children, namely, Alice, Emma, Eley, John and Hattie. Emma and Eley are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Savidge have three children—Julia A., Foster W. and Lulu L. In politics, Mr. Savidge is in favor of Republicanism. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and well respected as a neighbor and citizen in his community.

EDWARD S. SHELLHOUSE was born April 25, 1834, and is a native of Tymohtee Township, this county. The family is of Hessian ancestry, the progenitor of the Shellhouse family in this country being one Conrad Shellhouse, who was sold to the British Government to serve in the wars

against this nation. He was sent to America to engage in war against the colonists, whom he was taught to believe were cannibals, or little less. On arriving here and discovering his mistake, he deserted the British forces at the battle of Red Bank, and joined the Colonists, serving with them during the Revolution. He sent for his wife and six children, who, on arriving here, were sold for a term of service to defray the expense of their passage, Mr. S. being unable to pay it. One of these, George Shellhouse, was sold to the captain of a vessel, with whom he made several voyages to the East and West Indies. When about twenty-one, his time expired and he returned and settled in New Jersey, where he married Mary Swift, and reared a family of six children. His father's family had remained scattered during this time, and were never collected together from the time they were sold into their peculiar slavery. Through advertising and every other means available, all were gathered up but one sister, who was never found. The father, Conrad, and his wife both died in New Jersey. In 1811, George Shellhouse, his wife and six children started for Ohio; stopped a short time in Cincinnati; then moved to Hamilton, Butler County, and from there to Tymochtee Township, this county, in 1821, being among the first settlers of that locality. Here they opened up a farm in the wilderness, as it then appeared, and the children grew to man's and woman's estate, isolated from society and civilized life. The children were Katie, Edward, Sarah, George and Lydia—the latter now a resident of Indianapolis, and the only relict of the family of that generation now living. George, while living in Southern Ohio, enlisted and served through the war of 1812. He died in Tymochtee Township, and is there buried. Edward, the eldest son, was born in New Jersey in April, 1805, and is the father of Edward S., who is the subject proper of this sketch. He was a farmer, and married Mary Willis, of Butler County, Ohio, in 1829. She was born in the same county in September, 1813. They removed to Indiana, where they stayed till 1863, and then returned to Tymochtee, where Mr. Shellhouse died in 1873; his wife survived till January 3, 1884. They had eleven children, six of whom are still living, namely, Edward S., Lydia, Conrad H., Louisa, Chandler, Perry and Elizabeth. Edward S. began the produce business with his father in 1849, and has since continued in that line of business. He was married, March 1, 1855, to Maria Thomas, who died the following year. July 15, 1858, he married Elizabeth Richey, who was born near Indianapolis January 29, 1839. They have four children living—Edward J., William S., Elmer B. and Forest. In 1864, Mr. Shellhouse entered the service as a member of the Ohio National Guards, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, and served four months. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and Good Templars; was a Republican till 1872—since a Democrat; and the family is associated with the Lutheran Church.

JACOB C. SHULER was born in Butler County, Penn., July 11, 1839. He is a miller by trade, having been engaged as such since 1859, in which year he came to Findlay, Ohio, where he obtained his first lessons in the business. After three years in Findlay, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he formed a partnership with his brother. In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and entered the service. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Look-out Mountain, and many others, numbering about thirty-three in all. He received a gunshot wound in the left shoulder, which disabled him, and during a charge in the same battle received a wound in the knee by a thorn, as a result of which he lay in the hospital at Washington three weeks, re-

ceiving his discharge July 27, 1864. In the same year he came to Carey, and, in 1873, went to Clinton County, Ind., where he engaged in milling up to 1880, when he returned to Carey and leased the Walborn Mill, in which he is still engaged. He married Huldah Chesebrough in November, 1864, and one child—Samuel Y.—has blessed the union. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and the Presbyterian Church. He is well respected as a citizen, and is an energetic, industrious business man.

FREDERICK SHUMAN, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Arno) Shuman, was born in Union County, Penn., September 26, 1818. His parents were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1836. They first located in Hancock County, but one year later moved to this township and purchased land. Their children were Jonas, Frederick, Sallie, William, Lucy, Jacob and Ann—all living but Sallie. The father died in 1866, the mother in 1874. Mr. Shuman was married, February 25, 1847, to Miss Mary Stahl, a resident of this township, native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Philip and Susanna (Spotz) Stahl. She was born February 9, 1829. Her parents were married in Union County, Penn., and moved to Ohio in 1839. They purchased land in Crawford Township, and reared a family of eleven children, of whom the following still survive—Rebecca, Christina, Samuel, Susanna, Anna M. and Catharine. The father died in 1844, the mother in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Shuman are the parents of nine children—Joseph, Sylvester, Sarah E., Emily J., Mary C., Angeline A., Susan A., George H. and Franklin L. Mr. Shuman is the owner of 330 acres of land in the township. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Shuman is a Democrat in politics.

JOSEPH SHUMAN, son of Frederick Shuman, was born September 19, 1848. He was married, December 19, 1871, to Miss Sarah M. Chesebrough, who was born in Ridge Township, September 10, 1851, to William and Charlotte L. (Kople) Chesebrough, natives of York State. Her parents came to this township and purchased land in 1841. They later moved to Ridge Township, where they resided many years, their children being twelve in number, ten surviving—Mary, Matthew Y., Huldah, William H., Harriet E., George W., Eliza B., Saxton A., Sarah M. and Matilda. The deceased are Saxton and Samuel G., who died in infancy. The father died August 8, 1873, aged sixty-seven years. His widow now resides in Carey, in her seventy-fifth year. Mr. and Mrs. Shuman have three children—Leora A., born September 22, 1872; Hattie E., July 17, 1878; Charlotte A., October 9, 1883. In 1872, Mr. Shuman purchased of his father sixty acres of land in Hancock County. This farm was sold three years later, and 120 acres were purchased in this township, Sections 5 and 6. He has provided his farm with good building, a set of stock-scales, and now values it at \$75 to \$85 per acre. In 1883, he purchased ninety-five acres in addition to his former possessions, now owning 215 acres. He devotes his time to general agriculture, and is regarded as a very successful farmer. In politics, Mr. Shuman is a Republican. Mrs. Shuman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ridge Township.

SYLVESTER SHUMAN, born June 22, 1850, is a native of this township, and son of Frederick and Ann (Stahl) Shuman. He was married, December 23, 1873, to Miss Sarah E. Corwin, who was born in New Jersey June 11, 1853, daughter of George B. and Elizabeth (Blair) Corwin, also natives of New Jersey, where they were married, and from whence they migrated to Ohio in 1864. They first settled in Sycamore Township, this county, residing there four years, and then purchased land in Section 18, this

township, where the father died September 24, 1883. They had five children—James, Almeda, Adelia, Sarah E. and Mary. The mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Shuman had three children—Ray, born August 28, 1875; Myrtie M., born June 1, 1878; George F., June 14, 1882—all living but Ray, who died August 25, 1876. In 1876, Mr. Shuman purchased 212 acres in Crawford Township, residing there about seven years. He then rented this tract, and moved to his present farm of 173 acres. His land is valued at \$75 to \$90 per acre. Mr. Shuman has always engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and Mrs. S. are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Shuman is a Republican.

JAMES R. SIDDALL is a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and was born July 11, 1842. His parents, Joshua and Mary A. Siddall, were natives of Ohio, and reared seven children. The family moved to Hancock County in the spring of 1851, and in the fall of the same year the father died, owning about 300 acres of land. James R. remained with his mother till twenty years old. He then enlisted (fall of 1862) in Company H, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the fall of 1863. Returning to his home in the spring of 1864, he went to Montana, and was engaged in mining till 1869, when he again returned to Hancock County. In 1870, he went to Kansas, but returned the same year; farmed one year on his mother's land; run a saloon two years in Vanlue; came to Carey in January, 1874, and till 1884 conducted a saloon in that place. He married Mary Hart October 20, 1879, and they have one daughter—Jessie. Mr. Siddall was elected Councilman in 1881, and re-elected in 1883. In February, 1884, in company with C. L. Sheldon, a nephew whom he reared, he opened a grocery store in Carey, in a building purchased in December previous. They are enjoying a liberal patronage.

M. A. SMALLEY, the present Mayor of Carey, and Justice of the Peace, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, October 4, 1850. He is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Smalley, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself, pushing out for the West. He located in Labette County, Kan., where he spent two years in teaching school and enjoying the pleasures of the chase, also its profits, which at that date were very fair. While in that locality, he was one of the many who had occasion to partake of the hospitalities of the notorious Bender family, and, as later developments evidenced, was at one time "spotted" as a prey of the murderous fiends. On returning to Wyandot County, he engaged in farming and teaching. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Crawford Township, and in 1882 was elected Mayor of Carey, to which place he had removed in 1880. He devotes the principal part of his time to the business of negotiating and dealing in Western land, chiefly in the States of Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri and Texas, besides a considerable in Ohio. Mr. Smalley was married, January 26, 1877, to Miss Hattie, daughter of Daniel Benson, of Morrow County, Ohio, and four children have been born to them, namely, Stella, Horace, Stanley and Lucile. He is a member of F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Wyandot Encampment, K. of H., and Myrtle Lodge, Independent Order Good Templars. In politics, Mr. Smalley is a Democrat, and is one of the most popular of Carey's citizens.

CLINTON SMITH was born January 2, 1857. He is a native of Hancock County, Ohio, and son of David and Aurelia (Brown) Smith, whose history appears in this work. He was married, November 16, 1882, to Miss Lillie Anderson, who was born in this township October 18, 1859. She was a daughter of Isaiah J. and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Anderson, natives of

Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively, and now residents of Carey. They are parents of five children, namely, James, Lillie, Rezin, Frederick and Ella. The mother died May 3, 1883. The father still resides in Carey. In 1882, Mr. Smith purchased 100 acres of land, located just west of the town of Carey, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He values his farm at \$100 to \$110 per acre. He holds a membership in the great society of Republicans, and is regarded as one of the township's most reliable citizens. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Lutheran Church at Carey, Ohio.

DAVID SMITH, formerly a prominent farmer of this township, was born in Hampshire County, Va., January 26, 1814. His father and mother, Jacob and Mary (Long) Smith, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, the former being of German parentage, and a latter by trade in his younger days. After his marriage he operated a flour mill in Virginia. The family consisted of six children—Eliza, George, John, David, Samuel and Sarah A. Mrs. Smith had two sons by her first husband—William and Jacob Rannels. In the fall of 1824, Mr. Smith moved from Virginia to this county and located about one mile west of the present site of Carey, where he entered eighty acres of land. On this farm the children grew up, and in due season began life on their own responsibility. George Smith entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry, and died in Michigan. The parents died in the neighborhood where they had spent most of their mature days, the father in 1859, in his eighty-second year, the mother in 1869 in her eighty-sixth year. Mr. Smith was a man of liberal views and highly respected. He served as Associate Judge while this was yet Crawford County. David Smith, our subject, worked on the farm with his parents till twenty-six years of age. He married Amelia Brown, daughter of William Brown, June 4, 1840. Her parents came to this county in 1824. She was born at Columbus, Ohio, April 28, 1823. After his marriage Mr. Smith began farming on the Big Spring reservation on land purchased by his father. He here improved 200 acres, to which he added 300 more in after years. His chief business for the past twenty years has been the raising of fine grades of stock—thoroughbred short-horn cattle. In 1868, he came to Carey and purchased a farm near town, dividing most of his Hancock County property with his children, whose names are as follows: Ellen A., McKendree, Ann L., William B., Albert, Emma V., Clinton D. and Virgil A. The eldest son, McKendree, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the fall of 1862, and served about two years in the war when he was taken sick and died in the hospital at Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Smith is Republican in politics; he was elected Land Appraiser in 1880, and has served several years as School Director. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After a life of toil and hardship for many years, they are now enjoying the fruits of their labors.

M. B. SMITH, attorney at law, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, February 22, 1846; he is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Hare) Smith, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively; his father came to Ohio in 1824; his mother in 1834. They located in Ridge Township in 1858, and reared four children—M. B., J. A., S. O. and M. Allie. Mr. Smith obtained a good education and taught school several terms. March 28, 1864, he enlisted in a United States Signal Corps, and was discharged after the close of the war September 10, 1865. He returned home and farmed two years; engaged two years in the grocery and produce business, and in 1871

began the study of law, which he prosecuted three years, at the end of which time he began the practice of his profession. In 1883, he purchased fifty acres of land lying a short distance north of Carey, and opened thereon two limestone quarries, erecting two draw kilns, by which he is enabled to produce 175,000 bushels of lime per year. Forty acres of his land are underlaid with the finest limestone in Ohio, the product of his kilns yielding 92 per cent to 95 per cent of carbonate, and competing favorably in the market with material purchased in Philadelphia at 50 cents per bushel. Mr. Smith was married, August 9, 1870, to Emma J. McClure, daughter of Russell and Milda (Joy) McClure. Two children are the fruits of this union—Dora H. and Homer A. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed citizens. Mr. Smith is warmly attached to the interests of the Republican party.

HIRAM J. STARR, one of the most prominent grain and stock dealers of this county, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, June 24, 1816. James and Persia (Shaw) Starr, his parents, were both natives of Connecticut, where they were united in marriage, their children being Emily, Joseph S., Franklin J., Julia Ann H., James H., Laura P. and Hiram J. The Starr family are descendants from one Dr. Comfort Starr, who emigrated to this country from Kent, England, in 1634, the progeny being numerous, as shown by a history of the family. Nicholas Starr was the grandfather of our subject, and was a Revolutionary soldier, losing his life in the massacre of Fort Griswold September 6, 1781. He left a wife and four children—Nicholas, Joseph, James and Benjamin. Of these four orphans, James, our subject's father, was four years old when his father met his death. He was apprenticed to a millwright when a boy, and began work on his own responsibility early in life. He married Persia Shaw, and in 1815 they moved to a small farm in Franklin County, Ohio, where Mr. Starr died July 8, 1824. Hiram J. Starr was then eight years of age, and soon began work for himself for monthly wages. Soon after this he was employed as clerk in a country store at Crawfordsville, this county, locating here with his family in 1830. He engaged in the cattle business with his brother-in-law, William M. Buel, who was the first merchant of Carey, but who removed to California, and died there. On his return from Illinois, where he had been engaged in the cattle business, Mr. Starr entered, as an equal partner, in the merchandise and grain business, with Reed, Carey & Co., of Carey, Ohio, this partnership existing about five years. This firm built the elevator now used by Mr. D. Straw, and did a large business. Mr. Reed having sold his interest to Carey & Starr, the latter conducted the business till 1850, when they disbanded. When married, Mr. Starr located in Big Spring Township, Seneca County, where he was prominently engaged in the live stock trade and farming. In 1879, he again began operations in the grain trade, in partnership with his sons, James H. and W. B., and son-in-law, J. M. Barr. He owns an elevator at Alvada, Seneca County, one at Sycamore, and one at Lemert. Mr. Starr was married, July 21, 1851, to Ellen G. Brown, widow of Napoleon B. Carey, and they have five children—Laura P., Mary E., Ellen G., William B. and James H., the two latter twins. Mrs. Starr was a daughter of William and Eliza (Kooken) Brown. She had one child, Emma B., by her first husband. Her parents were natives of Maryland and Berks County, Penn., respectively. Her mother came to Columbus, Ohio, with her parents when she was three years old. She was married to Mr. Brown July 3, 1822, at Columbus. He came to this township in 1822, and entered 160 acres in Section 18. He came

from Columbus July 20, 1823, and made some improvements—built a log cabin, dug a well, etc.—and then returned to the city. April 5, 1824, he again came to his farm, with outfit for cultivating a crop. He completed his cabin in the summer of that year, and October 7, 1824, left the city with his family and effects for his new home, arriving the 12th. They had one child, and on the 22d of October a daughter was born to them, the first white child born in the vicinity. She is now the wife of Hiram J. Starr. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had fifteen children, all of whom grew to maturity but one. Two of their sons died in the late war. Sovereign H. was a member of the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga; Charles returned home, but died soon after of pneumonia contracted in the South. James K. was a member of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was wounded first in the battle of Stone River, and again seriously in the engagement at Chickamauga, where his right arm was disabled for life. Mr. Brown was not a member of any church organization, but was rather a deist. He lived a quiet farm life till 1866, when he passed into "the beyond." His wife survived till June, 1876, when she was called away. Mr. Starr, our subject, is not a member of any church. He is a Republican, and has been since the party was organized. His brother, Dr. James Starr, removed to the South; was married in Georgia; moved to Texas, where he was located during the war, and still resides there.

FRANKLIN M. STARR was born in Hamden County, Mass., August 6, 1846. He is a son of Joseph S. and Mary C. (Smith) Starr, natives of Connecticut. His parents were married in their native State, and moved to Hamden County, Mass., where the father engaged in milling, and reared his children—Joseph S., Lauraett, Marion M., George W. and Franklin M., the first two now deceased. The parents are both dead. Mr. Starr located in Carey in 1857. He was married, April 12, 1877, to Miss Nancy J. Snyder, a resident of Salem Township, and native of Marion County, born January 10, 1854. Her parents were Samuel and Nancy (McPherrin) Snyder, who were born in Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively; married in Marion County, moved to this county, and reared a family of four children—Mary, Richard, Nancy and John; Mary is deceased. The father is also dead. Mr. and Mrs. Starr have four children—Lauraett, born February 19, 1878; Mary A., April 9, 1879; Olive, November 23, 1881; Joseph, August 14, 1883. Mr. Starr rented land for several years, but in 1883 purchased forty acres in Crawford Township, where he now resides. His farm is valued at \$75 to \$80 per acre. In politics, Mr. Starr is an active Republican.

AMOS STETLER is a native of Washington Township, Union Co., Penn., and was born March 21, 1824. He is the eldest son of Henry and Mary (Klose) Stetler, natives of the same place, where they were married May 11, 1823. In 1832, his parents moved to Sandusky County, Ohio, and purchased 240 acres in Section 34, York Township, where his father followed general farming, though a brick and stone mason by trade. The children were Amos, Mary, Sarah, Ellen, Jacob H., Leah, Rachel, John A. and Elizabeth, all living but Mary. The father died May 28, 1874, in his seventy-fifth year, his birth having occurred August 11, 1799; his widow is now living in her eighty-fifth year, her birth having taken place January 17, 1800. His paternal grandparents, Henry Stetler and Sarah (Haas) Stetler, were born in Lehigh County, Penn., September 26, 1763, and December 17, 1768, respectively. At the age of eighteen our subject, Amos

Stetler, left his home and was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade with Benjamin Kachel, of Seneca County, Ohio. He worked one year with Mr. K., one year with Abijah Brown, at Bellevue, and a third year at job work in the Western States. He was married, September 24, 1846, to Miss Rebecca Lewis, of Seneca County. She was a daughter of Isaac and Susan (Hornberger) Lewis, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, and was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 27, 1826. Her parents were married in her native county December 9, 1821, and moved to Ohio in 1830. In 1832, they located in Seneca County, where they reared seven children—Harriet, Richard, Rebecca, Matilda, Solomon, Caroline and Mahala, all living but Rachel and Rebecca. The mother died in her seventy-seventh year, January 24, 1878, the father in his eighty-second year, May 12, 1883. They were born on the respective dates, February 15 and January 19, 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Stetler had ten children—Addie, Henry L., Amos R., John T., Ardon L., Mary A., Eva R., Jay, Grant and an infant son, Horace, all living but the latter and Henry L. Mrs. S. departed this life August 5, 1879, and Mr. S. was married, August 10, 1880, to Mrs. Harriet Salether, divorced wife of John F. Sherman, deceased. By this wife two children were born—John and William, the former dying in infancy. Mrs. Stetler was born in Holmes County, Ohio, August 20, 1833, and is a daughter of John and Dorothy (Anger) Salether, natives of Germany, where they were married. They emigrated in 1833, and located in Holmes County, Ohio. They moved later to Stark County, and in 1840 to Wood County, Ohio. They had six children—Charlie, John, Harriet, Mary A., Catharine and Julia. The mother of this family had previously married one Mr. Denner, of Germany. Mr. Stetler followed his trade till about 1851, and then purchased eighty acres of land in Sandusky. He sold out a few years later, and in 1854 moved to this county, where he purchased 100 acres in Crawford Township, Section 4, where he still lives. In 1866, he erected a fine brick residence, in 1869 a good barn. He also owns property valued at \$3,000 in Carey. He now oversees his farm, has his old smithing tools, and when able does his own work in that line. Mr. Stetler was a member of the O. N. G., and was called out in 1864, serving under Col. S. H. Hunt, of Upper Sandusky, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and served as such till discharged August 31, 1864. He and Mrs. Stetler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican-Prohibitionist in politics; has served two years as Township Assessor, six years as Trustee, and has also served as Clerk.

MICHAEL STINER, son of Charles and Dorothea (Weaver) Stiner, was born September 27, 1845. His parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated in 1845, coming direct to this county. They purchased land in Salem Township, and there brought up their children—Catharine M., Louisa, Elizabeth, Anna, John and Magdalene, all living but Elizabeth. The mother died in February, 1884. Michael Stiner was married, July 2, 1871, to Mary E. Ritchie, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Harris) Ritchie, natives of this State. Her parents moved to this county in an early day. Her mother died in August, 1881, her father's death occurring several years previous. Mr. Stiner rented land for several years, and in 1874 purchased thirty acres, adding thirty acres more in 1878. On this farm he now resides, valuing the same at \$75 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Stiner are the parents of three children—Olive M., Fred H. and Frank, all living but the latter. In politics, Mr. Stiner is a Republican. Mrs. Stiner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB F. STOLL is a native of Apstadt, Wittenberg, Germany, and was born May 13, 1844. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Long) Stoll, who were born and married in the locality above mentioned. Her parents emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in Upper Sandusky, where they resided a few years, and then entered land in Crawford Township. Their children were Jacob F., Fredericka, Catharine, John, Adam and Charles. The mother and father both died here, and were interred in the Lutheran Cemetery. Our subject was married, June 6, 1880, to Elizabeth A. Wentz, who was born in Ridge Township, November 25, 1860, daughter of Jacob and Jane L. (Michaels) Wentz, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Her parents were married in this county, and had thirteen children—Myron, Elizabeth A., Ross, Clem V., Emanuel, Frank, Wheeler, Uria, George, Rhoda, Pert, Lee and an infant, all living but Pert, who died an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Stoll have three children—Adam, born March 8, 1881; George, March 24, 1882; John, May 8, 1883. About 1869 or 1870, Mr. Stoll purchased eighty acres in Mifflin Township, retaining the same about ten years. He then sold out, obtaining in 1879 the homestead farm of sixty-nine acres, on which he now lives. He is an energetic farmer, and values his land at \$75 per acre. His early years were spent at the carpenter's trade. He is a Democrat in politics, and member of the Lutheran Church.

LUDWIG STOLL was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, January 12, 1852. He is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Swick) Stoll, natives of Germany, and who emigrated to America in 1849. They located first in Upper Sandusky, and thence moved to Crawford Township, where they still reside. Their children were John, Ludwig, Henry and Caroline. Ludwig Stoll was married, April 27, 1877, to Elizabeth Burke, a resident of this township and native of Indiana, born January 16, 1856. She is a daughter of William and Lydia (Bullas) Burke, natives of Ohio and New York respectively. They resided chiefly in this county, where they reared four children, namely: Martha, Elizabeth, Charles and Ella. The mother died in April, 1863, the father in January, 1870. In the year 1874, Mr. Stoll purchased thirty-two acres in this township, adding thirteen acres in 1879, and eighty acres in 1881. He now values his farm at \$75 per acre. In 1882, he built a neat frame residence, in which he now enjoys the comforts and quietude of farm life. Mr. Stoll is a Democrat, and a well-respected member of his community. He has four children—Nellie, Edna, Howard and Catharine.

DAVID STRAW, one of the wealthiest and most prominent business men of this county, was born in what is now Pitt Township March 28, 1826. Samuel C. Straw, his father, was a native of Vermont, and came to Ohio about 1820. He was a school teacher for several years, and married Christina, daughter of John Staley, a native of Pennsylvania, who came first to Pickaway County, Ohio, thence to Pitt Township, this county in 1815. He reared six children, and prospered in agricultural pursuits, owning at one time upward of 400 acres. In 1844 and 1845, he lost his entire possessions by subscribing as security for others, and in 1858 died near Upper Sandusky, his wife surviving till 1874. Being the eldest of the family, and arriving at manhood during the financial embarrassment of his father, David Straw was obliged to start in life unaided, not even possessed of a common school education, being scarcely able to write his own name when nineteen years of age. In the fall of 1844, he began to work at odd jobs, as opportunity presented itself; the following spring found him employed

in Huron County, Ohio, where he remained several months, at \$13 per month. In November, 1845, he returned to this county, and with a cash capital of about \$50, the net earnings of his few previous months' labor, he opened a grocery store on a small scale at Carey. His business increased rapidly and steadily, until in 1851 it had attained such proportions that he was entering upon an extensive wholesale trade. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Equipped with a robust constitution, energy and pluck, Mr. Straw was prepared to improve every opportunity. Through the advice of a grocery salesman of New York, a party in that city engaged Mr. Straw, in 1847, to purchase and deliver to him a number of horses, which was done with entire satisfaction to his employer. Five men were employed to assist Mr. Straw in taking the drove of forty-two head, the trip from here to New York being made in thirty-two days. This transaction having given him considerable prestige as a successful horse-buyer, Mr. Straw was recommended by a friend, I. W. Hollister, of the American Fur Company, to the famous railroad contractor, De Graff, as the man best qualified to furnish the latter with horses for railroad work. Mr. Straw was consulted, and delivered a few animals at Springfield, Ohio, after which Mr. Hollister vouching for his integrity, he was furnished by De Graff with \$5,000 to make other purchases from time to time as directed, his aggregate investment for that gentleman amounting to \$36,000. Because of his business tact, Mr. Straw was introduced by Mr. De Graff to a member of an extensive wool-dealing firm, of Providence, R. I., their agent having decamped with a large amount of their funds. Mr. Straw was put in possession of their contracts, with instructions to operate for them in Ohio, and with this firm he was engaged till it disbanded in 1860, his purchases amounting to \$500,000 per year. From 1860 to 1873, he was engaged with a firm in Philadelphia. Mr. Straw was also one of the most extensive grain shippers in this State. Through his friend, I. W. Hollister, he secured the co-operation of a firm of grain dealers in Oswego, N. Y., doing an immense business, his shipments amounting to four and five thousand bushels of grain daily, enabling him to load two boats at Sandusky City each week. Mr. Straw's mercantile trade was also extensive, his annual business, for a period of eighteen years, amounting to \$80,000 per year, besides his commission business. In 1870, he withdrew personally from the mercantile field, but retained an interest two years later. He may be said to be one of the pioneer merchants of Carey, now being the only representative of the town's original business men. He was one of the founders of the People's Bank at Carey in 1868, which institution began business with a cash capital of \$40,000, and in 1872 purchased its entire interests. The bank is now under the sole supervision of Mr. Straw, with his son Harry, as cashier, and with a capital of \$70,000. D. Straw & Son are also extensively engaged, aside from their banking interests, in handling grain, seeds and wool. He owns about forty-one hundred acres of land in this county, stocked with 4,000 head of sheep, short-horn-cattle and fine horses. In 1883, at a cost of about \$21,000, he completed one of the finest residences in this section of Ohio. March 25, 1852, he married Lucy Ann, daughter of Samuel and Laura (Day) Turner, and seven children were born to them, namely, Emma, Harry, Anna, Willie, Minnie, Grace and Robert. Willie and Minnie are deceased. Mrs. Straw departed this life in 1870, and two years later Mr. Straw married Margie V. Kirtland, of Huron County, Ohio. By this union three children have been born—Nellie, George and Lawrence. There is perhaps no better example of what may be

accomplished by duty fully done, or what business obstacles may be surmounted through tact and energy, than that afforded by the history and life of Mr. Straw. Although a keen observer and a shrewd financier, he is likewise possessed of a broad and generous nature. Through business reverses his old friend, I. W. Hollister, became reduced in circumstances, and the closing hours of his life found him penniless. With much gratitude for assistance rendered in less prosperous days Mr. Straw and another party kindly defrayed all expenses for his care in sickness, and at his death accorded him a respectable burial. As a representative citizen of the county, we present a steel-plate portrait of Mr. Straw in this work.

D. H. STRAW, Cashier People's Bank, son of David Straw, was born January 29, 1855. He received a good education in the public schools of Carey, and was married, in June, 1877, to Mary A., daughter of Joseph De Witt. They have one child—Clara. Mr. Straw is one of the most energetic and enterprising young men of this county. March 4, 1874, he became a partner in the People's Bank, and now owns a half-interest in the same. He also owns a farm of 400 acres, which he himself oversees. He is also co-operating with his father in the grain, seed and wool business, this being, perhaps, the strongest firm in the county. Mr. Straw is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, having passed the Scottish Rite degree and held many prominent positions in each.

WILLIAM A. WALBORN was born in Millersburg, Berks Co., Penn., December 28, 1842. He is a son of Daniel D. and Lydia (Zerbe) Walborn, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His parents were married in Berks County, resided there till 1846; moved to Dauphin County and staid till 1854; moved from there to Crawford County, Ohio, and remained one year, and then located in this township. Here their children were reared, their names being as follows: Jonathan Z., Henry, Salesa, William A., Daniel, Emiline E. and Franklin L. The mother died May 13, 1872. The father married again and now resides near Coffeyville, Kan. Our subject remained upon the home farm until twenty-eight years of age. He was married, March 2, 1880, to Mary E. Smith, who was born in Salem Township December 11, 1859, daughter of Marks Smith. Her parents married in this county, and reared a family of four children, Mrs S. being the only one surviving. Her mother died in 1861; her father now resides with his second wife in Upper Sandusky, and has three children. Mr. Walborn began operating a saw mill in 1869 at Lovell, this county, where he erected a saw and grist mill, which he still owns. From 1880 to 1882, he was farming in Tymochtee Township and then moved to the old homestead farm, a part of which he now owns, and where he still lives. He has two children—Valladora and Fannie Irene. He is a Democrat in politics, and, with Mrs. Walborn, a member of the Lutheran Church.

SAXTON C. WILLIAMS was born February 23, 1831, in New Scotland, Albany Co., N. Y., and is a son of Richard and Mercy (Chesebrough) Williams, who were respectively natives of Connecticut and New York State, and of Welsh and French ancestry. They were married in Albany County, N. Y., and in 1844 removed to Schoharie County, N. Y., thence to Chemung County, in the same State, in 1848, where they resided till the year 1862, when they came to Ohio, settling in Wyandot County. Their union was blessed with three sons and five daughters—Sarah L., Saxton C., Samuel Y., Mary E., Huldah, William, Harriet and Lucy. Sarah L., the eldest, is deceased. The father died in November, 1873; the mother resides in Crawford Township. Saxton C. Williams removed to this county in

1857 and settled in Crawford Township. He was married, May 9, 1860, to Miss Emily J. Wisner, born in Orange County, N. Y., June 18, 1838, and a daughter of Asa and Susan (Kinner) Wisner, natives of Orange County and of English descent. Their marriage took place in Chemung County, N. Y., in November, 1824, and in 1853 they removed to Ohio, locating in this township. Of thirteen children born to their union two sons and three daughters survive—Frances, Emily J., Charles K., Abigail and James F. Two of their sons sacrificed their lives upon their country's altar. The father of these children died February 11, 1842; the mother now resides in Carey, with Saxton C., the subject of this sketch. He served in the late war as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and was honorably discharged September 2, 1864. He has served the village of Carey as Mayor three terms, and is a citizen of honorable character. He is a Republican politically, and is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and Knights of Honor, Good Templars and G. A. R. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their only son, Corwin A., was born May 27, 1866.

ANDREW J. WONDER was born May 20, 1830. He is a son of Daniel and Catharine (Harpster) Wonder, and native of Wayne County, Ohio. His parents were natives of York and Union Counties, Penn., respectively, the father born in 1791, the mother in 1792. They were married in Mifflin County, Penn., and moved to Ohio in 1823, locating in Wayne County. In 1830, they moved to Seneca County. They had seven sons and two daughters. The mother died July 25, 1863, aged seventy-two years; the father, now in his ninety-fourth year, resides with his son, Andrew J. The latter was married, March 9, 1851, to Catharine Lantz, who was born in this township June 18, 1830. She was a resident of Seneca County, Ohio, and daughter of Peter and Mary (Long) Lantz, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. Her parents came to this county in 1829, and later moved to Seneca County. Her mother died May 30, 1847; her father in his eightieth year, May 11, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Wonder have four children—Peter E., Alvin M., Lorenzo M. and Iva M. In 1857, Mr. Wonder purchased 150 acres, on which he now resides, and where he has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1864, Mr. Wonder enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully four months in the defense of his country. He is a Prohibition-Republican, and served his township one term as Trustee. He and Mrs. Wonder are members of the Evangelical Association.

DAVID H. WONDER, son of John and Mary (Harpster) Wonder, was born in this township January 29, 1846. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and married in Seneca County, where they resided several years, then moving to Wyandot County and purchasing land in this township. Their children were Daniel H., Susan, Frederick, Sarah, David H., Catharine, John W. and Benjamin F., all living but Susan. The parents have resided in Kansas since 1874. David Wonder was married, October 12, 1869, to Lavina Higgins, a resident of Seneca County, a native of Licking County, and daughter of John and Jane (Kliinker) Higgins, now residents of this township. In 1867, Mr. Wonder purchased 160 acres in Kansas, selling the same and returning to Ohio in 1869. He rented land about three years, and then (1874) purchased eighty acres in this township, where he now resides. In 1877, he purchased eighty acres more, now owning 160 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. In 1881, he built a fine barn, costing \$1,000. Mr. Wonder enlisted in the late war in May, 1863, and

served in Company D, One Hundred and Forty fourth Ohio National Guards until discharged. He was called out in May, 1864, and served until October of the same year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Evangelical Church, and a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Wonder are parents of four children—Sophronia E., born September 5, 1871; Orpha, April 12, 1874; Orville, May 11, 1876; Homer, August 31, 1879. All these are living but Orville, who died August 20, 1877.

FRED H. WONDER is a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and was born November 11, 1840. He is a son of John and Mary (Harpster) Wonder, who were natives of Pennsylvania; married in Bellevue; migrated to this county in 1842; purchased land in Crawford Township, continuing to add to his first purchase till he owned 800 acres. The children of the family are Daniel H., Fred H., David H., John W., Benjamin F., Susan, Sarah and Catharine—all living but Susan. The parents and some of the children moved to Kansas in 1875, and located in Brown County. Fred H., our subject, was married, April 10, 1862, to Miss Lorinda Ogg, who was born in Crawford Township January 13, 1842, daughter of Kinsey and Margaret (Johnson) Ogg, natives of Jackson County, Ohio, where they were married in 1822. Her parents came to this county in 1830, and settled in Tymochtee Township, moving later to this township and purchasing land in Section 17, a part of which is now included in the corporation of Carey. They had eleven children—Eliza J., William, Mary A., John, Martha, Samuel, James, Jerome, Merinda, Clarissa and Lavonia. The only now living are Samuel, Jerome, Lorinda and Clarissa. The father died April 26, 1865, the mother September 13, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Wonder have had five children—Leroy, born March 20, 1863; Elnora, August 11, 1865; Miles R., February 3, 1870; Harvey, May 20, 1875; Clara M., May 6, 1879. In 1864, Mr. Wonder purchased 189 acres of land in this township, where he still lives. In 1875, he added 120 acres, and in 1883 80 acres more, now owning 389 acres, valued at \$75 to \$80 per acre. He is one of the successful agriculturists of the township, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Association.

MATHIAS WONDER was born in Mifflin County, Penn., December 9, 1816. He is a son of Daniel and Mary C. (Harpster) Wonder, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Mifflin County, and migrated to Ohio in 1823, settled first in Wayne County, then moved to Sandusky, and in 1846 to this county. They reared a family of nine children. Mrs. Wonder died and Mr. Wonder was married, December 4, 1841, to Catharine Fowl, a native of Germany, resident of Lorain County, Ohio, and daughter of Godfrey and Sarah (Gardner) Fowl. She was born October 9, 1820. Her parents were born in Germany, and married there; emigrated to America in 1827, and settled in Cleveland; moved to Lorain County later, purchased land there and reared a family of ten children, six now living. The parents are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wonder have ten children—Joseph, born November 10, 1842; George, December 29, 1843; Sarah C., November 12, 1845; Harry, May 3, 1848; Mary E., April 27, 1851; Margaret R., January 5, 1854; Jacob, February 15, 1856; Eva R., October 27, 1858; Laura O., June 19, 1861; Louis, January 6, 1864. All these children are living and married but Louis. Mr. Wonder rented land about two years, and in 1845 purchased eighty acres in Seneca County. In 1849, he sold this farm and purchased 169 acres in Section 13, Crawford Township, this county, adding eighty acres in 1855, and eighty in 1858. His farm of 336 acres is valued at \$90 to \$100 per acre. He is

a Republican in politics, and, with Mrs. Wonder, a member of the Evangelical Association.

FRANCIS J. WORALLO was born in Lake County, Ohio, December 26, 1823. He is a son of Amasa and Nancy (Hite) Worallo, both natives of this State, and parents of eight children. When twenty-one years of age, our subject began work as an overseer on railroad, in which occupation he continued ten years. He moved to Carey in 1846, gave up railroading and engaged in livery and horse trading, taking contract for supplying the Government during the war, furnishing in all about 4,000 head. He has made horse buying a specialty, and has shipped large numbers to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the lumber regions. December 2, 1844, he married Phelina Chandler, daughter of Joseph Chandler, of Crawford County, and three children were born to them—Annie, Emma and Myron A. The former died at the age of fifteen years; Emma became the wife of B. R. Brown, and died leaving one child—Grace. Mrs. Worallo is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Charles Worallo, grandfather of our subject, emigrated from England with his wife and one son in 1799, and located in New York, where his wife died, and he married Lucy Ferguson and moved to Lake County, Ohio, about 1801. He was a farmer and school teacher. His children were Amasa, William, Lucy, Patti, Almada, Marcena and Charles. Their father was the first school teacher of Willoughby Township, Lake County, and died at the advanced age of ninety years. His son, Francis J., came from England, removed to New Orleans, and died there. Amasa's children were Amy, Almira, J. F., Nancy, Mary A., Charles, Lucy A. and Marcena.

JOHN F. ZIMMERMAN was born in Green Springs, Sandusky Co., Ohio, June 5, 1851. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Brownell) Zimmerman, were respectively natives of Pennsylvania and New York State, and of German and English descent. They were married in Sandusky County, where they reared five children, four sons and one daughter—Charles W., John F., Electa A., James A. and Elijah H., all living. At the age of twenty, our subject began learning the art of photography at Green Springs, Ohio, and continued under instructions at that place two years. He then removed to Carey, and two years later to Crestline, but returned to Carey in 1877. The following year he built a small gallery, occupying the same until 1881, when he sold and erected a larger and more suitable building. In 1880, he provided himself with a two-story frame residence, which he has since occupied. February 3, 1874, Mr. Zimmerman was married to Miss Nancy A., daughter of Henderson and Mary (Lowry) Lytle, early settlers of this county and the parents of twelve children. Mrs. Zimmerman, a native of Carey, Ohio, was born August 26, 1855. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman has been crowned with three children—Marey E., William H. and Carel A. Mrs. Zimmerman departed this life May 28, 1881, being at the time of her death a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Zimmerman celebrated his second marriage in November, 1882, with Miss Martha E. Lytle, a sister to his former wife. She was born November 22, 1858. Mr. Zimmerman is Democratic in political sentiment, a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 416, of Good Templars, and of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Zimmerman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAPTER IV.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

THE TOWNSHIP AS ORIGINALLY SETTLED—EARLY SETTLERS—REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE TOWNSHIP IN 1845—EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS SINCE 1845—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THIS township when originally erected was a part of Leith, a township of Crawford County, and was created by the Commissioners of that county in March, 1838. It lies east of Crane Township, and between Sycamore on the north and Antrim in the south; the east being bounded by Crawford County. On the 2d day of June, 1845, the first Commissioners of this county, Stephen Fowler, William Griffith and Ethan Terry, ordered "That Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 of the original surveyed township, of Range 14 east, No. 2 south, be attached to Township No. 2 south of Range 15 east, and the same be designated as Eden Township." These boundaries continue to the present time. The township derived its name from the heavy growth of excellent timber, poplar, walnut and other varieties, and the fertility of its soil, which qualified it for the operations of husbandmen, and not, perhaps from the "fig leaf attire" of its original inhabitants, the red men. It contains thirty sections, about three-fourths of which are drained by Peter Run, Negro Run, and its tributary, Kisor Run, and a few others, all of which empty into the Sandusky River. The southeast quarter is drained by Indian Spring Run and its tributaries, which in Antrim Township take the name of Broken Sword Creek.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white man who established himself in this township was, perhaps, Isaac Miller, a native of Rockingham County, Va., who, with his family of five to seven children, located on Section 29, near the present town of Nevada, in 1836. He was familiarly known as Congress Miller, and for seven years leased land of Jacob Young, a Wyandot Indian. In 1837, Mr. Miller was joined by George W. Leith, better known as Judge Leith, who settled on a quarter-section of Section No. 10, and John Horick on Quarter-section 27. Judge Leith was a man of considerable prominence in the early history of the county, having served as Justice of the Peace in Crawford County, and as Associate Judge of Wyandot County for a period of eight years. In 1839, John Welsh, Morgan Carter, Zaccheus Lea, Mr. Hill, Charles Caldwell, Samuel Snyder and a Mr. Cook were added to the list on Sections 34, 10, 10, 3, 34, 28 and 27 respectively. In 1840, 1841 and 1842 these were re-enforced by others who followed in rapid succession till quite a settlement was formed.

The taxable inhabitants of Eden Township in 1845, were as follows:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

Adams, Demas, Sections 5, 15, 22 and 27, 375 acres; Akins, H. G. C., Section 34, 80 acres; Bartoon, John L., Section 15, 62 acres; Cook, Joshua,

Section 27, 54 acres; Culver, Ebenezer, Section 10, 63 acres; Garrett, George, Section 3, 66 acres; Howland, Augustus, Section 15, 80 acres; Horick, John, Section 27, 120 acres; Kiser, David, Section 10, 142 acres; Lemon, Joel, Section 3, 42 acres; Lauck, George, Sections 5, 15 and 22, 279 acres; Lea, Zaccheus, Section 10, 80 acres; Leith, George W., Section 10, 80 acres; McElvain, John, Sections 5, 3, 10 and 12, 281 acres; Mitten, Miles, Section 3, 80 acres; Neeley, William, Section 27, 80 acres; Slocum, Ezra, Section 34, 132 acres; Stokely, Robert, Sections 3 and 22, 223 acres; Smith, William, Section 15, 80 acres; Smith, Daniel, Sections 5, 27 and 34, 303 acres.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

Charles Caldwell, Joshua Cook, Levi Bunn, William Hartman, John Horick, David Kiser, George W. Leith, Zaccheus P. Lea, Isaac Miller, Lair Miller, Miles Mitten, James B. Robinson, Samuel Snyder, John Welch, Jr., James Welch, John Welch, Sr., Jacob Weeks, William Welch.

The first road regularly laid out in the township extended through Sections 34 and 27, and was opened in 1839, though prior to this the Indian trails and "blazed tracks" were, no doubt, quite numerous and considerably used. The Oceola road from Indian Run to Rock Run was opened by the Wyandot Indians, under the supervision of Isaac Miller, who at this date resides in Antrim Township. Some of these earlier roads or "trails" led to the Indian resorts, one of which was the locality of the springs, which were supposed to be medicinal in their qualities, located in Section 22, and two others on the farms now owned by Henry and Samuel Aten on the Oceola State Road. On the farm now owned by Tilman Balliet, an Indian burying ground is located, and here from the healing fountains, they repaired to chant the death songs over their stricken dead. Orchards were planted, and among these, as well as in other places, they have left their records in the implements of war and the chase, stone hatchets, spear heads and arrow heads, and besides these the crude domestic utensils, such as the mortar and pestle by which they ground the corn that served to make their bread or thicken their skunk and 'possum broth. For the greater part of their supplies the earlier settlers of this township, as well as of other townships went to Sandusky City and Fremont, and up to date Eden Township cannot claim the honors of a grist mill. In 1849, the first saw mill was erected by Crawford & Lance, and seven mills are now in operation in the township—one owned by Samuel Bever at Nevada; one by Turney & Yohe, Edenville; one by Joseph Paulin, Little York; a fourth by John Kreechbaum on Section 6; a fifth by James Spangler, Eden Center; another by Martien Brothers, Section 25, and the seventh by Conger & Co., at the Fish Pond, Section 15. The mercantile interests of Eden were somewhat thwarted by the establishment of a store in the village of Wyandot in an early day, and later by the sudden appearance and growth of Nevada (which, however, is partially situated in this township), after the construction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. There are at present, however, two stores in the township outside of the villages, one situated on Section 20, conducted by Conrad Haas; the other on Section 17, conducted by Daniel T. Warner. The first store was kept by William Jobs on Section 9. The first dwelling log cabin, 14x18, by Congress Miller.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schoolhouse erected in Eden Township was constructed of logs and very small in dimension. Nancy Steele was the first to wield the peda-

gogic wand, she being succeeded by Mary Chambers, Isaac Stinebaugh, William Jobs and others. The first school building was built on Section 10, the land being owned by Zaccheus P. Lea, and as the forests were cleared away and the inhabitants increased in number, others followed, till there are now eight districts established and provided with good school buildings. They are located on the following sections respectively: Sections 4, 7, 8, 22, 24, 27, 32 and 39. The schools of Eden Township are conducted as well, perhaps, as those in other townships in the county, yet there is still much room for improvement in this direction, and, as regards attendance, the field for improvement is equally ample. Since the organization of the first crude classes, under the instruction of Nancy Steele, at \$6 per month, wages have increased, till the prices range from \$35 to \$45 per month. The school rooms are provided with books, charts, and most of the modern conveniences, and with these should come the best of educational results.

RELIGIOUS.

While the temporal and material interests of the people of Eden Township were being carefully guarded and developed, the spiritual and eternal were not forgotten. The first church building was erected on Section 3 by the combined forces of the Methodist, United Brethren and Congregational denominations in 1851.

Union Church.—At a meeting of the citizens of the township, held at the Case Schoolhouse, in District No. 2, January 14, 1859, it was decided that a union church should be erected, and the site and size (30x40 feet) of the building were also agreed upon. John Paulin, Jacob Beery and Jacob Boroff were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, the latter gentleman agreeing to donate one acre of land on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 12 on which to locate the building. At this first meeting, M. B. Case was made President and A. Mackey, Secretary. A second meeting was held February 25, 1859, at the Center School, in District No. 3, for the purpose of effecting an organization, in order to take the benefit of an act passed by the Ohio Legislature April 9, 1852, providing for the incorporation of religious societies. At this meeting, of which M. B. Case officiated as President and John Mackey, Jr., as Secretary, an organization was effected, the society being entitled the Union Church Association. Five Trustees were elected to take charge of a house to be built by said association, M. B. Case, Warner Osborn and Christian Kinsley for one year, and John Paulin and J. G. Hilderbrant for two years. Benjamin Morris, Warner Osborn and Benjamin Ulrich were appointed as building committee. Forty-seven persons became members of the organization, and on the 2d day of March, 1859, a report of said organization was filed and recorded in the religious records, page 10, by Henry J. Flack, Recorder of Wyandot County. The building was erected in the fall of 1859, by Warner Osborn, and dedicated January 1, 1860, by Rev. Day, who was then stationed at Upper Sandusky, in the ministry of the United Brethren Church. The house has been occupied since its founding by the following denominations: United Brethren, Protestant Methodist, Church of God, Evangelical, Christian Advent and German Baptist. The United Brethren and Methodist denominations are now the only sects using the church, the former society consisting of twenty-nine members, the latter thirty. The list of pastors who have been engaged in this field of labor is as follows: United Brethren—Revs. Faus, Long, Aultman, Jacoby, Hepler, Berry, Holden, Mathers, Hart, Bender, Moore, Downey, Paul, Lea, Easterbrook and Leonard. Of

the Protestant Methodist—Revs. Selby, Brown, Williams, Carnes, Yates, Clancy, Grimes, Gray and Sampson. Of the Evangelical—Revs. Rinehold, Baughman, Faus, Swartz, Wonders, Blazer and Pfeiffer. Of the Church of God—Ackerman, Coats, Shriner, McCormick, George, Bolton and Ensminger. Of the Christian Advent Church—Revs. King, Stetson, H. M. and E. M. McCulloch. Of the German Baptist—Rev. Billhardt. The present officers of the Union Church Association are Henry Brown, F. Kinley, W. H. Case, M. B. Case and J. W. Millington, Trustees; B. Morris, Treasurer; and A. Mackey, Secretary. There is a Sabbath school kept in operation the year round, which is bringing out good results, and is said to be one of the most successful of the county.

German Baptist Church.—Although the Union Church building was the first erected in the township, it must not be supposed there were no religious services being conducted within its limits prior to 1859. As early as 1848, the German Baptists, of whom there were about fifteen members at the time, held a meeting at the house of Peter Ulrich, and many subsequent meetings were held prior to the thorough organization of the society by Revs. Isaac Hartsough and Aldarfer—the latter having conducted the first meeting referred to above in 1850. In 1879, this society erected a comfortable brick building 31x41 feet in dimensions, on a half-acre lot in the northeast quarter of Section 20, the structure costing \$1,100. Rev. Isaac Hartsough was installed as first pastor, which charge he retained four years; J. Billhardt was five years in the work; Michael Stats, eight years; Jesse Sellers, two years; Elias Wickerd, two years; Isaac Thomas, three years; Isaac Aukney, seven years; Samuel Ulrich, two years; Jacob Heistand, one year. The society now enrolls sixty members. The present officers are Michael Ulrich, John Kaughman, M. Masters, Joseph Camrine and Isaiah Heistand.

OFFICIAL.

The following is a complete list of the officers who have served in the township since the organization of the county:

- Trustees.—1845, John Welch, Miles Mitten, Samuel Snider.
 1846—John Welch, George W. Leith, John Caldwell.
 1847—James Anderson, Oliver Beard, Peter C. Ulrich.
 1848—James Anderson, Oliver Beard, Peter C. Ulrich.
 1849—James S. Cummins, Peter C. Ulrich, Thomas Heugher.
 1850—James S. Cummins, Jacob Ulrich, James Anderson.
 1851—Miles Mitten; James Anderson, Benjamin Marshall.
 1852—James L. Armstrong, George Eyestone.
 1853—Miron B. Case, James L. Armstrong.
 1854—George Eyestone, Miron B. Case.
 1855—James Anderson, David S. Wolf.
 1856—John Welch, Peter C. Ulrich, Reuben Lowmaster.
 1857—William Goodbread, Peter C. Ulrich.
 1858—Jacob Weckler, L. W. Smith.
 1859—Michael Lambright, Jacob Weckler.
 1860—L. W. Smith, Michael Lambright.
 1861—J. L. Armstrong, Reuben Lowmaster.
 1862—Henry Spiker, J. L. Armstrong.
 1863—Jacob Gilliland, Thomas Lanker.
 1864—Jacob Gilliland, Thomas Lanker.
 1865—Michael Lambright, Jacob Weckler.
 1866—Michael Lambright, Jacob Weckler.

1867—Reuben Lowmaster, Tilman Balliet.

1868—James Welch, Samuel Althouse.

1869—Peter Traxler, Harrison Baum.

1870—Jesse Edgington, Joseph Kauble.

1871—Jacob Miller, Jesse Edgington.

1872—J. L. Armstrong, Peter Traxler.

1873—Elijah Imler, Peter Traxler.

1874—S. M. Sigler, S. R. Bell.

1875—Jacob Weckler, S. R. Bell.

1876—Conrad Haas, Michael Lambright.

1877—Reuben Lowmaster, Conrad Haas.

1878—Samuel Bever, Reuben Lowmaster.

1879—Michael Lambright, Jesse Edgington, Isaac Kourfman.

1880—Jesse Edgington, Isaac Kourfman.

1881—Tilman Balliet, Conrad Haas, Isaac Rochenour.

1882—Thomas Lanker, Isaac Rochenour, Tilman Balliet.

1883—J. W. Sigler, J. F. Richardson, Thomas Lanker.

Clerks—1845-47, James B. Robinson; 1848, Jesse Edgington; 1849, John Welch; 1850-51, Jesse Edgington; 1852, David Swank; 1853, Harris Beemis; 1854, Jesse Edgington; 1855, David Swank; 1856, Jesse Edgington; 1857-58, John Maskley; 1859, Isaac Kaufman; 1860-62, E. F. Elliott; 1863-70, John Maskley; 1871, C. H. Canan; 1872-74, I. O. Osborn; 1875-77, C. H. Canan; 1878-79, T. B. Armstrong; 1880-81, T. D. Lanker; 1882-83, J. N. Paulin.

Treasurers—1845, John Harick; 1846-47, Jesse Edgington; 1848-54, George W. Leith; 1855, Jacob Buroff; 1856, Daniel Whitmore; 1857-58, J. L. Armstrong; 1859-60, George W. Leith; 1861-69, David Balliet; 1870-75, Tilman Balliet; 1876-77, B. J. Ulrich; 1878-79, R. W. Pool; 1880-82, C. S. Swank; 1883, Samuel Althouse.

The following list of Justices of the Peace were recorded on the township books: 1847, William R. DeJean; 1850, 1853, 1856, James S. Cummins; 1859, William R. DeJean; 1862, Godfrey Blaser; 1867 and 1870, Jacob Gilliland; 1873, James S. Cummins; 1876, John A. Amlin and William B. Miller; 1878, John Bender; 1879, Israel Hart; 1880, B. J. Ulrich; 1881, T. D. Lanker.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL ALTHOUSE is a native of Holmes County, Ohio, born May 12, 1838; son of Christian and Magdalene (Garber) Althouse, natives of Canton Berne, Switzerland, the former born in January, 1789; the latter in February, 1800. They emigrated to America about 1835, and located in Holmes County, Ohio, where they resided twelve years, removing to this county in 1847, purchasing 160 acres of land in this township, where they reared a family of nine children—Magdalene, Christian, John, Barbara, Elizabeth, Peter, Samuel, Mary Ann and Sophia. John, Barbara and an infant are deceased. The father died February 23, 1875; the mother is yet living. Mr. Althouse resided on the home farm till his marriage to Miss Sophia Kuenzli, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ramseier) Kuenzli, natives of Switzerland. Mrs. Althouse was born in Holmes County, Ohio. Her parents emigrated to the United States, and reared a family of twelve children—Samuel, Christian, Anna E., Gottlieb, Frederick, Rosanna, Fannie, Henry, Sophia, Caroline, Henrietta and John. The deceased are Gottlieb, Fannie and Henrietta. The father died in 1864; the mother in

1876. In February, 1867, Mr. Althouse purchased the "home farm," consisting of 160 acres, of his father, and on this he has since resided. He is the father of ten children—Edward G., Henry O., Franklin U., Frederick E., Albert W., Ida M., Addella A., Lewis A., Nora A. and Bertha V. Henry O. is deceased. Mr. Althouse now has 180 acres of land, valued at \$80 per acre; and gives some attention to improved stock. He has served in several township offices, now Treasurer; he favors the Democratic party, and his wife holds a membership with the Evangelical Church.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, son of John and Mary (McCay) Armstrong, was born in Clarion County, Penn., June 3, 1835. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish and Dutch descent, and came to this county in 1844. They had eleven children—James J.; Isabel and Susan, both died in infancy; Thomas L., William W., George M., John M., Jeremiah G., Samuel W., Nancy and Rebecca R., the latter and Samuel W. deceased. The father died February 18, 1870, the mother September 9, 1883. George Armstrong resided with his parents till October 2, 1866, at which date he was married to Lucy Morris, daughter of John and Sarah (Lea) Foster, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and Dutch parentage. Mrs. Armstrong's death occurred January 26, 1876, and our subject was married February 24, 1880, to Miss Sara Ann Lea, native of this township, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Miller) Lea, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1835 and 1837; their births occurred in December 16, 1811, and September 18, 1822, respectively. They had ten children—Sarah A., Catharine A., Eliza J., Henry A., Isaac P., James D., Martha A., Adella P., Carolina E. and Lucretia L.; the latter died in infancy, Martha A. and Eliza J. died at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Armstrong has been a farmer all his life; he has bought and sold several tracts of land, now owns 120 acres, valued at \$75 to \$90 per acre. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which also each of their parents were adherents, his wife at present not being a member of any denomination. Mrs. Armstrong was educated in the common schools and began teaching in 1860, engaging in this profession principally till her marriage in 1880, in all seventeen terms.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, son of James and Nancy (Leman) Armstrong, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., April 29, 1819. His parents were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively, the father emigrating about 1775, and settled in Armstrong County, where he followed farming forty or fifty years. He married Nancy Leman, of Westmoreland County, and they were the parents of fourteen children—John, James, David, Andrew, Thomas, Lenon, Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary, Margaret, Samuel, Joseph, Robert and William. Daniel, Joseph, Margaret and Samuel are the only ones now living. The parents died in Armstrong County, Penn. Samuel, the subject of this notice, came to this county in 1847, and purchased eighty acres of land in Eden Township, where he has since resided. He was married January 27, 1851, to Mary Jane Mosters, daughter of Joel and Martha (Dunlap) Mosters, and a native of New Jersey. They had eight children—Lucy, Warner E., Frank, Avilla, Martha, Thomas, Nellie B. and Dalba. The deceased are Lucy, Frank, Thomas and Dalba. Mrs. Armstrong's death occurred March, 1871, and her husband was married in June, 1872, to Julia Mosters, sister of first wife, and one child was born to them, Fonie, now nine years of age. His second wife died in May, 1874, and Mr. Armstrong was married September 19, 1875, to Maria Van Gundy, daughter of Michael (Ford) Van Gundy, and a native of this county. Her

parents were natives of Ross County, Ohio, and had three children—Theodore, Maria and Enoch, the latter deceased. The father died in 1848, and the mother in 1856. In politics, Mr. A. is a Democrat. His land is valued at \$80 to \$90 per acre. His first wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his second of the United Brethren Church, and himself and third wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

URIAH L. BACHTELL, son of Joseph and Anna M. (Moore) Bachtell, was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 3, 1837. His parents were natives of Frederick County, Md.; married November 5, 1829, and removed to this county in 1845, purchasing 100 acres, on which they reared a family of eight children—Susan, Samuel, Henry, Uriah L., Mary L., Sarah E., Adah and Emmet E. Henry is deceased, died August 2, 1836. The mother died February 9, 1872, aged sixty-one years; the father July 30, 1883, aged seventy-eight years. Our subject enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September, 1864, and served nine months in the late war, being discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 17, 1865. He returned home in the fall of the same year, and purchased eighty acres of land, on which he still resides. He was married November 16, 1865, to Rachel Bowlby, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, daughter of Emanuel and Sarah (Stall) Bowlby, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in this county in 1852. Their family consisted of twelve children—Samantha, Rachel, Doctor W., Hester A., Lydia, Wellington, Nelson, Marshall, Alice M., William S. and James, all living but Marshall and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Bachtell are the parents of three children—Cyrus F., Thomas and Huldy. The first is deceased, his death occurring September 7, 1874. Mr. Bachtell has always been a farmer, and now owns 100 acres, valued at \$80 per acre. In politics, he is a Republican.

LEONARD BALLIET was born in Northampton County, Penn., December 21, 1815, son of Stephen and Catharine (Zehner) Balliet, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Richland County, Ohio, in 1837, where he engaged in milling, and reared a family of eleven children—Benjamin, Joseph, Stephen, Henry, Leonard, David, Jonas, Nancy, Tilliena, Catharine and Mary. Benjamin, Joseph, Jonas, Nancy and Tilliena are deceased. The mother died in 1866, aged seventy-seven; the father in 1878, aged ninety-four. Mr. and Mrs. Balliet reared six children, viz., Catharine Ann, born June 9, 1839; Josiah, December 18, 1840; Amanda M., February 26, 1843; Stephen, July 5, 1844; Emanuel, April 12, 1846; Leonard Henry, April 5, 1854; Emanuel died October 9, 1867, aged twenty-one years five months and twenty-three days. Mr. Leonard Balliet engaged in blacksmithing several years, and powder making in his native county, where he was married, April 3, 1836, to Judy Happes, of Schuylkill County, Penn., daughter of Michael and Magdalene (Kistler) Happes, natives of same county. They had eleven children—John, Catharine, Salomi, Magdalene, Hester, Judy, David, Elizabeth, Joseph and Nathan (twins) and Michael. Four are deceased—Catharine, Salomi, Magdalene and Joseph. The mother died in 1821; the father in 1855. After his marriage, Mr. Balliet removed to Ashland County, Ohio, where he resided six years, after which time he removed to Richland County, where he resided a number of years, engaged in milling, moving to this county in 1865, and purchasing his present farm of 148 acres. He served two terms as Township Treasurer; is a member of the German Reformed Church, and votes for Democracy. Mrs. Balliet is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

J. ADAM BEER was born in France June 6, 1840, son of Nicholas and Elnora (Wier) Beer, also natives of France, who came to America in 1845, and settled first in Crawford County, removing to this county in 1851, and purchasing land in Eden Township. They had six children—Catharine, Nicholas, J. Adam, Caroline, Henry and Peter A.—all deceased but Catharine (now Mrs. J. B. Armstrong) and J. Adam. The latter enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 28, 1862, and at once went into active service, participating in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Pine Knob and others. He was wounded in the hip by a shell fragment at Pine Knob, but recovered, and engaged in the battle of Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia; was wounded again at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, and sent to the hospital; witnessed Sherman's grand review at Washington, where he was discharged June 18, 1865. He was married, October 19, 1871, to Sarah A. Edgington, daughter of Jesse and Charlotte (Koons) Edgington, natives of Pennsylvania. They have four daughters—Elnora F., Charlotte, Blanche, Hettie and Susie. Mr. Beer has 132 acres, which he values at \$90 to \$100 per acre. He is a member of Masonic Lodge 343 at Nevada, and also of G. A. R. at the same place. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL BEVER, proprietor of the Nevada Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, August 30, 1833. His parents were George and Sabina (Bretz) Bever, the former a native of Rockingham County, Va., born March 22, 1800; the latter born in Pennsylvania. There were eleven children in the family, the only living at present being Melissa A., Samuel, Joseph, Adaline, Sarah A., Gideon and Amanda. The father died in Seneca County in 1869, the mother in 1874. Samuel Bever, our subject, resided with his parents on the farm, attending the district schools. January 11, 1860, he was married to Christina Miller, born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 1, 1835, daughter of Daniel and Lovina (Stratton) Miller. By this marriage three children were born—Ross A., October 12, 1860; Earl R., May 15, 1863; and Sabina E., July 19, 1873. In 1867, Mr. Bever removed to Nevada, and established himself in the saw mill business, which he conducted four years. He next engaged in the walnut lumber trade one year, and erected his planing mill in 1872. He now does a flourishing business, manufacturing to order all kinds of doors, sash, store fronts, etc., usually employing six workmen. Mr. Bever served one year as Trustee of Eden Township, and four years in the Council. He is a charter member of the Knights of Honor, and is Post Dictator. His father, George Bever, settled in Seneca County in 1824.

HENRY BROWN was born in Sycamore Township, January 4, 1830—son of Abraham and Frances (Coon) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. They came to this county in an early day and reared a family of eleven children—Mary A., Luticia, Henry, Elizabeth, Sarah, John U., Susan, Hester A., William, Jacob and Catharine. Mary A., Luticia and Susan are deceased. Their mother died August 26, 1870; their father died January 26, 1880. Henry Brown lived with his parents till his marriage, May 6, 1852, to Nancy A. Swinehart, daughter of S. P. and Jane (Milligan) Swinehart, parents of nine children—Nancy A. and William (twins), John, Elizabeth, Hannah C., Sarah and Laura, Martha A. and Rebecca. Martha, William, John and Sarah are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children—Frances Jane, Sarah E., Elmer, Delbert and Ellis. Sarah E.

died July 30, 1861. After his marriage Mr. Brown farmed five years, and since engaged in carpenter's work. Is now about to retire from active service. He owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. He was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and served in the "one-hundred day" call; is a member of the Grange, and himself, wife and son are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Brown has a fine brick residence, and is one of the influential farmers of Eden Township.

MARTHA CALDWELL, widow of John Caldwell, deceased, was born in Barnett, near London, England, December 17, 1809. Her parents were James and Sarah (Hawks) Martin, natives of England, who emigrated to America in 1820, and after several removals settled near Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1822. Her father was a minister of the Church of Scotland, and engaged in his profession till his death, August 21, 1839. The family consisted of five children—Martha, Mary, Elizabeth, Caroline and Joseph. Elizabeth, Caroline and probably Joseph are deceased; the location of the latter not being known. Their mother died June 3, 1847. Mrs. Caldwell resided with her parents till her marriage to John Caldwell, December 15, 1829. He was born April 23, 1799, in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, son of Charles and Isabel Caldwell, who died in Mercer County, Penn. He engaged in turnpike building and dry goods business in Wayne County for several years, and was subsequently appointed to fill a vacancy in the Auditor's office, in Crawford County, being elected to the same office three successive terms. He was appointed Land Receiver by President Jackson, serving six years, and was Sheriff of the county two years. In 1846, he located in this township, purchasing eighty acres of land, and in July of the same year he organized a company of 100 men to join the Mexican Army; the company was rejected and disbanded at Cincinnati, and Mr. Caldwell was appointed Commissary, in which office he served till the close of the war, in 1848. In 1849 he went to California and was employed as mail carrier over the mountains, where it is supposed he was killed. He was a member of the F. & A. M., and in politics a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell were the parents of thirteen children—Sarah, Isabel, James, Charles, Martin Van B., Jane, Catharine, Andrew J., John, Knox D. and Elizabeth (twins), David T. and Fremont; of these, five survive—Sarah, Jane, Fremont, Charles and James. Three sons gave their lives to the service of their country, Andrew J. dying in Andersonville prison.

MYRON B. CASE is a native of this township, born February 22, 1850. His parents were Myron B. and Lucinda (Goodrich) Case, natives of Ohio and Connecticut respectively. His father settled in Trumbull County. He was married November 5, 1835, in Loraine County, Ohio, and subsequently removed to Trumbull County, where they resided twelve years, after which they came to this county, where they located permanently. Their children were Sarah, Augustus B., William H. H., James G., Joseph E., Francis O., Myron B., Anna M. and George G. Joseph was killed in the battle of second Bull Run, August 30, 1862, aged seventeen years; James G. died June 7, 1863, at home, aged twenty years; Augustus was killed in the battle at Resaca, May 15, 1864, aged twenty-seven years. The father died March 11, 1859; the mother is still living, residing with her son Myron. Our subject was married January 16, 1876, to May Bowers, daughter of J. S. and Mary (Mower) Bowers, whose parents were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively (see sketch). This marriage resulted in two children—Mabel, born April 16, 1879, and Beulah, born August 31,

1882. Mr. Case inherited an interest in his father's estate, upon which he now resides; he finished his education in the Normal School at Republic, Ohio, and engaged in teaching for nine successive winters. He is now Secretary of the Wyandot Mutual Relief Association; is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Case is a Republican.

BARNET COLE was born in Crawford County, Ohio, February 23, 1836. His parents were Barnet and Charity (Swisher) Cole, the former a native of Washington County, Penn. The children by his first marriage were John C., David, Eliza J. and Margaret. David is deceased. The mother died in 1833, and the father was again married in 1834, to Charity Swisher, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. Ten children resulted from this marriage—Samuel S., Barnet, Isaac, Mary, Rebecca, Lovina, Sarah Jane, George W., Lucinda C. and James C. George W. and Rebecca are deceased. The mother died October, 1864; the father May 1, 1872. Barnet Cole, Jr., came to this county in 1861, and purchased forty acres of land, upon which he erected a saw mill, following this business ten years. He was married, December 31, 1863, to Rachel Brauns, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Witz) Brauns, natives of Pennsylvania, and who reared a family of twelve children, five living—Sarah, Margaret, George, Rachel and Henry. Their mother died in 1849; the father August 31, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have two children—George F. and Minnie M. Mr. Cole disposed of his mill in 1871, and purchased 120 acres of land, upon which he now resides; he owns in all 160 acres, valued at \$80 per acre; he rears the best bloods of stock; is a Democrat; member of the I. O. O. F., and, with his wife, of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM H. COLE was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 14, 1835. His parents were James and Eleanor (Moore) Cole, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, who were married in Crawford County, Ohio, May 5, 1832. Their children were as follows: Jemima, William H., Maria S., Mary A., Martha J., James J. and Daniel H. Jemima is deceased. The mother died April 12, 1881, and the father, March 19, 1882. William H. Cole, our subject, remained with his parents till May 1, 1859, at which date his marriage to Nancy J. Culver occurred; she was a native of Van Wert County, Ohio, and daughter of Cummings and Melkiah (Heath) Culver, natives of Champaign and Madison Counties respectively. They were married in Van Wert County, where they resided ten years, subsequently removing to Mercer County, and thence to this county; their children are—Nancy J., Franklin, John, Ozias, Mary E., William F., Asahel and Ebenezer, all living. The mother died May 31, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were the parents of two children, eldest (son) deceased, an infant and Lottie Belle (still living) born April 9, 1866. They have reared one child—Ettie Osborn, whom they took at the age of five months, from the Seneca County Infirmary; she was born April 7, 1861. October 28, 1861, Mr. Cole enlisted in the war, joining Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of John C. Lee. He was engaged in many of the leading battles; was in the Atlanta campaign with Sherman in his march to the sea, and met with several hairbreadth escapes. He participated in the "grand review" at Washington, and was discharged with honor at Cleveland, July 20, 1865, having served nearly four years. His only wound was in the shoulder, the result of an exploded shell in the battle of Atlanta, Ga. He has since engaged in farming, and now resides on the old homestead purchased by his father in 1852. It consists of 105 acres, well-

improved land, valued at \$70 to \$75 per acre. Mr. Cole is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and in politics a Republican.

FREDERICK H. CHATLAIN is a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, born October 18, 1847, to Samuel and Elizabeth (Loyman) Chatlain of the same nativity. His father died in Switzerland, and his mother emigrated to the United States in 1853 or 1854, and located in this county in 1861. Their children were Frederick H., Edward, Caroline and Adaline. Mrs. Chatlain was married in 1856, to John Letrick, of Holmes County, Ohio, and two children were born to them—John and Louisa. Mr. Chatlain enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Kemp and served nine months in the late war. He returned home in 1865, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits, being now located on the "home farm" having purchased the interests of the other heirs; he now owns 147 acres in one body, valued at \$75 per acre, and house and lot in Edenville. He was married, January 23, 1873, to Emma Alban, a native of Eden Township, and daughter of John and Jeannette (Corr) Alban, natives of Richland and Stark Counties, respectively. They had five children—Emma, Charles, Rachel, George M. and William. Emma and the two latter are deceased. Mrs. Alban died August 18, 1874, and Mr. Alban was married, April 23, 1875, to Mrs. Ella Watts, widow of Landon Watts, who died September 12, 1874. She had two children—Hillis and Landon, by her first husband, and five by the second, viz.: Charles, Lewis, Clarence, Myrtle and Nettie. Their mother was a daughter of Ranson and Drusilla (Armstrong) Carr, natives of Armstrong County, Penn., and who had one child—Ella. The mother died October 12, 1840; the father January 16, 1875. Mr. Chatlain is a Republican politically, and member of the G. A. R. at Nevada.

HENRY C. CROSS, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, was born May 7, 1842. He is a son of John L. and Eliza (Boraff) Cross, natives of Virginia and now residents of Seneca County. Their children were Mary E., Newton, Henry C., Hamilton J., Franklin, Lewis, Eliza J. The deceased are Franklin, Eliza J. Henry C. Cross enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Shriver and met his first engagement at Perryville, Ky., thence to Crabtree Orchard, Rolling Fork, Bowling Green, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Stevenson, Chickamauga, participating in the principal battles, and being discharged at Nashville, June 1, 1865. He purchased land in Missouri and spent five years in that State, returning in 1873, and locating on land in this county, where he still resides. Mr. Cross was married, December 31, 1867, to Mary R. Geary, daughter of Byron and Nancy A (Mathers) Geary, natives of Richland County, where they reared a family of six children—Newton L., Miranda, Drusilla, Franklin, Mary R. and Algie. Miranda, Drusilla and Algie are deceased. The mother died, and the father married a second wife, Susan A. Davis, their family consisting of eight children—Edith, Elsworth, Elton, Emma, Dellie, Murdie, Eva and Gracie. Mr. and Mrs. Cross have four children—Charles S., Maud A., Myrtle A. and Floyd H. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

JAMES S. CUMMINS, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania in 1816. He is a son of William and Amanda (Simpson) Cummins, with whom he came to Ohio in 1825, and located in Richland County. In 1847, he came to this county and located in what is now Eden Township, on a farm of 104 acres, purchased of the Government at \$1.25 per acre. in 1846. This

land was covered by a heavy growth of timber, and upon it Mr. Cummins built a log cabin, which was without doors or windows for at least six months after its first occupancy, and in which he lived till about 1856. In the family there were five children, namely, Mary A., William, James A., Hulbert T. and George L. Mr. Cummins passed away while residing on the above farm July 13, 1876; his wife, Amanda, still surviving, and residing on the old homestead. He was an estimable citizen, and held in high esteem by the people of his community.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS (originally Cummins), son of James S. and Amanda (Hamilton) Cummins, was born in Richland County, Ohio, June 27, 1843. He resided at home till eighteen years of age, enlisting April 21, 1861, in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until discharged, August 9, 1861. He then re-enlisted September 13, 1861, in Company K, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, through the Atlanta campaign, battles of Franklin and Nashville. He was honorably discharged November 25, 1865, and returned home, where he engaged in farming about one year. In 1867, he purchased eighty acres of land in Eden Township, where he still resides, and which he has improved in various ways, having erected a fine barn in 1881. His land is now worth \$90 per acre. He keeps good stock, and does a general farming business. Mr. Cummings was married, December 11, 1866, to Miss Mary Reynolds, who was born in Crawford County, August 17, 1847, daughter of Erastus and Martha (Martin) Reynolds, natives of York State, Cuyaga County. Her parents were married in Crawford County, Ohio, and reared three children, namely, Mary, Helen and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have three children, namely, Zaidee, James and Flossie, all living. Mr. Cummings is a member of Nevada Lodge, No. 625, I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor, 277. He is a Democrat in politics, but cast his first vote for Lincoln. He is a substantial farmer, and well respected as a citizen.

JESSE EDGINGTON, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, was born November 27, 1811. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Alban) Edgington, who were natives of Maryland, and were married in Jefferson County, where they resided until about 1815, when they removed to Richland County, and reared a family of ten children, viz., Margaret, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Jesse, George, Thomas, William and Daniel—all deceased but Elizabeth, Daniel and Jesse. The parents died in Richland County. Jesse Edgington was married, November 27, 1834, to Charlotte Koontz, a native of Franklin County, Penn., and daughter of Abraham and Susanna (Shrader) Koontz, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch parentage. They had thirteen children—three now living, John, Susan and Charlotte. The parents both died many years since, the father in Crawford County, Ohio, the mother in Franklin County, Penn. Mr. Edgington settled in this township in 1846, and has reared a family of six children—Margaret, Susanna, Mary, Joseph, Sarah A., Adaline and William A. Susanna and Mary are deceased; Margaret lives at home; Sarah A., wife of Adam Bair, resides in this township, and William and Joseph reside on the home farm. Mr. Edgington has served as Township Trustee, Clerk, Assessor and Treasurer, and was elected County Commissioner, but was "counted out." He is a Democrat, a Freemason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NATHAN EKLEBERRY was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 8, 1820, son of Ezekiel and Mary (Tobridge) Ekleberry, natives of

Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. His parents settled in this county in 1833. Their children were Jacob, John, Ezekiel, Nathan, Jane, David, Isaac, Lydia, Levi and Margaret (twins). John and Ezekiel are deceased. Their mother died in 1862; the father in April, 1868. Nathan Ekleberry resided with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he purchased land in La Grange County, Ind., having earned his money by days' work. He subsequently purchased a tract in this county, and at present owns ninety acres in Eden Township. He is an efficient agriculturist, and gives considerable attention to blooded horses and sheep. Mr. Ekleberry was married, January 16, 1842, to Eliza Wolverton, daughter of Lewis and Margaret (Anderson) Wolverton. Their children were Mary E., Levi, Lewis, Abigail, Nathan, Lawrence and Hester. Levi and Lewis are deceased. Mr. Ekleberry was again married, June 11, 1868, to Miss Isabel Baker, widow of Joseph Baker, who died August 13, 1867, leaving four children—Mary T., Arthur E., Addie E. and Harry W. By his second wife, Mr. Ekleberry has three children—Laura J., Jessie S. and Daisy L.; the eldest, Laura J. being deceased since December 6, 1873.

EPHRAIM GAVER was born in Frederick County, Md., February 5, 1820. His parents were Peter and Barbara (Miller) Gaver, natives of the same county, married May 16, 1815. In 1832, they moved West, and located near Tiffin, where Mr. Gaver engaged in carpenter's work and reared his family of eight children—Mary, Harriet, Ephraim, Rebecca, John, Rachel O., Ezra and David. Mary and Harriet are deceased. The mother was born February 14, 1795, and died April 21, 1845, her remains are interred at Sycamore; the father was born January 1, 1792, and died October 30, 1868. Ephraim Gaver, our subject, engaged as a farm hand in 1833, and continued in this occupation with one employer sixteen years, and for two years thereafter had his home with the same family. He obtained some education in different schools, and by industry and economy was enabled to purchase eighty acres of timber land in this county in 1845. September 21, 1856, he was married to Felinda M. Smith, daughter of Dennis and Abigail (June) Smith, a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, born January 20, 1839, her parents natives of York State. They came to Ohio in 1836, removed to Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1845, and afterward to Eaton County Mich., where the father died January 21, 1880. They had eight children—James L., Thursa L., William H., Martin Van B., Felinda M., Catharine R., Mary A., Eliza D., Alonzo D. and Lucinda. Thursa, Mary A. and Lucinda are deceased. In 1876, Mr. Gaver erected a good residence on his farm and removed the log cabin. He is the father of ten children, viz., Charles S., Arvilla L., Cassius M. and Adelaide (twins), Ezra E., Mary F., Laura A., Barbara E., Jessie T. and Chancey W. Barbara E. and Jessie T. are deceased; the former died November 8, 1870, the latter October 3, 1872. Mr. Gaver is liberal in his religious views, regarding the Scriptures as history only, and in political sentiments is a Republican.

ISAIAH GIBSON, son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Cudney) Gibson, was born in Tymochtee Township June 23, 1837. His parents were natives of Ohio and New York State respectively. They settled in Tymochtee Township and reared a family of seven children, viz.: Mahala, Robert, Isaiah and Eliza (twins), John, Theodore and Emily A. Eliza and Emily are deceased. The father died August 29, 1878; the mother September 29, 1881. Isaiah Gibson was married February 1, 1858, to Ann Limer, a native of Checkley, England, daughter of William and Beatrice (Beabmer) Limer, also natives

of England, where the latter died; the former emigrating to America in 1855, and marrying Clarissa Dumm December 15, 1859, and soon after removed to Missouri. His family consisted of four sons and five daughters—William, John, George, James, Anna, Mary, Sarah, Jane and Elizabeth; the latter two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have eight children—Emily A., born December 15, 1858; Herbert, January 8, 1860; Mary S., December 20, 1861; James William, October 13, 1863; George W., January 15, 1866; Cora J., January 10, 1870; Princess U., September 7, 1873; and Orley Adory, January 30, 1880. Mr. Gibson purchased seventy-eight and a half acres of land in Eden Township in 1879, where he still resides. He is a staunch Democrat and has always been a farmer.

WILLIAM GILLILAND was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 3, 1836. He is a son of James and Susan R. (Stewart) Gilliland, natives of Jefferson County, Ohio, and Maryland. They removed from the former locality to Tuscarawas County in 1834, and to Crawford County in 1846, entering 240 acres and soon after purchasing 160 acres more. There were ten children in the family—Lucinda, Jacob, Edward, David, Susan, William, James L., John, Madison, Margaret and George. Three are deceased—David, shot in the battle of Bull Run Second, 1862; George, who died in 1847; and Susan, who died in 1875. The death of the father occurred November 13, 1877. William Gilliland was married May 6, 1855, to Catharine Thoman, a native of Saltzenheim, Germany, and daughter of Coonrod and Magdalene (Bucher) Thoman, also natives of Germany, where the latter died between the years 1840 and 1843. They had six children—Mary, Catharine, Magdalene, Ann M., Coonrod and Henry; all living but Ann M., who died in Germany; the others emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in this county with their father, who subsequently married a Mrs. Hess, by whom no children were born. William and Catharine Gilliland have nine children—James, Susan M., Levi, Henry, Madison, Jacob, Lucinda, Elizabeth and Alby. In 1864, Mr. Gilliland enlisted for one year, or till the close of the war, in Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service till July 11, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky. After several transactions in the purchase and sale of small tracts of land, he secured eighty acres in this township, where he now resides. In political sentiment Mr. Gilliland is a Democrat; his wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

FREDERICK KINLEY was born in Baden, Germany, July 2, 1839. His parents were Frederick and Susan (Shonabarger) Kinley, also natives of Baden, and who emigrated to the United States in 1846, settling in this county, where the father died in 1875; the mother is still a resident of Upper Sandusky. Their children were Frederick, Mary, William, Henry J. Lewis, Caroline and John H. Frederick, our subject, resided with his parents until his twenty-first year; he then "worked out" two years, after which he engaged in the carpenter's trade, which he continued eighteen years. In 1863, he enlisted as an Ohio National Guard, and was called into service in 1864, being discharged in August of the same year. After buying and selling several different tracts, he established himself on his present farm of 120 acres in 1878, and has since devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. Mr. Kinley was married November 25, 1862, to Esther Ann Brauns, a native of this county, daughter of Abraham and Frances (Coon) Brauns. They have two children—William E. and Nora S.; and both are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Kinley is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and a Republican.

MICHAEL LAMBRIGHT was born May 31, 1817. He is a native of Richland County, Ohio, and son of John and Catharine (Smith) Lambright, born near Hagerstown, Md., where they were married and resided about ten years, moving to Richland County, Ohio, in 1811-12. John Lambright was drafted and served a short period in the war of 1812, receiving an honorable discharge. He reared a family of nine children, viz: John, Pagie, Levi, Catharine, Henry, Michael and David (twins), Rachel and Elizabeth. David is deceased. The father died in 1830; the mother in 1850. Michael Lambright was married in 1837 to Polly Kidwiler, of Hagerstown, Md., native of Jefferson County, Va., and to this union four children were born—Emanuel, Susan, Levi and Mary. Susan and Levi are deceased. The mother died in Eden Township in the year 1855, and Mr. Lambright was married in December, 1856, to Maria Bowlby, of this township, and native of Somerset County, Penn., daughter of James and Sarah Bowlby, natives of Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. Her parents had thirteen children, nine now living—Joseph, Emanuel, Jacob, James, Hannah, Elizabeth, Manah, Catharine and Sarah. Their mother died in March, 1859; the father in 1870. In 1842, Mr. Lambright purchased eighty acres in this township, selling the same five years later and purchasing 134 acres, where he now resides. In 1878, he added forty acres to this farm, now owning 174 acres, valued at \$100 to \$125 per acre, the farm joining the corporation line of Nevada. Mr. Lambright has always devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He is a Democrat and has served the township in various ways.

REUBEN LOWMASTER, son of John and Ann A. (Schultz) Lowmaster, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 11, 1819. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and settled in Fairfield County in an early day. Their children were Mary, John, Sarah, Susan, Ellen, Alexandra, Reuben, Henry, Rebecca, William R., Jefferson S., Amelia and Jacob, all living but Mary, Ellen, Alexandra, Jefferson S. and Henry. The father died in 1832, the mother in 1872. Our subject has engaged in carpenter's work to some extent in connection with farming. He purchased forty acres in 1846, which he traded for the eighty acres on which he now resides. He owns 100 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. In 1848, in partnership with Henry Boraff, he erected a saw mill, which he subsequently traded for land. He has had some dealing with the Indians, being a Trustee he kept a negro (Sam Welles) pauper two years, which negro had been waiter and hostler for the notorious renegade and traitor, Simon Girty. Mr. Lowmaster was married June 24, 1838, to Isabel Summers, of Fairfield County, Ohio, born January 2., 1821. Their children are Margaret L., Jacob S., Isaiah, Catharine M., Sarah E., Levi A., William T. and Mary E. Margaret is deceased. Mr. Lowmaster was Township Trustee several years, is now Infirmary Director.

ABRAHAM MACKEY was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 31, 1829, son of John and Jane (Nesbit) Mackey (see sketch). He resided with his parents till his marriage to Mary Jane Price January 3, 1857. She was a native of New Jersey and daughter of George B. and Anna Price. They have five children—Annie Jane, John E., George B., Emory E. and Ray. Mr. Mackey inherited eighty-six acres of land from his father's estate, and upon this farm he has established a comfortable home. He has engaged in agricultural pursuits about thirty-one years, and has his farm stocked with the best grades of stock. He favors Republicanism, and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born July 8, 1825. He is a son of James and Mary (Bare) McLaughlin, the former born near Strasburg, Va., in 1798; the latter near Glades, Penn., in 1788. They were married in Harrison County, Ohio, and were the parents of five children, namely: Daniel, James, John, Abraham and Samuel, the latter deceased since April 16, 1848. The parents removed from Carroll County to Wyandot in 1848, and purchased 320 acres of land, which they improved and which is now worth \$100 per acre, being still in the possession of the McLaughlin family, save twenty-four acres sold to the corporation of Nevada. The father died in June, 1853; the mother June 8, 1849. James McLaughlin was reared and educated in Carroll County, and came to this county with his parents, with whom he remained until his marriage February 8, 1850, to Miss Anna Harrison, daughter of William J. and Lydia (Capper) Harrison, born January 25, 1822. By this wife two children were born—Mary E., February 17, 1851, and Nancy J., September 10, 1853, the former deceased since February, 1857. Mrs. McLaughlin's decease occurred June 13, 1857, and our subject was again married January 28, 1858, to Ellen Walker, three children resulting from this marriage, two of whom are living, namely: Millard F., born December 8, 1858, and Miles H., born August 9, 1860. Elmore (twin to Millard) died December 18, 1858. After his marriage Mr. McLaughlin settled upon his present farm, where he has resided more than thirty-three years. He owns 254 acres, more than half within the corporation of Nevada, and valued at \$100 per acre. He inherited eighty acres from his father's estate, also about \$1,000 from the same, and has earned the remainder by hard and persistent toil. He rears considerable stock of good grades and is one among the substantial farmers of Eden Township. He is a Republican, and with his family is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. MILLER, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Walder) Miller, is a native of this county, born February 22, 1854. His parents were natives of Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1846, locating in Bucyrus, but subsequently residing ten years in this county, and returning to Crawford County, where they now live. Their children were nine in number, three now living, viz., Jacob F., John G. and George W. The latter was married April 3, 1873, to Susan A. Wilson, a native of Richland County, Ohio, daughter of William and Sarah (Knodle) Miller, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively, and of Scotch descent. They came to Richland County in 1832, removing to this county fourteen years later. They had eight children, three now living—Barbara A., Levi and Susan A. To George W. and Sarah A. Miller six children have been born: Lillie May, December 16, 1873; Margie, May 23, 1875; Carrie, January 22, 1878; Herman L., January 28, 1880; Charles I., March 7, 1882, and Arthur J., August 31, 1883; all living but Lillie, who died January 7, 1875. After obtaining and disposing of several different tracts of land, Mr. Miller purchased 160 acres in this township, where he now resides. His farm is valued at \$100 per acre, and is a very desirable location. Mr. Miller is a Republican and a substantial and worthy citizen.

JOHN W. MILLIGAN was born in this county December 24, 1835. He is a son of James and Susan (Weddel) Milligan, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, and Westmoreland County, Penn., respectively. They settled in this county in 1828, and were the parents of nine children—Richard E., Joseph, Keturah, Priscilla, Mary, William, Abraham, John W. and Sarah E. The deceased are Richard, Joseph, Keturah, Sarah E., Mary and Abra-

ham. Their father spent his life in the Episcopal ministry and died in Sandusky County, August, 1855; the mother died April 16, 1878. John Milligan was married December 12, 1858, to Mary A. Cole, a native of Crawford County, daughter of James and Eleanor (Moore) Cole (see sketch of William H. Cole). Eight children have resulted from this union, viz.: Amanda E., born October 15, 1859; Rosella, December, 22, 1860; Emma J., August 8, 1863; Sarah E., December 22, 1865; Samantha A., September 19, 1867; Julia A., December 2, 1868; Jay, August 6, 1870; Guy, April 13, 1872; Florence J., April 18, 1875; Dow, October 20, 1879. The deceased are Rosella and Julia. Mr. Milligan has always been a farmer, though in May, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and remained during the "100 day" service, being mustered out at Columbus September 2, 1864. In 1865, he purchased eighty acres, to which he has since added thirty acres, where he now resides. He is a Republican in political sentiment, himself and family being members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

BENJAMIN MORRIS was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, August 5, 1823; son of Joseph and Lydia (Jacobs) Morris, natives of Delaware and Virginia respectively, married in 1821. They moved to this county in 1830, purchased land in Tymochtee Township, and had seven children—Benjamin, Margaret, Elias, Elizabeth, John, Caroline and Charles. John and Caroline are deceased: the mother died in October, 1861, the father in April, 1863. Benjamin Morris was married March 9, 1854, to Eleanor Walton, daughter of John and Casander (Ritter) Walton, of this county. They had five children—Belinda, Albert H., Janette, Finley and Sherman G. Mrs. Eleanor Morris died October 27, 1867, and Mr. M. was remarried December 31, 1868, to Mrs. Jane Bowers, daughter of James S. and Hettie Harper, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and who had four children—Samuel M., Jane, Ellen and James F. Mrs. Bowers had three children by her first husband, viz., Brink W., Cora E. and Waltie J. Mr. Morris made a trip to California in 1850, but returned two years later and settled on his present farm, purchased in 1848, and which he has thoroughly improved. He now owns 240 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. He was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and served 100 days; was in the skirmish with Mosby's guerrillas, the most important engagement. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are members of the Methodist Protestant Church and highly esteemed as citizens.

JOSEPH NEWMAN, only living son of John and Mary Newman, was born in Perry County, Ohio, July 17, 1822, his parents natives of Connecticut. Mr. Newman purchased eighty acres of land in this township in 1860, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits; prior to that time he was engaged a few years in the blacksmithing trade. He was married in 1848, to Mary Jane Weller, daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Weller, natives of England, and nine children have blessed their union—John, Cyrus, Rhoda, Aldo, Emily, Frank, Charlotte, William and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Newman are highly esteemed as citizens and have a comfortable home.

ROBERT W. POOL was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 13, 1837. His parents were Ira and Margaret Pool, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1814. They were married in Richland County, and reared six children—Robert W., George W., Horey I., Almond M., Sarah A. and Elizabeth J. George W. and Almond are deceased, the former dying in the army, the latter in Upper Sandusky from disease contracted in the war. Mrs. Pool died July 28, 1848, and Mr. Pool located in this county in

1850, marrying Lucy A. Dille, of Richland County, a native of York State, four children resulting from this union—Frank M., Sherman Ira, Rosetta M. and Jesse F. Their father died December 24, 1864, his widow now the wife of Mr. Kenan, of Upper Sandusky. Robert W. Pool was engaged in teaching about five years, attending high school at Upper Sandusky and the Baldwin University in the meantime. April 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving this call; re-enlisted September 20, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was raised from private to Captain of Company A; participated in the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and many others; transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and in all the battles till the capture of Atlanta, being discharged on account of ill health. Mr. Pool was married March 26, 1863, to Rachel E. Armstrong, of Eden Township, a native of Pennsylvania, and after his discharge served as Provost Marshal at Lima, Ohio, till the close of the war. He engaged in the lumber business at Milton Center a short time, and moved to his present home in 1868. He is a member of the G. A. R., himself and wife attending the Grange, and holding membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served as Township Treasurer, and as Steward and Leader in his church.

GEORGE B. PRICE, son of Robert and Jane (Payer) Price, was born in Warren County, N. J., June 18, 1812. His parents were natives of New York and New Jersey, and had nine children—John, Jonah H., George B., Samuel, Daniel F., Darius H., Sarah A., Jane and Catharine. Jonah, Samuel and Sarah A. are deceased; the mother died in August, 1832; the father in 1860, both in Warren County, N. J. George B. Price resided with his parents till 1832, being married September 8th of that year to Anna Manning, of Warren County N. J., a native of New York, and daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Reed) Manning, who were natives of Warren County, N. J., and who were the parents of five children—Amos, Isaac R., Mary M., Hannah and Anna, all deceased, including the parents. To George B. and Anna Price were born ten children—Isaac M., Aaron R., Mary J., Sarah E., Margaret A., Hannah M., Eliza C., John M., Laura, Ellen and George W. Isaac M., Aaron R., George W. and John M. are deceased; the mother died March 22, 1877. Mr. Price migrated to Ohio in 1838, settling first in Hancock County, removing to this county some time after. He purchased 120 acres of land where he now resides, and which is tilled by his son-in-law, Mr. George F. Rapp, who was married to Laura E. Price July 11, 1870. They have five children—John F., Ida Belle, Rosa May, George R. and Maggie A. Jay is deceased—died September 18, 1880. Mr. Price has suffered many hardships, but has accumulated considerable property, having given liberally to his children. In 1846, he began life in the woods with a large family, cleared thirty-five acres for the use of it seven years, and then moved to his present place of residence. He has served as Constable several years, and is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, of which his wife also was a faithful member.

JAMES E. SANKEY, son of Eli and Amelia (Walker) Sankey, was born in Huntington County, Penn., January 9, 1853. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and settled in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1854. Their children were Mary E., Ann E., Lemuel S., David, Martha, John W., Agnes K., James E. and Genevra E. The deceased are Mary E., David and the mother, who died June 12, 1883. The father still resides at the old homestead, where he has followed agricultural pursuits about twenty-one years.

James Sankey resided with his parents till March 2, 1876, at which date he was married to Susan Coon, widow of J. R. Coon, who died March 28, 1874, leaving three sons—Jacob, Charles E. and Edwin E., the latter deceased. Mr. Sankey followed the carpenter's trade till his marriage, since which time he has engaged in farming. He is a Democrat politically, and with his wife holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Nevada.

CASPER S. SWANK was born in Richland County, Ohio, October 8, 1837, to Henry and Elizabeth (Study) Swank, natives of Franklin County, Penn., where they were married March 22, 1814. They came to Richland County in 1817, and were the parents of the following children: John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Susar, Christian, Daniel, Hannah, Henry, Mary, Jackson and Casper survive. The mother died April 17, 1859; the father April 11, 1876. In 1858, our subject went to California, and enlisted in Company I, Third Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Lewis in command. Marched to Salt Lake City and thence to Fort Bridges, being discharged in October, 1863. Came to Richland County, and again enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Cockby, serving about three years, passing through without a scar, and returning home in August, 1864. In the same year he came to Eden Township, purchasing eighty acres, on which he resided eight years, subsequently buying 103 acres where he now resides. He was married, March 13, 1865, to Caroline Larick, a native of this township, and daughter of George and Margaret (Lea) Larick, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in an early day, settling first in Tuscarawas County, then in Eden Township, this county. Their children were Andrew, Catharine, Henry, William, Caroline, Levi, Louie and Lovina. Smilda and Melissa are deceased. The father died in 1858; the mother is still living in her sixty-seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Swank are the parents of seven children—Lester O. R., Louie T. V., Valeria A., Jacob G., Lovina C., Elzie L. and Mary Z. Lovina C. is deceased. Mr. Swank is the owner of 133 acres (thirty acres within the corporation of Nevada), valued at \$85 per acre. He has served as Township Treasurer, is a member of the F. & A. M., and a Democrat politically.

JAMES TAYLOR, the subject of this sketch, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, August 20, 1844. His parents, George and Mary C. Taylor, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, came to Ohio in 1840, and settled first in Crawford County, where he was married in 1843 to Mary E. Randolph, and engaged in the milling business till 1845, when he removed to Sycamore Township, this county, where he is still engaged in operating a flouring mill. James Taylor resided with his parents till 1869, when he purchased eighty acres in Eden Township, where he has since engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock dealing, operating eighty acres of his father's land adjoining his own. Mr. Taylor was married, October 30, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, of Benton, Crawford County. Her parents were Edward and Ann (Fielding) Hall, natives of Ireland and England respectively. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's children are George E., born September 26, 1874; Bessie L., September 16, 1875; Randolph H., December 27, 1876; Arthur F., May 18, 1878; Roscoe A., January 30, 1880. George E. is deceased—died September 8, 1875, aged eleven months fifteen days. Mr. Taylor is well respected as a citizen, and votes in the interest of Republicanism.

PETER TRAXLER was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 13, 1825. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Cramer) Traxler, were natives

of Cumberland County, Penn., were married there, and subsequently moved to Stark County, Ohio, where they reared a family. Their children were Catharine, Elizabeth, George, Daniel, Peter and John, all deceased but the three latter. Our subject, Peter, was married, March 25, 1846, to Catharine Conkle, of Crawford County, Ohio, native of Columbiana County, Ohio, daughter of Adam and Mary (Wyerbaugh) Conkle, natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents were married in Columbiana County, Ohio, and moved to Crawford County about 1837, their children being Nicholas, Catharine, Elizabeth, Jason, Jacob, Sarah J., William H., Samuel S., Adam and Mary. Their father died May 7, 1872; the mother January 8, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Traxler have eleven children, viz., Daniel C., Adam W., Peter P., Nicholas C., Jacob J., Mary E., John N. R., Cicly Jane, Ida L., Jason W. and Francis L. Mr. Traxler lived with his parents till twenty-one years of age, and attended the common schools. In 1851, he purchased eighty acres of timber land, on which he built a frame house, in which he lived till 1873, when he completed a fine brick residence. He owns 120 acres of good land, valued at \$75 per acre, his wife owning five city lots in Bucyrus, valued at \$2,000. Mr. Traxler is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LEMAR WALTON was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 8, 1822. His parents were John and Casander (Ritter) Walton, natives of New Jersey and Kentucky respectively. They were married in Ross County, September 19, 1819, and removed to this county in 1833, where the father died August 25, 1835. They had nine children—Henry, Lemar, William H. and John W. (twins), Samuel A., Melinda A., Eleanor, Nancy and Nelson. Lemar, Samuel A. and Melinda A. are the only ones living; the mother died August 5, 1849. Lemar Walton was married April 3, 1849, to Magdalene Hufford, daughter of Christopher and Catharine (Corfman) Hufford, of Tymochtee Township; her parents were natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. They settled in this county in 1828, where Mr. Hufford still resides; his wife died August 20, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Hufford are the parents of nine children—Magdalene, George W., Catharine, Barbara, Conrad, Mary, Lydia, Elizabeth and Sarah M. Elizabeth is deceased. Mr. Walton has always engaged in farming: he purchased his present farm of eighty acres in 1851, and has reared a family of ten children—Samuel A., Isaiah W., Mary E. and Sarah E. (twins), Willis C., Eliza Ann, Levi F., Jasper N., Allen L., and Florence J. Sarah E. is deceased, died September 26, 1872. Mr. Walton owns 218 acres in this county, and in 1873 purchased 160 acres in Kansas, which he gave to his sons; he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church, of which faith their son, S. A. Walton, is a minister in Madison County, Iowa.

FRANK M. WELCH was born in this township, March 19, 1855; his parents, James and Isabel (Hicks) Welch, were natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively, and were married in this county, their children being Frank M., Ransom H. and Edward M. The father died May 7, 1869; the mother July 26, 1880. Frank M. Welch was married October 18, 1881, to Lillian N. Maskey, of this township, native of Crawford County, Ohio, born May 8, 1863, daughter of Eli and Nancy C. (Wert) Maskey, natives of Ashland and Crawford Counties respectively. Her parents were married at Bucyrus, and resided many years in Crawford County, their children Lillian N., Dora V., Newlove G., and Orland C., all being born there; the parents now reside in Eden Township. Mr. Welch has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and owns an interest in an undivided estate of 271

acres, valued at \$75 to \$100 per acre. He has had charge of the home farm since his father's death, and is an energetic farmer, and of the Democratic persuasion in politics.

REUBEN YARK, son of Solomon and Catharine (Bower) Yark, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, January 2, 1837. He remained with his parents till March 3, 1864, at which time he was married to Miss Ellen E. Neville, born in London, England, March 1, 1844, daughter of John F. and Elizabeth (Baker) Neville, natives of London and Barkway, England, and who emigrated to the United States about 1850, and settled in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Neville died in 1855. Their children were ten in number, Ellen E. being the only surviving. The father was a book binder by trade, and engaged in that occupation in Philadelphia and Buffalo till 1859, when he went to St. Louis where he still resides. He was forced to leave St. Louis in 1861 by the Union-Secession riot, and accordingly went to Sedalia, Mo., where he assisted in organizing, and was commissioned Major of the Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war when he returned to St. Louis; he is now the father of three children—William, Reuben and Eliza, by a second wife. Our subject being a carpenter by trade followed this occupation about twelve years after his marriage. In 1876, he engaged in the poultry and country produce business, sold out in 1884, and turned his attention to farming; he is the father of three children—John N., born July 3, 1865; Emma A., March 17, 1868; and Reuby E., September 29, 1877. Emma A. is deceased; her death occurring August 6, 1870. Mr. Yark is a member of the Knights of Honor, Nevada Lodge, No. 277, and a Democrat politically.



CHAPTER V.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS—STREAMS—ROADS AND RAILROADS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—OWNERS OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN 1845—TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—FIRST THINGS—KIRBY VILLAGE—STATISTICS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP, which comprises Townships 3 and 4 south, Range 12 east, received its name in honor of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States. It lies in the southwest part of Wyandot County and was at one time a component part of Hardin County, being a portion of the township lying west of it in said county, and organized some time before its annexation to Wyandot, on the erection of the latter in 1845, in which year it was detached from Hardin.

Jackson is bounded on the north by Richland Township, on the east by Mifflin Township, on the south by Marseilles Township and part of Hardin County, and on the west by Hardin County.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Like other townships in this county, Jackson presented to the first settlers many stubborn obstacles, owing to the heavy timber covering it and the level character of its surface. The settlement of the township was, consequently, comparatively slow, but time and the indomitable perseverance and industry of the prudent husbandman have converted the forest into a fine agricultural garden, studded with thriving and well-fenced farms, on which are erected substantial and comfortable dwellings, barns, etc., and the nature of the well-cultivated soil asserts its claim to unbounded fertility in the production of wheat, corn and other ordinary cereals, as well as affording ample encouragement for stock-raising and the development of the dairy industry. Indeed, when the drainage is completed, Jackson will become second to none as a farming township.

Several small tributaries of the Sandusky River have their sources in this township. Three running eastward take birth—the most northerly one in Section 10 on Samuel Baker's farm; the next southward, in Section 23, on S. F. Walker's farm, and the most southerly, also in Section 23, on the farm of D. S. Nye. The two first mentioned unite on the farm of John F. Zimmerman, Section 13, and the stream shortly afterward leaves Jackson, on the farm of John Callahan, Section 13, for Mifflin Township; the third stream leaves Jackson for Mifflin on the farm of James Holmes, Section 13, and the two meeting in the latter township form what is known as Oak Run. Three streams running southeast have their sources—the most northerly about the farm of John Flower, Sections 28 and 33, flowing southeast till it crosses the northwest corner of Marseilles Township (where it adjoins Section 34), then entering Jackson Township again, on the farm of H. Young, courses southward and unites on the farm of John Wilkins, Section 3 south, with the next southerly run, which rises in Hardin County, enters Jackson

by the farm of William T. Baker, Section 4 south, flows east and southeast, and, before bidding adieu to Jackson Township, the third and most southerly stream, which also rises in Hardin County, flowing northeast and east, adds its quota to the two first streams on the farm of John Wilkins, in the southeast corner of Section 3 south, at which point the trio, now unified, enters Marseilles Township when it babbles onward to its goal under the euphonious title "Little Tymochtee Creek." There are a few smaller runs in the extreme northern part of the township, but they are comparatively insignificant. They all ultimately, however, serve to swell the Sandusky River, each modest little stream being quite as industrious and honest on its journey to its final destination as its more pretentious and noisy neighbor. It will thus be seen that for the most part this township is well watered. Good, substantial roads intersect the township from all points of the compass, the first cut and first regularly laid out being the Findlay & Marion road. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad passes through the northern division, entering at Kirby Village (where there is a station), in the northeast corner of Section 1, and leaving at the southwest angle of Section 4, it enters Hardin County a short distance from Forest, where the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad crosses it.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first white settler in Jackson Township was old Mr. Hooley. Thomas C. Beaven and his son, Henry, came in 1826. Henry S. Bowers, born in Chester County, Penn., in 1805, came to this township in 1832, traveling a distance of 350 miles with his family in a covered wagon. He entered 350 acres of land, and was the second settler in Jackson Township. J. D. Bowers, born in New York State in 1834, came to this township with his father, Henry S. Bowers, in 1832, and is still living. He is a leading farmer of the county, residing on Section 36.

John Abbott, a married man with a family of six children, born in New York State, came in 1833, settling on Section 3. Samuel M. Burnett, born February 19, 1820, in New York State, came to Wyandot County, with his parents, Elisha and Polly (Howe) Burnett, in 1834, and settled in this township, where he now resides on Section 3.

John Vanorsdall came in 1834; John Flower and Jacob Derringer in 1835; Abraham Dean, born August 10, 1808, in Cayuga County, N. Y., came with his family to this county and settled in this township in 1836; he died October 20, 1873; his son, Hamilton Dean, now resides on a farm in Jackson Township. William Fitch came in 1837. Walter Sanford, another of the pioneers, was born in New York in 1832, and came to this township not many years after; his farm is on Sections 13 and 24. Other settlers of that period were Thomas Shank, James McDaniels, Isaac Yorringer, Christian Roof, John Fink and Elisha Burnett, who died in 1872, at the patriarchal age of ninety-eight years. At a later day came John Sturm, an Albright preacher, Richard Bainbridge, a local Methodist Episcopal preacher, Dr. Cope, Thomas Scott, Abraham Tilberry, Joseph Barns, Isaac Lane, A. H. Vanorsdall, Walter Simmonson and others. If, here, any names have inadvertently been omitted, we trust no one may be disappointed, though, in the words of Byron:

" 'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print.
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't."

FIRST THINGS.

The first election for any purpose held in Jackson Township was at the house of Isaac Yarian, on which occasion were present twelve voters. The first death recorded was that of Elijah Warner. Early settlers had for a long time, when in quest of groceries or dry goods, etc., to go to Marseilles Village, in the township of that name, about two miles south of the township line, or to Patterson, in Hardin County, a short distance from the county line, where a store was kept years ago by one John Hare. The first saw mill in the township is said to have been owned by William Stamp as late as 1864.

"Necessity is the mother of invention" is a time-worn proverb, and understood in its application by none better than the pioneer settlers of Wyandot County. Man is naturally an inventive creature, and whilst many blessings the thousands of modern discoveries have created were totally unknown to or undreamt of by the first settler in his isolated cabin, his innate instinct soon would come to his rescue and discover to him that invention is indeed the natural offspring of necessity. An apt and graphic illustration is given us by Mr. S. M. Burnett, one of "The Old Guard of the Woods," of Jackson Township: "When we had any milling to be done, we had to go a distance of twenty miles through mud and slush to buy a bushel or so of corn, which we had to carry to a horse-mill to get ground, and then, perchance, have to wait twenty-four hours before the ponderous task could be accomplished. Then, again, instead of taking the corn a day's journey to be ground, our ingenuity would suggest some such alternative as making a grater out of a piece of tin by punching holes in it, and then rubbing the corn on it to produce meal; or else we would dig in the bowels of the earth for nigger-head stones, wherewith to make mill-stones. Then, after a hard day's work, we would lay our wearied frames down and be lulled to balmy sleep by the frightful and incessant howlings of ferocious wild beasts."

The first school was held in Section 15, and the first schoolhouse was on the lands of James McDaniels, built in 1840; the first teacher was Henrietta Henderson. There are now eight school buildings in this township.

Following were the owners of real and personal estate in Jackson Township in 1845, the year of its erection:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Ephraim Atkinson, Francis Ashton, Isaac Alvord, John Ackley, John Abbott, Jacob P. Bowers, William Baker, Leonard Burnett, James Burnett, Aaron Baird, John L. Barton, Thomas Baker, Henry J. Bowers, Elijah Burson, William Baker, Joshua Cope, Samuel Cranson, Artemus Corbett, Alexander Campbell, William Chapman, James S. Connell, Abraham Cross, Peter Curran, Samuel Coy, Malin Cravin, Jacob Darringer, Daniel Daugherty, Abraham Dean, Charles Dane, Charles Ely, Richard Ellis, John Fink, John Flower, Nathan Finman, John Fitch, William Fitch, John Glenn, Joshua Glenn, William C. Greenwood, James S. George, William Gary, Eleazer Goodrich, Charles Huntley, Talmage Hildreth, David Harold, Rebecca Harrold, Alexander Hutchinson, John Heiser, John Hanna, Robert Haun, William Huckel, James Hodges, David Harpster, Aaron B. Hartley, Jabez Hunter, Thomas James, Kell & McConnell, Samuel Kirk, William Kirk, Robert Laughrey, Sebastian Ley, Jacob Leonard, Jacob Lower, David Lindsley, James Larimer, Isabella McCauley, Samuel Morse, Rodolphus Morse, Charles McClure, Wallace McAllister, John Mong,

Merriman & Carey, John Mendall, Robert McGowen, David McGowen, Horace Nye, Patrick O'Neil, Thomas Perkins, Erastus Poor, Henry Pixler, Thomas Pugh, Peter Parsell, David Pugh, Ichabod Rogers, Salmon Ruggles, Orrin Ruggles, Christian Ruff. — Rusher, Henry St. John, Thomas Scott, Dennis Roberts, Jeremiah J. Sanford, Elijah Sayles, John Sponseller, John and George Stearn, Fielding Stone, Thomas Snyder, Walter Simerson, David L. Spiker, Thomas Shanks, Samuel Stone, Horace Taylor, Ephraim Van Sickles, John Vanorsdall, John L. Webster, Edward Warner, Aaron and Henry Ward, John Wahn, Parker Willcoxon, Samuel Wagoner, Elizabeth Wilson, John Wirts, Thomas S. Wells, Mathias Yearing, Joseph Zimmerman, Peter Zimmerman, Henry Zimmerman, Adam Kuhn, Jacob Frederick.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

John Abbott, Isaac Alvord, Henry S. Bower, William Baker, Joseph Barnes, James Burnett, Jacob P. Bowers, Catharine Crossan, Samuel Carson, Dr. William Cope (a practicing physician), Jacob Dearing, Abram Dean, Daniel Dye, Richard Ellis, John Flower, William Fitch, John Fink, Daniel Harrold, Charles Huntley, Thomas Jones, Daniel Johnson, Robert Laughrey, Jacob Lower, John S. McEwen, Robert McEwen, David McEwen, James McDaniel, Henry Pixler, Jeremiah Poor, John Post, Peter Passal, Abram Passal, Michael J. Rambo, Christian Ruff, Walter Simerson, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Shanks, Jeremiah Sanford, John G. Stearn, Thomas Scott, Elijah Sayles, Thomas Snyder, David Tyler, John Vanorsdall, Matthew Vanderbilt, Betsey Wilson, Isaac Yarian, Peter Zimmerman.

KIRBY VILLAGE.

This village is situated in the northeast corner of the township, and was surveyed by Dr. J. H. Williams for M. H. Kirby. The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad passes through the village. It has become quite a prosperous place, and is surrounded by a fine agricultural and stock-raising district. It was laid out in 1854, and the first store was kept by Philip and Frederick Hineman. Population in 1880, 294.

CHURCHES.

As was customary in all early settlements, preachings in the primitive times of Jackson Township for the most part were held in some convenient schoolhouse, or, more frequently, in the cabins of the pioneers. In this section the earliest expounders of the Gospel were John Sturm, an Albright preacher of some merit as an orator, and Richard Bainbridge, an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first regular place of worship attended was "Shiloh," of the Christian Union denomination, located on Section 3.

The Church of God, sometimes called "Kirby Bethel," stands within the precinct of Kirby Village, and was organized in 1855 by Moses Coates, missionary of the Church of God in Ohio, at the residence of James Warren, located on the present site of C. E. Sherman's brick business room. The first membership numbered seven souls, viz.: John Mann, Susanna Mann, James Warren, Mary Warren, Matilda Warren, Mary Barker and Jefferson Johnson. The initiative meeting was held in 1855, in the back room of James Culbertson's unoccupied grocery, those present being Moses Coates, A. J. Warren and Charles Coates. The church building of this society was erected in 1868 in Mifflin Township, Section 6, Lot 7 (Isaac Mann's; since added to the village of Kirby). The building is of frame work, 40x50

feet, and was erected at a cost of \$1,400. The pastors have been as follows: From 1855 to 1863, inclusive, Moses Coates, Norris Coates, A. J. Warren, J. W. Ankerman, J. W. Senseny, Levi Keller, David Sherner and Lyman Ensminger. From 1864 to 1867 the church was without any pastor. In the latter year, it was re-organized by J. W. Senseny, General Missionary of the Church of God in Western Ohio. In 1867-68, the pastors were J. W. Senseny and John Yenner; in 1869, J. W. Senseny; in 1870, Lyman Ensminger; in 1871, T. H. Deshiri; in 1872, Joseph Neil; in 1873, W. H. Oliver; in 1874-76, J. V. Updike; in 1877, J. S. McKee; in 1878, G. W. Wilson; 1879-80, J. H. Koogle; in 1881-82, M. C. Mowen; in 1883, J. E. Hopard, and the pastor at present (1884) is J. H. McNutt, with a flock of forty-six members. The church officers are: W. H. Mann, Asa Quail, — Buting, Elders; John Fernbaugh, George Drews, Deacons; W. H. Mann, Clerk; J. H. Hazendobler, William Stambaugh, W. H. Mann, Trustees; W. H. Mann, Secretary; William Stambaugh, Treasurer.

As, unfortunately, no record of the first organization has been kept, the number of members enrolled during the nine years from 1855 to 1863 (both inclusive) cannot be accurately given, but there must have been, at least, fifty, so avers Mr. W. H. Mann, Clerk of the church, whose authority on all matters pertaining to this society cannot well be other than conformable to facts, as his intimacy with its history was very close, the house of his father, in the earliest days of the church and for many years afterward, having been on most occasions the *dulce domum* and headquarters of the pastors. Since 1869, 173 members have been enrolled, and of these fifty-three have moved to other parts, and others have drifted away by withdrawals, demission, disfellowship or in the unfortunate *role* of backsliders.

This church has always been a very spiritual and liberal, as well as enterprising society. It has one Sunday school and one missionary society. The mode of baptism has uniformly been immersion, and members are taken into full fellowship without any probation, and retained as such until unworthy of church fellowship.

CEMETERIES.

The "silent cities of the dead" in this township number five at least, one being in each of Sections 4, 14, 23, 36 and 9 south. There are, no doubt, in addition to these, several private burial places, where rest in peace the ashes of honest-hearted, primitive sons and daughters of the soil, and full many a weather-worn tablet marks the spot where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a list of the officials who have served Jackson Township since the organization of the county in 1845:

1845—Trustees, John Vanorsdall, Thomas Snider, Joseph Barnes; Clerk, Isaac Yarian; Treasurer, James McDaniel.

1846—Trustees, Thomas Scott, John Vanorsdall, Robert McQuown; Clerk, Isaac Yarian; Treasurer, Henry S. Bower.

1847—Trustees, Abram Dean, Robert McQuown, Peter Zimmerman; Clerk, Stewart Adams; Treasurer, Henry S. Bower.

1848—Trustees, William Baker, Peter Parsell, Peter Zimmerman; Clerk, Stewart Adams; Treasurer, Henry S. Bower.

1849—Trustees, William Baker, Thomas Scott, Abram Dean; Clerk, Stewart Adams; Treasurer, Mathew Vanderbelt.

1850—Trustees, Joseph Barnes, Abram Dean, Isaac N. Lane; Clerk, Stewart Adams.

1851—Trustees, Jacob Derringer, John S. McQuown, Charles Andrews; Clerk, Stewart Adams; Treasurer, Mathew Vanderbelt.

1852—Trustees, John S. McQuown, Peter Zimmerman, John Vanorsdall; Clerk, Abram H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, Mathew Vanderbelt.

1853—Trustees, John S. McQuown, Peter Zimmerman, Tunis Snider; Clerk, Abram H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, Philip Vanorsdall.

1854—Trustees, Tunis Snider, Joseph Barnes, Edward A. Clark; Clerk, Abram H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, Philip Vanorsdall.

1855—Trustees, Tunis Snider, Joseph Barnes, Edward A. Clark; Clerk, Abram H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, Philip Vanorsdall.

1856—Trustees, Peter Zimmerman, Daniel Snider, Thomas Armstrong; Clerk (appointed), J. S. McQuown; Treasurer, Philip Vanorsdall.

1857—Trustees, Peter Zimmerman, Daniel Snider, Thomas Armstrong; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1858—Trustees, Peter Zimmerman, Daniel Snider, Thomas Armstrong; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1859—Trustees, Daniel Snider, Jacob Hemmerly, Robert P. Baker; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1860—Trustees, Daniel Snider, Jacob Hemmerly, Robert P. Baker; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1861—Trustees, Peter Zimmerman, Elijah Vanorsdall, Robert P. Baker; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1862—Trustees, Peter Zimmerman, Elijah Vanorsdall, Robert P. Baker; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1863—Trustees, Peter Zimmerman, Elijah Vanorsdall, Robert P. Baker; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1864—Trustees, Peter Zimmerman, Elijah Vanorsdall, Robert P. Baker; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1865—Trustees, Peter Zimmerman, William Cope, Abram Dean; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1866—Trustees, Abram Dean, Robert P. Baker, John Parsell; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1867—Trustees, Robert P. Baker, John Parsell, Peter Zimmerman; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, John Vanorsdall.

1868—Trustees, Robert P. Baker, Peter Zimmerman, Henry Beaven; Clerk, Cornelius Tuttle; Treasurer, Reuben Barlien.

1869—Trustees, Robert B. Baker, Henry Beaven, Simon Zimmerman; Clerk, A. H. Vanorsdall; Treasurer, Reuben Barlien.

1870—Trustees, Simon Zimmerman, William T. Baker, John H. Forney; Clerk, D. W. Alter; Treasurer, Reuben Barlien.

1871—Trustees, Simon Zimmerman, William T. Baker, William Redfox; Clerk, D. W. Alter; Treasurer, Reuben Barlien.

1872—Trustees, Simon Zimmerman, William T. Baker, John Parsell; Clerk, M. H. Waltermire; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1873—Trustees, William T. Baker, John Parsell, John H. Forney; Clerk, M. H. Waltermire; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1874—Trustees, John Parsell, William T. Baker, John H. Forney; Clerk, M. H. Waltermire; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1875—Trustees, John Parsell, William T. Baker, Philip Heller; Clerk, M. H. Waltermire; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1876—Trustees, John Parsell, Philip Heller, Reuben Barlien; Clerk, M. H. Waltermire; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1877—Trustees, Simon Zimmerman, Henry Beaven, Anthony Molter; Clerk, M. H. Waltermire; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1878—Trustees, Simon Zimmerman, Henry Beaven, Philip Heller; Clerk, John H. March; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1879—Trustees, Simon Zimmerman, Henry Beaven, Mathew Briggs; Clerk, John H. March; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1880—Trustees, Henry Beaven, William T. Baker, Charles Dietz; Clerk, John H. March; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1881—Trustees, Henry Beaven, Charles Dietz, Mathew Scott; Clerk, John H. March; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1882—Trustees, John Parsell, Simon Zimmerman, John H. Forney; Clerk, John H. March; Treasurer, A. H. Vanorsdall.

1883—Trustees, John Parsell, Simon Zimmerman, John H. Forney; Clerk, John H. March; Treasurer, Reuben Barlien.

The following were Justices of the Peace: William Baker, 1846; John S. McQuown, 1849-52; H. S. Bower, 1854; Edward A. Clark, 1854; Isaac N. Lane, 1856; Joshua McJunkin, 1857; A. H. Vanorsdall and Aaron Bradshaw, 1858; Henry Purdy, 1861; Andrew J. Bainbridge, 1864; Cornelius Tuttle, A. H. Vanorsdall, 1867; M. H. Waltermire, 1869; A. H. Vanorsdall, 1870; M. H. Waltermire, 1872; A. H. Vanorsdall, 1873; M. H. Waltermire, 1875; Samuel C. Anderson, 1876; M. H. Waltermire, 1878; A. H. Vanorsdall, 1879; M. H. Waltermire, 1881; Conrad Lue, 1882; George W. Beard, 1883.

STATISTICS.

Jackson Township has an area of twenty-seven square miles. Population in 1880 (not inclusive of Kirby Village), 1,037. The State election returns for 1879-80 show the vote in Jackson Township as follows: For Governor (1879), Charles Foster, 45; Thomas Ewing, 118; Gideon T. Stewart, none; A. Saunders Piatt, none; total vote, 163. For Secretary of State (1880), Charles Townsend, 64; William Lang, 127; Charles A. Lloyd, none; William H. Doan, none; total votes, 191. For President (1880), James A. Garfield, 64; Winfield S. Hancock, 130; James B. Weaver, none; Neal Dow, none; total votes, 194. In Kirby Precinct, for Governor (1879), Charles Foster, 53; Thomas Ewing, 191; Gideon T. Stewart, none; A. Sanders Piatt, none; total votes, 244. For Secretary of State (1880), Charles Townsend, 61; William Lang, 192; Charles A. Lloyd, none; William H. Doane, none; total vote, 253. For President (1880), James A. Garfield, 67; Winfield S. Hancock, 210; total vote, 279.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID ALTER, the subject of this sketch, is one of the representative farmers of Jackson Township. He was born in Allegheny County, Penn., January 27, 1840. His parents were John and Mary (McCutchen) Alter, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Alter took up his residence in this county in 1859, and engaged in farm labor with his father until 1863, when he enlisted in the service of the United States, under the command of Col. Gallaher, but was afterward transferred to the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. He received his discharge in 1863, December 29, and returned home, where he remained with his father till his marriage. This event took place September 15, 1870. Miss Catharine Zimmerman, the

bride, is the daughter of Peter and Caroline (Feltv) Zimmerman, whose history will also be found elsewhere recorded. She was born April 22, 1851, and is the mother of four children—Mary L., born August 4, 1872; Perry L., born June 2, 1875; Bessie M., born September 30, 1877, and Joseph F., born September 3, 1883. After his marriage, Mr. Alter moved to the farm which he had bought a short time prior to that event, and upon which he still resides. The original amount, thirty-seven acres, he has since increased to seventy-four, and is thus enabled to live in comfort. In politics, Mr. Alter is a Republican. He was reared in the Presbyterian Church, and became a member of that church in his twenty-fifth year; his wife united shortly after their marriage, in 1870, at Forest, Ohio.

JEREMIAH M. ALTER was born in among the hills of Allegheny County, Penn., December 5, 1817. He was the son of David and Elizabeth (Mell) Alter, also natives of Pennsylvania. Thirteen children were born to them, six of whom are still living, Nancy, John, Daniel, Jeremiah M., Elias and Sampson. The deceased are Joseph, Jacob, Samuel, David, Henry and two others. The grandfather of Mr. Alter was born in Switzerland, and for a period of twenty years was a member of the Legislature of that country. Our subject, Jeremiah M. Alter, was educated in the select schools, choosing for his occupation the blacksmithing trade, when about seventeen years of age. On February 14, 1840, Mr. Alter forsook his single life, and married Miss Sophia Mell, daughter of John and Polly (Kjel) Mell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent. Mrs. Alter was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Alter were the parents of four children. Two of these are still living—Daniel W. and George N. John W. and Flora E. have passed away. George N. entered the United States service for 100 days, Eighty-second Regiment, and left a good record for that time as a soldier. Mr. Alter continued to work at his trade till the year 1866, when he removed to Jackson Township, Wyandot County, Ohio, purchasing eighty acres of land, on which he now resides. His farm is in good condition, and is valued at \$70 per acre.

JOHN ALTER was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1808. He is the son of David and Elizabeth (Mell) Alter, the former born in 1776, the latter in 1780, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. Mr. Alter remained with his parents till the event of his marriage, receiving the ordinary education that the common schools of his time afforded. After the death of his mother in 1837 he remained at home and took care of his father, who was an invalid, till his death in 1838. In 1869, he moved to Jackson Township, buying 100 acres of land. His marriage to Miss Mary McCutchen occurred in January, 1835, and six children have been born to them—Eliza, Matilda, David, Nancy, John K. and Joseph. Of these, one died in infancy. Of these, the last named enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry of the United States service and died at Stoneman Hospital August 23, 1864, of wounds received in the head and of disease. Mr. Alter continued his work on the farm and in the milling business till his second marriage, which took place November 14, 1850, taking for his bride Mrs. Sarah A. D. McGahan, widow of Robert McGahan. One daughter—Sarah R., wife of John A. Stewart—was the result of this marriage. At their marriage they each had five children. Two of Mr. and two of Mrs. Alter's have since died; the rest are all married and settled in life. Mr. Alter still resides on his farm, and is comfortably situated in a good home. In politics, he is a Republican. He united with the Presbyterian Church of Plum Creek, when eighteen years of age, and was afterward a member of

the Church of Parnassus, where he was ordained an Elder about the year 1865. When he united with the church in Forest, he was at once inducted into the session, and is the oldest member, with one exception, in the church. His first wife was a member of the Plum Creek Church until her death, February 27, 1849. Mrs. Alter, his present wife, was a member of the Saltsburg Presbyterian Church, and united, with her husband, successively in the churches of Plum Creek, Parnassus and Forest.

SAMUEL BAKER was born in Columbiana County May 29, 1819. He is the son of John and Catharine (Mummery) Baker, both natives of Adams County, Penn., and of German lineage. The children of these parents numbered ten in all, of whom but six are living—Elizabeth, Abraham, Jonas, Isaac, Samuel and Lydia. The deceased are Sarah, William, Catharine and Moses. At the age of fifteen Mr. Baker left school to engage in daily labor at the carpenter's trade and other work. He was married to Miss Susannah Zimmerman, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Kennel) Zimmerman. Mrs. Baker was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 29, 1820. Eight children are the fruits of this union—Peter J., Andrew J., David S., Sarah C., Simon Z., Mary F. (deceased), Henry O. and William L. After marriage Mr. Baker followed the occupation of weaver and carpenter till 1861, when he moved to Jackson Township, Wyandot County, Ohio, and settled upon a farm of 100 acres. By long years of industrious toil he has succeeded in placing most of this land in a state of cultivation, and is now the possessor of a comfortable home. In politics he is independent, believing that the safety of the Government depends most upon those principles.

J. P. BERLIEN was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., April 4, 1841. He came to this county with his parents, Jacob and Salina Berlien (whose history appears in another part of this work), when but four years of age. He was educated in the common schools and has spent the greater part of his life in agricultural pursuits. December 22, 1864, he married Miss Lydia A. Roose, daughter of David and Mary (Arner) Roose, who was born in Columbiana County September 22, 1840. They have been blessed with four children, three of whom are still living—Umphry L., born October 31, 1866; Ida A., April 26, 1872; John Z., March 5, 1879; Myrtie E., the deceased, was born August 8, 1876, and died March 8, 1877. Mr. Berlien was engaged in the late war, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, February 23, 1865. He was mustered in at Camp Chase, moving from there to Virginia, thence to Winchester and the South, doing patrol duty till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returning home, he resumed his agricultural pursuits, renting land in this county for two years, then moving to Hardin County, returning to this county in 1873, buying forty acres of land, to which he has since added six acres more. By economy and industry he has succeeded in making of this a comfortable home, and from its products a substantial living for himself and family. Mr. Berlien is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Union Church.

REUBEN BERLIEN, born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 27, 1831, is the son of Jacob and Salina (Zimmerman) Berlien. The former is a native of the same county, born January 4, 1804, the latter born November 28, 1807, in Lancaster, Penn. The death of the father occurred December 9, 1863, and that of the mother May 12, 1871. Nine children followed this union, eight still living—Henry, Reuben, Katie A., Susan, Sarah A., Jacob P. B., Peter Z. and Saloma. Anna M., deceased.

Jacob P. B. enlisted in the war in the spring of 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, serving about seven months, when he was honorably discharged. Peter Z. was mustered in in September of 1864, serving about eleven months in Sherman's Corps. He was engaged in several battles, but fortunately escaped without injury, and received an honorable discharge. Reuben Berlien, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment August 11, 1862, Company F, and was mustered into service September 24. The following day he was moved to Virginia and joined the command of Gen. Millroy. On the 12th day of June, he was taken prisoner at Winchester, but was exchanged November 6, joining his regiment at Martinsburg in March, 1864. After this his first engagement was at New Market, under the command of Gen. Sigel. Following this came the engagements of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Linchford, Winchester, Martinsburg, Strausburg, Charleston, Halltown, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. All these battles were passed through without injury, and followed by an honorable discharge on the 12th day of June, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. He was married to Mary E. Zimmerman, daughter of Conrad and Margaret A. (Ropp) Zimmerman, and is happily residing on his farm at the present time. He is highly esteemed by his neighbors, and looks back with considerable pride and satisfaction upon his military record.

HENRY S. BOWER was born November 30, 1805, in Chester County, Penn. He is the son of David and Susan (Kepner) Bower. His great-grandfather was a native of Germany. Receiving an ordinary education in the schools of New York, on March 29, 1828, he married Miss Dorothy Bower, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Shoenmaker) Bower, also of German parentage. Mrs. Bower was born July 28, 1806. After his marriage Mr. Bower removed to Livingston County, N. Y., stopping in that locality four years, after which he emigrated to Ohio in 1832. This trip, a distance of 350 miles, was made in eleven days, traveling in a covered wagon, as was the usual custom of those days. Settling in Jackson Township, Wyandot County, Mr. Bower entered 300 acres of land, himself and a neighbor, Mr. Hovey, being the first settlers of the township. He was at one time the owner of 400 acres, 175 of which he cleared and broke as "first land." It is now divided among his children, with whom he at present makes his home. He is the father of seven children, five still living—Susan, wife of Erastus Bohannon (deceased); Jefferson D., Nelson J., Rosanna H., wife of Thomas B. Flower, and Henry. The deceased are Israel, Roxanna and Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Clinger. Mr. Bower has always been a faithful Democrat, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He has served as Justice of the Peace eighteen years; as Trustee, two years; as Treasurer, two years; refusing all the honor of these offices longer. He was, at one time a member of the Masonic, also of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He is still strong for one of his years.

JEFFERSON D. BOWER was born in the State of New York, September 12, 1834. He is a son of Henry S. and Dorothy (Bower) Bower, with whom he came to Ohio when very young. On the old homestead he was reared and educated, leaving off his studies at the age of nineteen. He remained at home, however, worked by the month and "farmed on shares" till his marriage, which important event took place March 26, 1863, Miss Sarah J. Flower, daughter of John and Susannah (Fitch) Flower, being the fortunate bride, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was born in Bedford County, February 16, 1804, and her mother in Beaver County, July 11, 1808. They came and settled in Jackson Township, Wy-

andot County, about 1825, being among the first settlers of this locality. They are the parents of twelve children, of whom six are still living—Henry, Thomas, Lydia A., Sarah J., Martha and Samuel. Mr. Flower died March 30, 1873, Mrs. Flower still living in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and being remarkably strong for one so old. Mr. Bower, the subject of this sketch, by inheritance and purchase, has secured eighty-six acres of land, which he keeps in a good state of repair and cultivation, and values at \$75 per acre. In 1875, he constructed a handsome residence at a cost of \$1,250. He also erected one of the finest barns in the township in 1883, at a cost of \$600. He deals in the best grades of live stock, and votes the Democratic ticket, having cast his first vote for Buchanan. He is an enthusiastic Granger and one of the most respected and worthy citizens of his township.

SAMUEL M. BURNETT. This worthy pioneer was born February 19, 1820, in the State of New York. He came to Wyandot County with his parents in 1834, then but a mere boy. He is the son of Elisha and Polly (Howe) Burnett. The former was born July 7, 1773, and died in March, 1868; the latter was born March 15, 1788, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively, and of Scotch lineage. Mr. Burnett was one of the first settlers of Jackson Township, having located there while the Indians were quite numerous, and sometimes troublesome, and when only "blazed" trees were available to guide the footman from one settlement to another. Being on friendly terms with the savages, he frequently joined in the chase with them, though, while yet a youth, was at one time, through some misunderstanding, threatened by violence at their hands. The first and greatest necessity in those days being that of subsistence, and the educational advantages being few, our subject was compelled to devote the greater part of his time to the clearing of the forest for the production of the potato and the "Johnny-cake." In the month of August, 1849, Mr. Burnett was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Tillbury, daughter of Abraham and Betsy A. (Taylor) Tillbury, who was born May 31, 1834, in the State of New York. They are the parents of eight children—Emily J., born May 31, 1850; Eliza, March 25, 1852; William, April 17, 1854; John H., February 3, 1856; Benjamin, March 10, 1859; Mary E., October 17, 1864; Samuel, March 3, 1867, and Joseph, September 5, 1872. After his marriage Mr. Burnett settled upon a farm of forty acres that had been entered for him when a boy, and this, by subsequent additions, he has increased to 220 acres. His farm is nearly all in a state of cultivation, the improvements thereon having been wrought out for the most part by his own industrious hands. He is well inured to the hardships of pioneer life, and well understands the difficulties incident to the founding of a home in the wilds of the frontier. His faithful wife still lives to share his companionship and the fruits of their mutual toils. Politically, Mr. Burnett is a Republican, and a good neighbor and citizen.

ARNOLD DURENBERGER was born April 20, 1833, in Reigoldswyl, Canton Basel, Switzerland. He is the son of Jacob and Margaret (Frae) Durenberger, who are both residents of Switzerland at the present time. Of the seven children, of which Mr. Durenberger is one, but three are living, viz.: Arnold, Rheinhart and Justiss. The deceased are Catharine, Sarah, Elizabeth and Charley. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native country, closing his school work at the age of eighteen. After this he was engaged four years as an apprentice in the carpenter's trade, emigrating to the United States in 1856, and

settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade fifteen years. In 1860, he married Miss Margareta Iti, daughter of John and Margareta Iti. In 1873, he moved to Hardin County, Ohio, where he purchased 140 acres of land, afterward adding eighty acres more. Of these 220 acres about 100 are cleared and under a high state of cultivation. The farm is ornamented with a fine residence, which cost \$3,000, and a barn worth \$2,000. Its value is estimated at \$75 per acre, it being well drained and generally supplied with all the modern improvements. Mr. Durenberger is a member of the Grange fraternity, and is Democratic in politics. He is well respected by all who know him, and one of Jackson's most worthy citizens. His family consists of three children—John, Henry and Emma.

HENRY FERNBAUGH was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 1, 1843. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Brandt) Fernbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. His father removed to Crane Township, this county, when Henry was but four years of age, and entered eighty acres of land, and leaving a possession of 120 acres at his death. The family consisted of nine children—George, Catharine, Eliza, William, Joseph, Henry, Mary A., John T. and Jacob B. The father died in 1877, aged sixty-nine years, and the mother in her seventy-third year, residing in Crane Township at the time of their decease. Henry Fernbaugh was educated in the district schools, and enlisted in Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the age of eighteen years. He was engaged in some of the most important battles of the war, prominent among which were the following: Moorefield, McDowell, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Charleston, Buzzard's Roost, Hickory Grove, Lost Mountain, Peachtree Creek, and the siege at Atlanta. Besides these heavy battles Mr. Fernbaugh was in every skirmish with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and detained at Alexandria five months, but was finally exchanged. At the siege of Atlanta he was permanently injured, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He received an honorable discharge in July, 1865. His marriage to Miss Mary E. Shriver, occurred October 7, 1866, she being the daughter of Rev. David and Mary (Hendrickson) Shriver, who settled in Marion County in 1833. Mr. Shriver was engaged in the ministry about forty years; a few years of this time in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the remainder in the interest of the Church of God. He was the father of nine children, Mrs. Fernbaugh being the seventh. His death occurred in 1874, at the age of sixty-eight years, and that of his wife in 1863, at the age of fifty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Fernbaugh are the parents of seven children, only three of whom are living, viz.: Minnie J., born October 3, 1869; Marion R., born December 2, 1874, and Laura G., born July 8, 1882. The deceased are Ordella E., Sarah F., Anna M. and an infant. In 1865, Mr. Fernbaugh purchased a farm of forty acres, where he resided until the spring of 1875, at which time he purchased another of eighty acres south of Kirby. On this farm he remained until the fall of 1881, when he again sold out and purchased his present tract of forty acres, which he has improved to a large extent, and which he now values at \$100 per acre. A neat barn and a comfortable house are among the principal improvements. Politically, Mr. Fernbaugh is a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the Church of God at Kirby. He has served as Elder, Deacon and Trustee of this religious denomination, and is reckoned among its most worthy members.

J. H. FORNEY, the subject of this sketch, was born October 12, 1835, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He is the son of John and Mary (Shroy) Forney, the former born October 11, 1811; the latter in 1813, natives of Ohio and Maryland respectively, and of German descent. They were the parents of seven children—J. H., George W., Amanda J., Margaret A., Catharine E., William R. and Elmira W. Of these but the former three are living. The second son, William, enlisted in the United States service, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862, and entered the Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in numerous battles, but was unfortunately wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, dying from the effects of his injuries at Little York, Penn. J. H. Forney, the subject of this sketch, was educated in a common school and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1864, he purchased land in Jackson Township, Wyandot County, to the amount of 152 acres, where he now resides. This entire tract has been cleared by himself, except forty acres which he has sold since the first purchase. The first tree was cut for the log cabin, in which he formerly lived. This cabin has now given place to a fine frame dwelling, erected at a cost of nearly \$2,000. Mr. Forney has held the office of Trustee four years. He is Republican in politics, and one of the most successful farmers of Jackson Township.

JOHN J. GASTER, the subject of this sketch, was born in the romantic country of Switzerland, in 1845. He came with his parents to this country in 1858, settling in this county. His parents were natives of Germany, bearing the names of Henry and Anna (Snider) Gaster respectively. Six children were the fruits of their marriage, namely: Barnabas, Henry, Rosanna, Mary, John J. and Robert. Mr. Gaster was educated in the German language, and on coming to this country, made his first stop at Upper Sandusky. He immediately began his daily labors on the farm and elsewhere, which he continued till 1865. He then enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in at Lima, and afterward removed to Camp Chase, where he remained till discharged. He then returned to Jackson Township, and resumed his agricultural work, which he has since engaged in. His father's death occurred in 1871. May 1, 1881, Mr. Gaster was joined in marriage to Miss Mary S. Heller, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Switzkable) Heller, born February 22, 1859. After the death of his father, he and his brother worked together on the old homestead, to which they had fallen heirs, until by purchase, he secured his brother's interest, after which he assumed full possession. In politics Mr. Gaster is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and still resides upon the old farm of his father. He is an enterprising farmer, and, with his wife, highly esteemed.

PHILIP HELLER, born July 4, 1824, in Dauphin County, Penn., came with his parents to this part of the country in 1826. He is the son of Adam and Anna (Massner) Heller, both born in the year 1806, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. Their family consisted of three children—Philip, Almira and Mary A. The subject of this sketch, being left an orphan at the age of six years, was compelled to labor for his board and clothes until his sixteenth year, when he engaged in a woolen factory, pursuing this work until the outbreak of the Mexican war. He then enlisted at Buffalo, going directly to New Orleans; but, the war having suddenly closed, he was honorably dismissed, and returned to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged on a fishing boat until 1846. He was next engaged in a machine shop at Fostoria for one year, and after that as civil engineer for two years.

Leaving that occupation, he again resumed work in a woolen factory at Finley for one year, but after that time removed to Blanchard to engage in the same work, buying a half interest in a factory at that place. At Blanchard he remained four years, at the expiration of which he removed to Wood County, where he erected a saw mill and lath factory. Six months were spent in this enterprise, after which the carpenter's trade was taken up and followed till August of 1862. He then enlisted in the United States service, One Hundred and First Regiment, going into camp at Monroeville, Ohio. At Perryville his first engagement took place, and he afterward did skirmish duty at Cumberland Gap. Receiving injuries of the spine, he was placed in the hospital, and soon after received his discharge at Quincy, Ill., for disability. He then returned to Wyandot County, bought thirty acres of land, and engaged with the railroad company at a good salary till 1868. He then purchased the farm where he now resides. In January, 1856, Mr. Heller was married to Sarah Switzkable, ten children blessing their union—Susan, John L. A., Louise B., Martha J., Malinda, Charley, Elijah and Ida L. George and Maggie are deceased. He is a Democrat and member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE HESSELDENZ was born near Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, February 1, 1854. He is the son of Peter and Mary (Hovt) Hesseldenz, natives of Prussia, and of German descent. They were the parents of nine children, of whom only the subject of this sketch is living. Mr. H. died January 2, 1877, of dyspepsia, at the advanced age of sixty-three years. Mrs. H. was stricken with paralysis, and died near New Riegel, in 1861. Of their nine children, two sons and three daughters died of cholera near Tiffin, Ohio, in the years of 1848, 1850. In 1864, another son and daughter died at New Riegel. The eldest son died in 1882, aged thirty-eight years. He was educated in the German Catholic school, and when eleven years of age moved with his father to Wyandot County, where he followed the vocation of a farmer till his thirteenth year. He then went to Upper Sandusky, where he worked one year as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, after which he returned to the farm, where he remained till his sixteenth year. Not satisfied with the labor of the farm, he went to Tiffin and began work on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, following the line to Defiance. At eighteen Mr. George Hesseldenz went to Minnesota, doing general day labor, and remained in that State thirteen months. He then returned East to New York and Philadelphia; thence to Wabashaw, where he remained six months. Leaving this place, he visited relatives in St. Louis, and afterward secured a position in a grist mill at Waterloo, Ill., where he remained one year. On June 13, 1876, Mr. Hesseldenz was united in marriage with Catharine A. Schaiper, daughter of Anthony and Mary Schaiper. Mrs. Hesseldenz was born November 9, 1858. They have four children—Henry, Matilda, Charlie and Angaline. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Hesseldenz returned to Wyandot County, and settled upon a farm, where he remained one year. He afterward spent four years in the interest of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and in 1882 established himself in a grocery store at Kirby, subsequently adding silverware and hardware, and is doing a good business. Mr. Hesseldenz is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE H. HINES was born October 8, 1853. He was the son of Adam and Sarah (Kitch) Hines, and, like many other pioneers, received but the limited education which the schools of his time afforded. At the age of eighteen he left off his school-going to engage in the more urgent

duties of the farm. He was married July 14, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Snider, daughter of John and Margaret (Pink) Snider, both born in Germany. In this family were nine children, six now living, viz.: Mary, Lena, John, Lizzie, Bergaman and Charley. The deceased are Bellvy, George and Margaret. Mrs. Hines, the wife of our subject, was born April 20, 1861. One child, Maggie E., has been born to them, her birth occurring July 5, 1882. After his marriage Mr. Hines remained upon the old homestead, which he hired and bought in 1875. He is a Democrat in politics, and shares the companionship of an exemplary wife, in addition to the material comforts of a home.

L. E. LANDON was born May 14, 1844 in Portage County, Ohio. He was the son of James and Ruth (Dudley) Landon, natives of Connecticut, and of English parentage. Mr. Landon was reared on a farm, and when about eight years of age moved with his parents to Ada, Ohio, to assist them to provide a home. He was afterward engaged in saw milling and other work as a day laborer till 1864, when he enlisted in the army, Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Camp Chase, and after remaining at that point one week was ordered south. Halting at Martinsburg, his regiment encamped within four miles of that place, and Mr. Landon was placed on patrol duty to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. They were soon driven from this point to Harper's Ferry, and shortly after engaged in the battle of John Brown's Schoolhouse. This was Mr. Landon's first military fight. He was moved later to Maryland Heights, where he remained till the expiration of his time of enlistment; he then returned to Columbus and was discharged. On June 16, 1870, Mr. Landon was married to Miss Caroline Ott, daughter of J. G. and Eves (Heisel) Ott. Mrs. Landon was born December 25, 1845. They have two children—Clara A., born October 22, 1871, and Clifford F., born August 19, 1878. Soon after his marriage Mr. Landon engaged in the drug business in the town of Kirby, as a partner of T. H. Falty, but, subsequently purchasing the latter's interest, he now controls the entire stock and is doing a good business. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was appointed Postmaster at Kirby in 1872, and still holds the office.

JACOB LAUTINSLAGER, physician and surgeon, was born July 29, 1853, in Lancaster County, Penn. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Clois) Lautinslager, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of German parentage. When five years of age, Mr. Lautinslager came with parents to Clark County, where he resided fourteen years, attending the district school as a means of education. At the age of nineteen he moved to Urbana and entered the High School of that city, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-three. He then began the study of medicine at that place with the well-known physician, Dr. H. C. Pearce. By a close application to his studies he soon obtained a thorough knowledge of the science, beginning with chemistry and ending with obstetrics. He subsequently attended lectures at the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating with honor February 28, 1882, and soon located in Kirby, where he is building up an excellent practice.

J. A. LILES, born April 25, 1846, in Richland Township, this county, is the son of Isaiah and Catharine (Young) Liles, natives of New York and Ohio respectively. Mr. Liles was reared upon the farm and was educated in the district school. In January, 1863, he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was mustered in at Columbus, and, pro-

ceeding to Chattanooga, was put upon the skirmish line and followed Hood to Buzzard's Roost, fighting on the march. At Ball's Knob he received a wound from a minie ball, from which he became so disabled as to be sent back to the division station, and later to the hospital at Chattanooga. Remaining at the hospital about one month, he proceeded to Nashville, thence to Joe Holt, thence to Camp Dennison, where he was discharged on account of disability resulting from wounds causing a disease of the heart. Mr. Liles was married September 24, 1868, to Elizabeth Brockney, daughter of John and Adaline (Kersey) Brockney, who was born September 16, 1848. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Adaline C., Minnie E., Mary L., Ralph A., Loyd E. and Earl L. After marriage he lived with his grandfather, managing his farm until making a purchase of fifty acres for himself, to which he has since added, by subsequent purchases, till he now owns 178 acres. On this farm, which is in an excellent condition, he still resides. His residence is one of the finest in Jackson Township. In politics, Mr. Liles is a Republican; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN LOUBERT was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 26, 1813. He is the son of George and Mary A. Loubert, the former born in 1768 in Germany, serving in the war against Napoleon, receiving a severe wound on the head by the cut of a saber. He served as a soldier six years and emigrated to the United States in 1803, remaining in Baltimore until 1807, when he removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, while that region was still an unsubdued wilderness. Educated in the log schoolhouse, and sharing the disadvantages peculiar to the times, Mr. Loubert remained at home till his father's death occurred, after which he engaged in the carpenter's trade until his marriage in 1858. He then purchased a farm of eighty acres, on which he labored, in connection with his work in carpentry, till 1865. Yielding to the call of his country, on February 17, 1865, he enlisted in the United States service, being then fifty-two years of age. He was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Chase. He started immediately for Virginia, stopping at Harper's Ferry. From there he proceeded to Halltown, thence to Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson's Station, Reed's Hill and Harrisonburg, at the latter place going on duty, where he remained two weeks. He then returned to Winchester and was mustered out, receiving his discharge at Columbus, Ohio. His military career being ended, Mr. Loubert again turned his attention to his trade and the management of his farm. September 19, 1858, the happy event of his marriage took place, joining his worldly interests with those of Mrs. Mary Miller, widow of the late Jacob Miller, and who was born July 25, 1819. Two children were born to them, viz., John C., born October 25, 1859, and Mary C., born June 12, 1862. In politics, Mr. Loubert is a Republican; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and the Lutheran Church.

JOHN H. MARCH was born April 7, 1838. The subject of this sketch first saw the light in Columbiana County, Ohio. His parents were Philip and Sarah (Gilmore) March, the former born in Berkeley County, Va., September 14, 1803, and the latter in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1804, of Irish and German ancestry. They had eight children, six living, viz., William G., Henry C., John H., Samuel Q., Margaret J. and Daniel W. Mary A. and James S. are deceased. Our subject, John H. March, was educated in the ordinary branches of the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation. October 3, 1868, he married Sarah Adams, daughter of Thomas and

Susanna (Fisher) Adams. She was born January 18, 1848. They have six children—Alvin, born July 6, 1869; Frank, born March 19, 1871; Clara L., born November 5, 1872; Charley, born June 6, 1875; Howard, born February 18, 1879; Roy, born June 4, 1881. After marriage, Mr. March came with his family to Wyandot County, and in 1870, purchased land in Jackson Township to the amount of eighty acres. Of this, about forty acres are cultivated, and the whole forms one of the pleasant and thrifty farms of the township. Mr. March has served six years as Township Clerk, and is a Democrat politically.

ELIAS McPEEK, now one of Wyandot's best citizens, was born August 17, 1833, in Guernsey County, Ohio, being the son of Rev. William and Rebecca (Bowen) McPeek, both of whom were born in Guernsey County, the former in 1808. A minister by profession, member of the Baptist Church in Noble County, he is still living, in excellent health for one of his years, filling three appointments in his ministerial work. The latter was born in 1811, and is still living. Seven children have blessed this union, but one having joined the army of the dead. They are Elias, Joseph, Eli D., Allen D., Philipp, Mary E. and Sarah J., deceased. Three of the sons, Joseph, Allen D. and Philipp, served in the late war. Joseph, enlisting in the three months' service, at the expiration of that time volunteered in the regular army, Ninety-second Regiment, serving nearly four years. He was at length discharged, however, on account of wounds received by the explosion of a shell, having five bullet-holes shot through various parts of his clothes at the same time. Allen D. entered the same regiment about the same time, but was soon discharged on account of physical disability. Philipp entered the service as a substitute, serving about three months. Elias, the main subject of this sketch, received a fair education in the public school of his time, closing his literary career in his seventeenth year. After this time he was engaged at monthly wages as a laborer on the farm, which occupation he followed till his marriage to Miss Mary A. E. Armstrong July 22, 1858. Mrs. McPeek was born March 22, 1833, and is the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (McQuoun) Armstrong, who are both yet living and in good health. The former has reached the advanced age of eighty and the latter seventy-five years. Six children are the result of their marriage—Washington A., Thomas M., William F., Eugene, Lillie and Ella M., deceased. After marriage, they rented and farmed for five years, then bought seventy-five acres of land in Jackson Township, Wyandot County, where they still reside, in the enjoyment of an elegant home as the fruits of their honest industry. A fine residence, good barn and other improvements to the value of \$3,000 are the results of a commencement in life with but \$300. In politics, Mr. McPeek is a thorough Democrat.

WALTER SANFORD, now one of Wyandot's most respected citizens, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., May 5, 1832. His parents were Jeremiah F. and Rebecca (Simerson) Sanford, the former being a native of New York, born February 18, 1805; the latter, of New Jersey, born in 1811. They were the parents of eight children—Walter, George F., John F. and Millissie, living, and Christina, Edward, Jackson L. and Jerod, deceased. A farmer by occupation, he received the education afforded by the common schools. March 11, 1858, he married Susannah McDaniel, daughter of Jane and Nancy (Hannah) McDaniel. Mrs. Sanford was born in 1830, December 4, and came of an excellent family. After his marriage, Mr. Sanford removed to Wyandot County, purchasing a farm of forty acres, upon which he still resides. His entire possession of real estate is 120 acres.

This has been accumulated by hard labor, Mr. Sanford having but one horse, one cow and an ax with which to begin. In politics he is of Democratic persuasion, and is a member of the Grange Lodge and Union Christian Church.

HENRY SCHRIVER was born in Hardin County, Ohio, December 8, 1843. His parents were Henry and Sarah Schriver, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Mr. Schriver was educated in the district school, and worked upon the farm till 1861, when he enlisted in the army of the United States, being mustered in at Camp Bartley, Mansfield, Ohio. Moving from this point to Lexington, Ky., and other points, and spending five weeks of his time in the hospitals along the route, he was at length enabled to join his regiment at Nashville. At the battle of Shiloh, so memorable in history, he first engaged in the dreadful work of destroying his fellow-men. From Shiloh he was moved to East Tennessee; thence to Louisville, Ky., and from that point to Stone River, where he was wounded on the second day of the great fight at that point. After four months' confinement in the hospitals at Nashville, Tenn., and New Albany, Ind., he next joined his regiment at Murfreesboro, taking part in the engagements at Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Kenesaw Mountain. Here he received a second wound and was subsequently removed to the rear a short time and again went to the front and served in the engagements of Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, being under fire 112 days. He then went to Chattanooga. His three years' service being now expired, he was mustered out and received an honorable discharge, having participated in some of the greatest battles of the greatest nation beneath the sun. On his return home, Mr. Schriver resumed his labor upon the farm, which occupation he is still engaged in. He was married, September 19, 1869, to Mrs. Susanna Hogan, and subsequently emigrated to Missouri. Meeting with misfortune here in the death of his wife, he returned to Ohio and afterward was united in marriage to Mrs. Maggie E. Morrison, widow of James R. Morrison. She was born August 13, 1849, and was married to her first husband, February 25, 1869. Two children were born to them—Eldorado G., born June 24, 1871, and Lillian M., born August 2, 1873. The wife having obtained the homestead from the administrator, the husband has added fifty acres more by subsequent purchase and a fine new dwelling, worth \$2,000, has been erected upon the premises. In politics Mr. Schriver is a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Presbyterian Church.

ABRAHAM H. VANORS DALL was born March 18, 1827, in Cayuga County, N. Y. He is the son of Andrew and Catharine (Vanorsdale) Vanorsdall, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively; the former born in the year 1800, and the latter in 1803, of German lineage. In 1846, Mr. Vanorsdall, with his family, moved to Ohio, settling in Wyandot County, Mitflin Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, upon which he resided till his death, which occurred in July, 1848. Eight children were born to them, six of whom still survive—Abraham H., Hannah P., John A., Jonathan O., Katie and Ruby. The deceased were Lovind and Isaac A. Our subject received a liberal education in the common schools of his day, closing his literary pursuits at the age of nineteen years. After this he was engaged in farm labor during the summer, and taught school in winter until his marriage, which took place in June, 1849, to Miss Ruth Snider, daughter of Daniel and Anna (Dean) Snider. Six children were the fruits of this marriage, all of which are still living except Daniel S. Their names are as

follows: Daniel S.; Agnes, wife of G. N. Fox; Julia M., wife of B. F. Stultz; Emma E., wife of John M. La Rowe; Curtis A. and Minnie M. Mr. Vandersdall purchased 240 acres of land in Wyandot County, and settled upon the same in 1863. Since that time he has served in nearly all the offices in the township in which he resides, and also in some of the county offices. As Township Clerk he served for a term of sixteen years; as Treasurer, ten years; as Justice of the Peace, twenty-one years; as Assessor, two years. By appointment he was made Infirmary Director for one year, and afterward, by election, six years. In 1882, he was chosen as Commissioner, which office he still (1883) holds. He is a member of the F. and A. M., I. O. O. F. and Grange fraternities, and also of the Christian Union Church. In politics he is a stanch Democrat. He is still living on his finely cultivated farm, in the companionship of an excellent wife, and surrounded by a host of friends.

M. H. WALTERMIRE was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 29, 1827, and is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Clymer) Waltermire. Having a good knowledge of the English branches, at the age of twenty-one years he obtained a livelihood by teaching school and laboring at the carpenter's trade till the year 1865, when he obtained a piece of land in Jackson Township, Wyandot County, where he has since resided. On January 26, 1854, he married Mary E. Edwards, daughter of William and Mary A. (Bell) Edwards. Mrs. Waltermire was born November 22, 1832, in Belmont County, Ohio. Their marriage has been blessed by eight children—William M., born January 21, 1855; Mary M., born September 5, 1856 (wife of J. D. Alexander); Samuel H., born August 3, 1858; Andrew J., born August 30, 1860; Lemuel G., born February 19, 1864; Joseph H., born February 23, 1866; George W., born June 7, 1868; Emma M., born May 6, 1875. Mr. Waltermire is the owner of 120 acres of land, all under cultivation, and provided with a comfortable residence. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a sound Democrat. As Justice of the Peace he has served fifteen years, and as Township Clerk five years. He enjoys a pleasant home, the companionship of an excellent wife, and is well respected as a citizen.

HEZEKIAH YOUNG. In Crawford County, Ohio, March 11, 1844, this gentleman first appeared on the scene of life. He is the son of Surrena (Sinn) and George Young, the former born in Pennsylvania, in 1810, the latter in Virginia, in 1806, and dying in the years 1877 and 1848 respectively, being of German ancestry. Eight children blessed this union, five of whom are still living, as follows: Peter S., Jeremiah, Delilah, Hezekiah and Martin. Fannie, Isaac and Maria are numbered among the dead. Mr. Young was a soldier in the Mexican war, and in that capacity rendered able service in the cause of his country. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his day, emigrating to Missouri at the age of fifteen, but returning to Crawford County, Ohio, after an absence of six months, and working on the farm as a hand till the spring of 1864, at which time he entered the United States service. He was enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, and, after three months' skirmishing in the Shenandoah Valley, was honorably discharged. Returning home, he labored on the farm till his marriage, which took place September 27, 1866, to Miss Malinda Baum, daughter of Jackson and Jane (Stokely) Baum, who was born May 8, 1847. As a result of this marriage eight children were born to them, all of whom are still living. The names of these are as follows: George W., Mary M., Ruie S., James W., Hezekiah, Gustus F., Harley L.

and Myrtie J. After marriage he still engaged in farming and saw milling till the year 1877, when he purchased 107 acres of land in Wyandot County, sixty of which are in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Young is Independent in politics, is a member of the G. A. R., and highly respected as a citizen.

PETER ZIMMERMAN. On May 15, 1811, in Columbiana County, Ohio, the subject of this sketch first saw the light of this world. He is the son of Peter and Sarah (Connel) Zimmerman, the former born April 15, 1776; the latter was born in Northampton County, Penn., both of German extraction. Our subject received a moderate English education in the common school, closing his work in that direction to engage in the more rugged pursuits of farm labor. On January 14, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Felty, daughter of John G. and Barbara (Hemmerly) Felty. Her father was born in Wittenburg, Germany, in 1789. Her mother was born in Wittenburg, Germany, in 1792. To them were born seven children, but three of whom are now living, viz.: Catharine G., Caroline and Frederica. The deceased are Christina E., John C., Jacob and John. After his marriage Mr. Zimmerman moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, locating in Jackson Township. Here he entered 160 acres of land, making the entry in 1835, when but little more than a dozen families were living in the township, it being then in its wildest condition, with the Indian roaming at will over its uninhabited plains. Of this land he has placed about 130 acres in an enviable state of improvement, and by incessant toil has built for himself a comfortable home. In politics, Mr. Zimmerman is a firm Democrat, having cast his first vote for the venerable "Hickory" Jackson. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is the happy father of twelve children, ten of whom are still living, named as follows: John F., born December 23, 1841; Simon P., February 9, 1844; Henry K., November 3, 1845; Juda, March 30, 1849; Catharine, April 22, 1851; Christina, May 11, 1853; David W., born August 11, 1855; Susana, April 18, 1860; Conrad T., February 23, 1862; Perry C., November 22, 1865. The deceased are Sarah, born August 18, 1847, died October 6, 1848; Caroline, born December 1, 1857, died March 1, 1865.

SIMON ZIMMERMAN was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 12, 1823. He is the son of Peter and Sarah (Kemne) Zimmerman. His father was born in Virginia, May 15, 1776, and died September 15, 1861. His mother was born in Maryland, May 26, 1781, and died January 18, 1834. Mr. Zimmerman obtained his education in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen turned his entire attention to farming. On September 7, 1854, he married Miss Mary A. Dubbs, daughter of John and Anna (Woolfrom) Dubbs, born January 29, 1837, in Columbiana County, Ohio. They are the parents of three children—George L., born June 11, 1855; Ida Ann, born May 26, 1858; John O., born January 30, 1869. Mr. Zimmerman emigrated to Wyandot County, Jackson Township, in 1863, buying 160 acres of land, to which he afterward added forty more. Although overgrown with timber, Mr. Zimmerman has made his farm tillable, and now lives in the enjoyment of worldly plenty, surrounded by many warm friends. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Lutheran Church and of the I. O. O. F. He has served nine years as Township Trustee.

CHAPTER VI.

MARSEILLES TOWNSHIP.

THE TOWNSHIP AS ORGANIZED—ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES—FIRST IMPROVEMENTS—EARLY SETTLERS—OWNERS OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN 1845—EDUCATIONAL—RELIGIOUS—OFFICIALS SINCE 1849—MISCELLANEOUS—VILLAGE OF MARSEILLES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THIS township, which comprises Township 4 south, Ranges 12 and 13 east, is what is termed a fractional township, being longer, by an average of five miles from east to west, than it is in breadth from north to south. It was organized in 1824. Part of it was formerly Grand Township, Marion County, and part was separated from Goshen Township, Hardin County, by the erection of Wyandot County in 1845, when it derived its name from its chief village, Marseilles. It is bounded on the north by Jackson and Mifflin Townships; on the east by Pitt Township; on the south by Marion and Hardin Counties, and on the west by Hardin County and Jackson Township.

The quality of the soil is some of the best in the county, and is specially adapted for bearing wheat and other cereals. Although a goodly portion of this township to the east of Marseilles Village is solid forest or prairie land, yet the many prosperous farms that abound in the remainder afford abundant evidence of the fruitfulness of the land under care of the agriculturist, whose attention appears to be pretty equally bestowed in the production of corn, wheat, hay, potatoes, and other crops.

The principal stream that pursues its meandering course through Marseilles Township is known as Tymochtee Creek. Entering from Marion County, on the farm of Frederick Fehl, in the southeast corner of Section 17, the creek takes an almost due northerly course, and, after skirting the western limits of Marseilles Village, it passes through Sections 8 and 5 in a somewhat serpentine manner, and makes its exit into Mifflin Township on the farm of Isaac Johnson, in Section 5. Most of the tributaries which give birth to the Tymochtee have their sources in the northwest quarter of Marion County; some of them rise in Hardin County, and the Little Tymochtee, which pours its waters into its more pretentious namesake in Marion County, has its genesis partly in Hardin County and partly in Jackson Township. The main artery of this tributary peragrates the western portion of Marseilles Township from northwest to southeast, entering at the southwest corner of Section 2 west, and in passing through the northeast quarter of Section 11 west, it picks up a streamlet (which has its rise in Hardin County, flowing northeast), and, after coursing through Sections 12 west, 13 west and 18, it forsakes this township on the farm of Adam M. Hartle, at a point where the old Bellefontaine road crosses it on the southern edge of Section 18. A small bend of one of the feeders of the Little Tymochtee dodges across the northwest corner of Section 10 west, on the farm of James B. Pool, and other than a rill that rises in the west of Section 7, on the farm of Michael Bower, and trills eastward into Tymochtee Creek at Marseilles Village. There is no other stream of any moment in the township.

FIRST IMPROVEMENTS.

The first highway to be regularly laid out, in this township, was the State or Bellefontaine road in 1822, which enters from Mifflin Township, on the farm of John P. Miller, in Section 4, and, after traversing the township in a southwesterly direction and passing through Marseilles Village, it enters Marion County at the southern edge of Section 18. Two roads enter from Pitt Township in the east at Sections 1 and 13 respectively, the more northerly of which runs about due west, and strikes Jackson Township at Section 2 west; the other road leads due west till it reaches the western edge of Section 16, when it proceeds due north a short distance; then due west again for a quarter of a mile; then northwest till it terminates in Marseilles Village. From the old Bellefontaine road two others diverge, one leading northwest into Jackson Township, and the other taking a somewhat irregular route northwest, west and southwest, into Hardin County.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It was not until within the second decade of this century that the first ax was wielded toward clearing the township we now write of, and reducing it from the condition of an unbroken forest to a place fit for the habitation of civilized man.

Probably the oldest settler in the township, now living, is Samuel Simpson, who was born July 8, 1815. He at one time drove a stage between Cincinnati and Portland, and between Springfield and Columbus, for two years, commencing that occupation when eighteen years of age. He came with his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Simpson, to Marseilles Township in 1821, and now resides in Marseilles. In his association with the Indians, he learned to speak their language, and still possesses that acquirement. Garrett Fitzgerald; a native of Virginia and a married man with a family of seven children, settled in the southeast quarter section in 1822. In the same year came David and Jerry Terry. In 1823, William Renick, a native of Virginia, and Charles Crosberry; in 1824, Thomas Wallace; in 1825, A. Renick, James Brown, Robert Ward, Richard Lee, Harvey Buckmeister, Col. Hunt, William Bowsher, Anthony Bowsher, David Harpster, David Miller. In 1826, Daniel and Samuel Straw and Joseph Parish; John Heckathorn came in 1828, and Maj. Hugh Long, a tanner, located in the village of Marseilles in 1832. He was born in West Liberty, Va., April 12, 1794, and served in the war of 1812 as a member of a Light Horse Company, commanded by Capt. Ichabod Nye, of Knox County. They camped on what is now known as "Armstrong's Bottom," about two miles south of Upper Sandusky. When Maj. Long came to engage in the business of tanning in Marseilles in 1832, Charles Merriman owned the only frame house in the village, which then consisted of some six or eight cabins. The Major filled, in his lifetime, nearly every township office, and he did much toward building up the village to what it now is. During the latter years of his life, he drew a pension from the Government for his services.

John Fehl, a native of Pennsylvania, was born September 1, 1792; came to this township in 1834, and entered eighty acres of land. He was the father of nine children. His death occurred July 8, 1871. Mrs. Fehl, his widow, was born April 16, 1794, and is now living on the old homestead, in her ninety-first year.

Alexander Pool, born in Pennsylvania in July, 1799, came to Marseilles Township in the spring of 1834, and entered eighty acres of land. He died December 24, 1880. John W. Kennedy settled in Marseilles in 1835,

and was appointed Postmaster of Marseilles Village April 17, 1883. He was born October 6, 1809. Frederick Kennedy, a native of Pennsylvania, came to the village of Marseilles in 1835, and worked as a mechanic until his death in 1841. Michael Bower, born in New York, January 19, 1818, came with his parents, David and Susanna Bower, in 1835; entered 276 acres of land. David Bower died in 1857, aged seventy-four, and Mrs. Bower died in the same year at the same age. Peter L. Demarest was born August 19, 1800, in New York; came here in 1835 from Covington, N. Y., in a wagon, and entered 160 acres of land near Marseilles Village. In 1868, he moved into that village, where he died October 10, 1883. Among others who arrived in this township during or prior to 1835, may be mentioned Socrates Hartle, born July 23, 1818, in Georgetown, Penn., who came with his mother, brother and sister (John and Esther) and entered 240 acres of land. He acquired in all 1,288 acres of land, and died June 21, 1877, leaving an estate valued at \$70,000. He was a very prominent and highly esteemed citizen, and as a solid, reliable man was known far and wide. Others were Henry Quail, David Young and son, John Hankins, David Bowers, Henry Haner, Z. Hurd, — Waller, Ethan and John Terry, Dr. Westbrook, Nicholas Bowers, Elisha Parker, Benjamin Ellis, Dr. Hall, Henry Hawthorne and T. Hendrickson.

Samuel Studebaker, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, settled in Marseilles Township prior to 1838. Enoch Thomas, born in Hardy County, Va., July 30, 1814, came to Franklin County, Ohio, in 1838, and in the spring of the same year to this township, where he bought the land on which he now resides. Thomas Emptage, a native of Kent, England, born July 18, 1802, emigrated to America in 1833, and after residing two years in Richland County, Ohio, and four years in Hardin County, Ohio, came to Marseilles, where he died March 15, 1879. His widow, a native of Hamersham, England, is now living, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Parker Lee, who spent 1840-42 in Marseilles Township, was born in Maryland, served through the war of 1812, and died in Salt Rock Township, Marion County.

The owners of real and personal estate in the township of Marseilles in 1845, at the organization of the county, were as follows:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Andrew Alexander, William Adams, Solomon Adams, Samuel Adams, Hugh Adams, Alexander Armstrong, Ephraim Atkinson, David Bower, Charles L. Boalt, Joseph Boucher, Ozias Bowen, David Bowers, John Bowers, George H. Busby, S. S. Bennett, Joseph P. Corey, David J. Corey, David Cross, Edwin Case, John Caughtly, Josiah Copeland, Abraham Dean, Peter L. Demarest, Elisha Davis, Davenport & Monahan, Frank Eller, Stephen Frost, Jr., Isaac Farmer, John Fehl, Talmage Hildreth, Hanson Hooker, Henry H. Haner, Zadock Hurd, Thomas B. Hendrickson, Alexander Ingham, Orange Johnson, John W. Kennedy, Samuel Kelly, Rachel Kirk, Henry Heckathorne, John Heckathorne, Jacob Harrold, Robert Longberry, Hugh Long, Simeon Miller, Peter H. Mitchell, James May, David Miller, Charles Merriman, Merriman & Carey, T. McCaully, Hugh Nugent, William Norton, Alston Norton, Charles Merriman, Gilbert Olney, Jonathan Owens, Alexander Pool, Philip Penser, James Pool, Elisha Parker, Benjamin Pancake, Henry Quail, Ivey Renick, Elizabeth Renick, Abel Renick, Paulina Reber, James Rhoads, Crawford Richey, Josiah Robinson, Robert Smith, David Smith, State of Ohio, Jacob Smail, Daniel Snyder,

Samuel Studebaker, Ethan Terry.* John P. Terry, Obed Taylor, John and Thomas Thurman, David M. Thomas, Enoch Thomas, John P. Terry, Champrees Terry, Henry Ten Eyck, Ezra Winslow, William Walker. Henry Wishler. Gabriel Wallis, Potter Wright, George Welch, Jr., William Woodward, Henry Wilkins, David Young, Henry Zimmerman.

VILLAGE OF MARSEILLES.

Owners of lots: John Aughenbaugh, Zenas Bradish, Peter Conley, Eusebius Cresap, Daniel Cozzen, William Carey, Moses Dudley, Orrin Ferris, Jasper Hunt, John Heckathorne, John W. Hendrickson, Frederick Kennedy, John W. Kennedy, Samuel Kennedy, Henry King, Moses Kennedy, Hugh Long, James M. Lambert, Peter Mitchell, Merriman & Carey, Charles Merriman (who then owned a majority of the town lots), John Mattoff, Jacob Snyder, Peter L. Van Ostrand and William Welsh.

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON.

Owners of town lots: William Carey, Hiram Chapman, Garrett L. Cowan, Moses Dudley, Garrett Fitzgerald, Zadock Hurd, Hugh Long, William S. Potter, and State of Ohio.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

John Aughenbaugh, George Armstrong, Solomon Adams, Hugh Adams, Samuel Adams, Thomas Armstrong, John Ackley, Andrew Alexander, John N. Bower, David Bower, David Bower, Jr., Michael Bowers, William Carey, Samuel Caugh, Andrew Campbell, Peter Conley, Dr. W. M. Chesny (a practicing physician), Daniel Cozin, James Clark, Artemus W. Cushman, John Carpenter, Zenas Dargy, Peter L. Demarest, Thomas Emtpage, Dr. Orrin Ferris (a practicing physician), Robert Foster, Thomas Frazier, Stephen Frost, John Farmer, Isaac Farmer, John Feigle, Joseph Firestine, Joseph Gibson, Jasper Hunt (a merchant), Zadock Hurd, Lyman Hurd, John G. Hensel, Erastus Hickok, John Hooker, Talmage Hildreth, Stephen Hildreth, John Heckathorne, Henry Heckathorne, John W. Hendrickson, John W. Kennedy, Samuel Kennedy, Henry G. Kennedy, Hugh Long (a tanner and merchant), James M. Lambert, Richard Lee, Hiram Morgan, Charles Merriman, S. D. Maynard, A. C. Miller, Peter H. Mitchell, Gilbert Olney, John Penn, Day Pugh, W. M. Potter (a merchant), Charles Polly, Alexander Pool, Hannah Parker, Henry Pencer, Josiah Potter, David Polly, Henry Quail, Abel Renick, Thomas Robertson, Crawford Richey, Jacob Snyder, Jacob Shafer (a merchant), Jacob Smail, Charles Stinefield, David Snyder, Enoch Thomas, Loren Torpening, Ethan Terry, John P. Terry, Peter Vanorsdall, Isaac Vanorsdall, Ezra Winslow, William Woodward, John Wilkins, William Walker, David Young, Samuel Yamer.

EDUCATIONAL.

Prior to 1823, the youth of this township enjoyed no educational facilities, but grew up with a "plentiful lack" of scholastic knowledge. Settling in Marseilles was for a number of years slow, and as all new countries require diligent and unceasing labor, of a necessity years passed by without any advancement, intellectually. At last the pioneers realized that to keep pace with the surrounding country, and to prevent their children from growing up in ignorance and vice, they must take proper steps to accord them the essential instruction. In 1823, the first schoolhouse, built of hewed

* One of the first County Commissioners.

logs, with puncheon floors and greased paper windows, and furnished with other necessary antiquated paraphernalia, not forgetting the inseparable birch rod, put in an appearance in the northwest of Section 17. The first teachers were: For first three months, Jerry Terry; for second three months, Silas Unten; for third three months, William Williams, and this arrangement continued each year for three years. There are now in this township three school buildings located on Sections 14, 12 and 17.

RELIGIOUS.

There are at present two church buildings in this township, an account of which will be found under the heading "Marseilles Village," to which the reader is referred. One cemetery stands in Section 17, between the road and Tymochtee Creek, about half a mile south of Marseilles Village; another may be found in Section 8, on the Bellefontaine road, quarter of a mile from the village; and a third in Section 18, on the same road, one mile from Marseilles. Besides these there are several private burial grounds, in one of which, on the Wallace farm, John Crosberry, who died in 1826 (the first death in the township), lies buried.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS SINCE 1849.

- Trustees—1849, John W. Kennedy, John N. Bower, William Woodard.
 1850—Lansing Chamberlin, William Woodard, Charles Merriman.
 1851—Hugh Long, Lansing Chamberlin, Enoch Thomas.
 1852—Enoch Thomas, Peter L. Demarest, Michael Bower.
 1853—John Fehl, William H. Renick, William Phillips.
 1854—John Fehl, William H. Renick, William Phillips.
 1855—Peter L. Demarest, Daniel Heckathorne, Enoch Thomas.
 1856—Enoch Thomas, Jonathan Owens, William H. Renick.
 1857—George Merriman, James Scott, Alexander Pool.
 1858—James Scott, George Merriman, John Fehl.
 1859—James Scott, James B. Cook, Jonathan Owens.
 1860—James B. Cook, Jonathan Owens, William Phillips.
 1861—James B. Cook,* Samuel Hollinger, William Phillips.
 1862—William Phillips, H. H. Carey, Josiah Chandler.
 1863—William Phillips, Josiah Chandler, Henry H. Carey.
 1864—William Phillips, William H. Renick, Samuel Hollinger.
 1865—William H. Renick, Samuel Hollinger, William Phillips.
 1866—William Phillips, Samuel Hollinger, Enoch Thomas.
 1867—Josiah Chandler, H. H. Carey, John M. Houston.
 1868—Josiah Chandler, H. H. Carey, John M. Houston.
 1869—Josiah Chandler, H. H. Carey, John M. Houston.
 1870—Josiah Chandler, H. H. Carey, Elias L. Parker.
 1871—Josiah Chandler, H. H. Carey, Elias L. Parker.
 1872—Josiah Chandler, H. H. Carey, Elias L. Parker.
 1873—Josiah Chandler, H. H. Carey, Elias L. Parker.
 1874—Josiah Chandler, H. H. Carey, Elias L. Parker.
 1875—William Seligman, H. H. Carey, Jacob Williams.
 1876—William Seligman, H. H. Carey, Jacob Williams.
 1877—Jacob Williams, Philip Uncapher, Simeon B. Cook.
 1878—Jacob Williams, Philip Uncapher, Simeon B. Cook.
 1879—Jacob Williams, Philip Uncapher, Simeon B. Cook.
 1880—Jacob Williams, Simeon B. Cook, Thomas Emptage.

*Died, and Henry H. Carey was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1881—Simeon B. Cook, Henry Handchy, Thomas Emptage.

1882—Thomas Emptage, Adam M. Hartle, Henry Handchy.

1883—Thomas Emptage, Henry Handchy, Adam M. Hartle.

Clerks—1849-52, James P. Maddux; 1852, Anson Norton (appointed); 1853, S. S. Adams; 1854, H. N. Croninger; 1855, John M. Chesney, Lewis R. Seaman (appointed); 1856, Lewis R. Seaman; 1857-58, William N. Knibloe; 1859-81, Elijah K. Ferris; 1881, H. S. Gates (appointed); 1882-83, H. S. Gates.

Treasurers—1849-53, John W. Kennedy; 1854, William S. Potter; 1855-60, John M. Chesney; 1861-63, Lewis Merriman; 1864-83, Benjamin F. Kennedy.

Justices of the Peace—1849, William S. Potter; 1851, James P. Maddux; 1852, John C. Davis; 1853, S. S. Adams, William Irvine; 1854, William S. Potter; 1856, William S. Potter, Moses Dudley; 1858, William N. Knibloe; 1859, S. P. Shur; 1861, William N. Knibloe; 1862, John N. Bower, Elijah K. Ferris; 1865, John N. Bower, Elijah K. Ferris; 1868, John N. Bower, Elijah K. Ferris; 1870, Elias L. Parker; 1871, Elijah K. Ferris; 1873, Philip Uncapher; 1874, Elijah K. Ferris; 1876, Henry S. Ormerod; 1877, Elijah K. Ferris; 1879, Henry S. Ormerod; 1880, Elijah K. Ferris; 1881, Samuel P. Hill, Clarence L. Ellis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first election for any purpose in this township, then known as Grand Township, was held in the village of Marseilles in 1829, in Charles Merriman's storehouse, on which occasion, when some forty or fifty votes were recorded, were elected following officials: For Justice of the Peace, Abraham Renick, Whig; for Constable, Samuel Simpson, Democrat; for Clerk and Treasurer, C. Merriman, Whig. W. S. Potter was elected Justice of the Peace in 1844. The first white child, a girl, to come into the world in this township was in 1832—parents, Harvey and Abigail Buckmeister. The first wedding was in 1844, the contracting parties being Samuel Simpson and Ann E. Kennedy; and the first death was that of John Crosberry, in 1826. Dr. Westbrook is said to have been the first physician. Before any store existed in this township, settlers had to go to Upper Sandusky, West Liberty or Bellefontaine for their supplies, and Charles Merriman opened and carried on the first store in the township in Marseilles Village, and there are, even now, no stores in the township outside of the village. The first saw mill and grist mill stood in Section 17, and were driven by Tymochtee Creek water-power; they were erected in 1822 by David and Jerry Terry. There are now five mills in the township, all portable—one in the village owned by Thomas & Westow; two in Section 3, and Althousen's mill. The remains of some Indian camps to be found in Sections 8 and 17, although no "relics" have been discovered, and some of the old settlers can relate many legends of the untutored Indians' war dances and dances with the calumet of peace, their weddings, burials, sports and "shin-digs."

MARSEILLES VILLAGE.

About the year 1827, as near as can be ascertained, Garrett Fitzgerald, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to this county in 1825, and entered eighty acres of land in Section 8, this township, laid out a small town on said section, which he called Burlington, situated on the north of and adjoining the south line of Section 8. In 1828, Josiah Robinson, also a Vir-

ginian, who emigrated to this county and settled in Antrim Township in 1822, and who a few years later became owner of 160 acres of land in Marseilles Township, Section 17, also laid out a small town in his section, which he named Marseilles. In 1845, C. Merriman, owning a small strip of land lying between and adjoining "Burlington" and "Marseilles," a little later laid out another addition, and the entire village soon became the Marseilles Village of to day, and the several parts, or divisions, were known as:

Fitzgerald's Addition to Marseilles.

Robinson's Addition to Marseilles.

Merriman's First Addition to Marseilles.

Merriman's Second Addition to Marseilles.

The village is situated on Tymochtee Creek and the old Bellefontaine road, one-half being in Section 8 and the other half in Section 17*.

FIRST HOUSE, STORES, MILLS, ETC.

The first house in the village was erected by Garrett Fitzgerald on Lot No. 12, Fitzgerald's Addition. It was a round-log, single story building, 16x18 feet, used as a dwelling house for many years, and of which nothing now remains, a frame house having been built on the same lot in 1836, by Solomon Adams, which is still in use as a residence. The first store was built in 1828, on Lot 11, Robinson's Addition, by Merriman & Terry, a 20x32-foot structure of hewed logs, in which the firm carried on a general merchandising business with a stock representing \$1,000 capital. This partnership continued but a short time, Mr. Terry retiring from the firm and devoting his attention to real estate business and general agriculture. Later on, William Carey formed a partnership with C. H. Merriman in mercantile business, and, in 1834, built a new business room, the first frame building in the village, 22x44 feet, on Lot 24, Robinson's Addition. This partnership continued until 1844, when they sold out to Jacob Shaffer, who again sold out to Long & Kennedy, who carried on the business until 1850, and were then bought out by S. Potter who also disposed of his interest two years later to Knibloe & Norton, who sold out to Lewis Merriman and who, in a few years, took into partnership B. F. Kennedy. After another few years, Merriman retired and Kennedy continued alone until 1883, when he sold out to Robert Linsey, now in possession of the business with R. Gates as partner.

About 1837, William Welch opened out a small grocery store, which he carried on a short time and then sold out to Joseph Shilling, who occupied the store mainly as a saloon. In 1847, Charles Merriman built on Lot 10, Robinson's Addition, a two-story brick block, 22x40, where he conducted a general merchandise business for a few years, when his son, Calvin Davis, succeeded him and continued several years, until Shaver Bros. came into possession. The latter firm built, in 1857, on Lot 10, a two-story frame business room, where they carried on mercantile trade for about two years, and then closed out their stock, sold their property to John Fehl, and removed to Delaware. Fehl sold this property to Dr. Gates, who disposed of same soon after to J. O. Studebaker, who resold about 1881 to Dr. Gates, in whose name it now remains. This store has been occupied at intervals by various parties, and is at present occupied by Hanchey & Krisher, in general grocery and variety business, and by Dr. Barr in drugs. In 1852,

*Near Marseilles, a little to the northeast, can be pointed out the exact spot where Simon Kenton was made to run the gantlet by the Wyandot Indians.

Mr. J. W. Kennedy remodeled his dwelling-house, and built an addition thereto in form of a business room, which was occupied by his son, H. Kennedy, as a grocery store, for eighteen or twenty years; sold out to John Leder, who carried it on two years, reselling to H. Kennedy, whose father, for three and a half years, there carried on a general variety trade, then sold to Frank Williams, who, in 1883, moved his stock to his news room, a frame, two-story building, 22x60 feet, on Lot 25, in Robinson's Addition, the second story of which is now occupied by "Ellis" Post, No. 292, G. A. R., organized in 1883. Two or three other stores of later origin, now in existence, are: Lindsey & Gates, dry goods; Silas Buckingham, hardware and tinware; B. F. Kennedy, groceries, and Samuel Yencer, general grocery. A portable saw mill is owned and operated by Thomas & Weston.

In 1852, a fine, frame, five-story flour-mill, 40x50 feet, was built at a cost of \$12,000, by a joint-stock company of whom Charles Merriman, Long & Kennedy, Dr. William Chesney and Dr. Irvin were the principal stockholders, which mill did a good business for many years. It changed hands frequently and was finally owned by Lewis Seligman. In June, 1833, a fire broke out in the smut mill, in the fourth story, which consumed the entire concern. About 1860, a large frame carding mill, 30x50 feet, was erected by William Weber, of Delaware, and conducted successfully for several years, but for the past few years has been standing idle.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1837, on Merriman's Addition, a frame structure, 25x30 feet, at a cost of \$300 or \$400. This, in 1847, was abandoned, and a second school building of brick, 30x40, was erected on the same lot, in that year, at a cost \$450. A special school district was organized here in 1875, and a third, the present, school building was erected in Merriman's Addition in 1877, two stories, three rooms, of brick, costing about \$800.

The Present School Board is composed of B. F. Lee, Lewis Seligman and G. W. Knibloe.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized in 1823, in the log schoolhouse of the township. The membership numbered from thirty to forty, among whom can be mentioned David and N. Bowers and family, John Fehl and wife, P. L. Demarest, P. Q. Mitchell and wife, and Jacob Bowers. In 1832, the congregation erected their first church in Robinson's Addition. It was a frame building, 30x40 feet, and cost about \$500 or \$600. For twenty years or more this structure was utilized as a place of worship and then abandoned. It was afterward, for several years, used as an ashery, later as a grocery, and finally burned down in 1876. In 1847, the Presbyterian society erected their present church edifice, a frame building 40x60 feet, in Merriman's Second Addition, at a cost of \$1,800. In 1876, they purchased a dwelling house to be used as a parsonage, and to this, in 1882, they made a new and considerable addition, which has rendered it a complete and comfortable parsonage, valued at not less than \$2,000. The membership of the church now numbers some 120 souls. Daniel Heckathorne, D. J. Bower and B. F. Lee compose the session or board of leaders. The pastors who have served this church were: First four years, Rev. Miller, deceased; following him Revs. Templeton, T. J. Cellar and A. B. Stanthers, the present incumbent, now in his fifth year. The church is in good condition, both spiritual and temporal.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in 1825, in the old log schoolhouse of the township, on which occasion some twenty-five or thirty members were present, among whom were the Nutern family, Thomas Wallace and family, and Joseph Parish and family. The first church (the present one) was erected in 1840, in Marseilles Village, of frame work, 30x40 feet, cost about \$1,000. This building was overhauled and remodeled in 1873, at a cost of \$800. The society built, in 1861, a comfortable parsonage in the vicinity of the church, costing about \$1,000. The pastors who have served this congregation were Revs. Bunker, Burgess, Sterling, Blanpede, Mower, Hager, Cutler, Delisle, Colgan, Roberts, Powell, Henderson, Taylor, Young, Mather, Reagh, Feghtly, Lawrence, Plum, Boggs; present leaders, Michael Bower, George Wood, R. Willard, S. Cook, D. Leslie. Present church membership, 200. During 1883, this church witnessed its greatest revival since its organization, 118 having been added to the flock on probation.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Marseilles Lodge, No. 515, F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized December 14, 1876, with following charter members: J. O. Studabaker, Henry Handchy, Myron Ellis, H. S. Ormerod, J. O. Vanorsdall, D. W. McConnell, L. A. Seligman, J. W. Bower, M. H. Kirby. There are at present thirty-six members, and the lodge is in good running order under the present administration of officers, viz.: H. S. Gates, W. M.; L. A. Seligman, S. W.; L. Krisher, J. W.; W. R. Ramsdell, S.; Robert Lindsey, T.; Myron Ellis, S. D.; J. C. Rubins, J. D.; Caleb Dougherty, T.

Tymochtee Lodge, No. 634, I. O. O. F., was organized June 27, 1876, with following charter members: A. H. Vanorsdall, A. V. Hartle, Isaac Robinson, E. Fehl, M. R. Owens, J. A. Baker, M. C. Sprague, Jasper N. Taylor, D. W. McConnell. Present membership, thirty. Present officers: John Fehl, N. G.; John Bloomingdale, V. G.; Robert Wall, P. S.; G. W. Halsey, T.; John Straw, R. S.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES D. BARR, M. D., was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Penn., January 28, 1847, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McDonnough) Barr, natives of Pennsylvania, and descendants of Scotland. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His parents had twelve children, eight still living—Cassandra, James D., William, George, Anna, Alfred, Benton and Bertha. The deceased are Franklin and Ellen. His parents are still residents of Pennsylvania, his father being a carpenter by trade. James D. Barr, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the common schools, and afterward attended college at Lewisburg, Penn., and began the study of medicine in 1875, under the eminent physician, Dr. D. S. Hayes, of his native place, continuing his reading four years, and attending three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1879. He is of the regular Allopathic school. After recuperating for one year, he located at Marseilles in the fall of 1881, and has succeeded in establishing a fair practice. In July, 1883, he purchased a drug store at Marseilles, where he is doing a good business in that trade. April 10, 1882, he married Miss Anna Seligman, daughter of William Seligman. Their only child is Howard F., born April 13, 1883. Mr. Barr is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Hollidaysburg; is Republican in politics, a member of the Baptist Church, and a highly respected citizen.

EZRA G. BARTRAM was born in Marion County, Ohio, December 18, 1837, son of Milo and Laura (Sabine) Bartram, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, and of Scotch ancestry. They came to Marion in 1825, and were the parents of ten children, seven living—C. Porter, Mary J., Sarah E. G., Louisa, Olive and John. The deceased are William, Laura E. and Milo P. The father died about 1869, aged seventy-one years; the mother in 1865, aged fifty-five years. Ezra G. Bartram received a common school education, and January 20, 1859, married Magdalene Smith, daughter of Martin Smith, of Wayne County. They have eight children—Charles W., Lois E., Eunice V., Smith I., Cora J. and Laura E. The deceased are Abba A. and George E. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Bartram enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at La Rue, Marion County, and took part in the chase of Gen. Morgan through Kentucky several times; lost his health, and was sent to the Louisville Hospital, where he received his discharge April 27, 1863. He returned home, and in 1865 purchased his present farm of eighty acres, paying \$25 per acre—now valued at \$40. Politically, Mr. Bartram is a Democrat. His health, which was injured in the late war, he has never fully recovered, and consequently he receives a Government pension of \$8 per month.

JOSEPH BLOW, one of the representative men of the township, was born in England September 18, 1823. He is the son of Charles and Susanna (Hendryby) Blow. They had three children—James, Joseph and Edward, the former being now deceased. His father died aged fifty-five years; his mother while Joseph was quite young; and, as a result, his educational privileges were limited. He worked at yearly wages—\$40 to \$50 per year—for some time, but came to America with both brothers in 1845, and located in Grand Township, Marion County. In 1855, he bought 160 acres of land there at a cost of \$1,075, clearing 120 acres of forest land himself. His farm is in good repair, valued at \$55 per acre, and has been rented for the past seven years. He purchased his present home of forty-two acres near Marseilles in 1876, paying \$2,900 for the same, and making it a present to his wife. This farm is valued at \$100 per acre, a valuable stone quarry being located near the residence. His marriage to Rachel Blow occurred March 8, 1863. She was born December 14, 1841, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Blow. They have no children. Politically, Mr. Blow is an Independent, and, with his wife, is a member of the Disciple Church. He is also a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Blow was a soldier in the late war, entering the service in October, 1864, Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged at Chattanooga, where he was taken sick and confined to the field hospital, but was subsequently removed to Nashville, Jeffersonville, and lastly to Camp Dennison, where he was discharged in the spring of 1865. In England he was a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Robert and Elizabeth Blow, parents of Mrs. Rachel Blow, came to America from England in 1857, settling in Grand Township, Marion County. They had eight children, six now living—Charles, Hannah, Lucy, Robert, Peter and Rachel. The deceased are George and Edward. Robert Blow died aged eighty-five, and his wife, Elizabeth, at the age of seventy years. This family were all natives of England.

MICHAEL BOWER, son of David and Susan (Kepner) Bower, was born in New York January 19, 1818. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German lineage, coming to Ohio in 1835, and settling where our subject now resides. Here they entered 376 acres of land, upon which they

lived and died. They were the parents of eight children—five still living, Henry S., Jacob P., Michael, David and Maria. The deceased are Adam, John N. and Margaret. The father died in 1857, aged seventy-four years; the mother, in the same year, at the same age. Our subject, Michael Bower, was provided with a common school education, and remained upon the old homestead which he assisted in clearing, and eighty acres of which he has since fallen heir to. By subsequent purchases he has raised this number to 240 acres, all in good repair and valued at \$60 per acre. In his lifetime Mr. Bower has cleared about one hundred and fifty acres of heavily timbered land. In 1875, he built his attractive residence, costing \$2,500. October 14, 1838, he married Miss Ann E. Studebaker, by whom he became the father of five children—three living: Jarvis, Martha and Willamina. The deceased are D. Orsin and Mary A. The mother died August 9, 1847. Married again, deceased wife's sister, Martha J. Studebaker, daughter of Abram and Mary (Group) Studebaker, March 14, 1848. Four children resulted from this marriage—three living: Ann E., Neander S. and John M. Georgiana died November 4, 1857. Mrs. Bower was born April 2, 1832. Mr. Bower was formerly a Whig, but now is a firm Republican. His sons, James W. and D. Orsin, were in the late war; the latter was held a prisoner in Andersonville, nine months, and died at home from disease contracted in the service. Mr. Bower and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been for the past forty-four years, he serving as Class Leader and Steward most of that time. He was Trustee of the township two years, and is well respected as a citizen, contributing liberally to benevolent causes.

SIMEON B. COOK was born in Richland County, Ohio, October 10, 1840; the son of James B. and Hannah (Corwin) Cook, she being a second cousin of ex-Gov. Corwin. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of German and Irish ancestry. The father was born in 1818; the mother in 1820. They were married in Richland County in 1839, and moved to this county in 1844, buying eighty acres in Mifflin Township and later adding twenty-six acres. They had nine children—eight living: Simeon B., T. Ann, Z. Adilla, Solomon H., James M., A. Maria, William, Harriet, and Elizabeth S.—deceased. The father died in 1861, aged forty-two years; the mother is still living, aged sixty-five years. Our subject attended the schools of his neighborhood and remained with his parents till 1864, May 2, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards; was engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Berryville; was wounded in the shoulder at latter place, returning home September 2, 1864, discharged. January 12, 1864, he married Miss Julia Hildreth, daughter of Stephen and Jane C. (Mills) Hildreth, whose history is given elsewhere in this book. Six children were the fruits of this union—four living: Frank L., born January 23, 1865—dying January 26, 1875; Willis E., born February 3, 1867; Elton J., July 2, 1869; Julia A., January 19, 1872—died January 3, 1880; Bertha J., March 5, 1876, and Clara L., September 8, 1881. Mr. Cook rented land during the first four years of his married life, buying his present farm of 117 acres in 1870. This farm is well improved and stocked with good grades. Politically he is a Republican, and served four years as Trustee of his township. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Marseilles and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a Class Leader since 1870. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

PETER L. DEMAREST (deceased) was born August 19, 1800. He was a native of New York, and is the son of Lucas Demarest. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. His mother was of French lineage, and his father probably German. He received a limited education, spending most of his life upon the farm. He was married November 2, 1826, to Miss Olive P. Parsons, daughter of James and Huldah (Beach) Parsons, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. She was born September 16, 1808. Mr. and Mrs. Demarest were the parents of seven children, three living—L. James, Edwin and David P. David O., John S. and two infants are deceased. They continued farming in Genesee County, N. Y., ten years, coming by wagon to Ohio in 1835, and settling in Marseilles Township, entered 160 acres of land, on which they resided until 1868. In 1868, they removed to Marseilles, where Mrs. Demarest still resides. Mr. Demarest was a Republican. He sent his two sons to the war, and was a charter member and Elder at the organization of the Presbyterian Church. He died October 10, 1883, one of the most respected of pioneers.

WILLIAM EMPTAGE was born in England, March 11, 1833. He is a son of Thomas and Ann (Homershan) Emptage. He was given but a limited education, coming to America with his parents when quite young, and remaining home until his eighteenth year. He served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade three years, and continued at that business in Marseilles (one year at Bellefontaine) till September 12, 1861, when he enlisted in the United States service, Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles: Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Knoxville, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Lovejoy Station; traveled 3,000 miles, lay in Louisville Hospital one month from cold and fever, and was honorably discharged September 17, 1864. He returned home, and has been farming since. With his brothers he has added 100 acres to the homestead, which numbers 483 acres. In politics Mr. Emptage is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

FREDERICK FEHL, one of the leading farmers of his township, was born February 10, 1820, in Adams County, Penn. He is the son of John and Sarah (Wolf) Fehl, natives of Pennsylvania and of German and Scotch parentage respectively. His father, John Fehl, was drafted for the war of 1812, but before presenting himself the war closed. His grandfather, Wolf, was drafted for the Revolutionary war, but owing to physical disability was exempted from the service. John Fehl was born September 1, 1792, and his wife, Sarah, April 16, 1794. They were the parents of nine children—five of whom are still living, namely: Valentine, Frederick, Elkana, Delilah and Margaret. The deceased are Christina, Elizabeth John and Caroline. John Fehl emigrated to Wyandot County in 1834, settling where our subject now resides, entering eighty acres of land, and subsequently purchasing 100 acres more. His death occurred July 8, 1871. His wife is still living, "hale and hearty," in her ninetieth year. Frederick Fehl, the subject of this sketch was educated in the common school, and remained at home till the event of his marriage, which took place in 1865; Miss Mary McCleary, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (McCormick) McCleary being his chosen wife. They have been blessed with nine children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Jane (wife of Byron Rubens), Almira (wife of Charles Vanorsdall), Henry, John and Valonia (wife of

Robert Watt). The deceased are Sarah, Alexander, James and Clara, and these were joined by their mother, Mrs. Mary Fehl, in 1881, her death occurring on the 6th of September of that year. By purchase, and as an heir, Mr. Fehl obtained the old homestead of 180 acres, of which, five and one-half acres have since been appropriated as the "Orchard Grove Cemetery." Of this tract of land Mr. Fehl has cleared fifty acres, besides spending twenty-five years in the old grist mill, the remains of which still stand on the premises. The farm is in good repair, being provided with over one mile of tile under-draining. In politics, Mr. Fehl was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. He is noted for his benevolence, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

GEORGE W. FOX was born in Richland County, May, 17, 1849, son of Augustus G. and Louisa (Dorm) Fox, early settlers of Richland and this county (1854), where they still reside. They are the parents of five children, George W. being the second. He received instruction in the district schools, afterward attending the Delaware College two terms; also at Republic, Ohio, and the Ada Normal. He began teaching in his nineteenth year, and has continued in the profession most of the time since, teaching seven successive terms near home—four terms in the home district. He was married, March 27, 1878, to Agnes L. Vanorsdall, daughter of Abram and Ruth (Snider) Vanorsdall (see sketch, Jackson Township). They have two children—Ray A., born June 2, 1880; Cora E., March 31, 1882. He purchased his farm of 160 acres, paying \$5,000, in 1876, and since his marriage has been more or less engaged in agricultural pursuits; farm well stocked and improved, valued at \$9,000. Politically, Mr. Fox is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the York Street Christian Union Church. Mrs. Fox also taught nine terms of school and has done much for the mutual success of herself and husband.

HORATIO S. GATES, of the firm of Lindsey & Gates, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc., at Marseilles, was born March 3, 1852, in Allen County, Ohio, son of Dr. Charles W. and Jane S. (Ramsdell) Gates, natives of York State, and of English ancestry. His father was born in 1815, and his mother in 1820. His father came with his parents to Medina County, Ohio, in 1833, and his mother to the same county in 1837. They were married, December 22, 1841; moved to Allen County in 1849, settling at Maysville, where his father practiced medicine sixteen years. He came to Marseilles in February, 1865, and located as a physician, buying a drug-store, house and lot, and 160 acres of land. He became an old and honored citizen, and died September 22, 1880. His wife is still living, and is quite vigorous for one of her years. They were the parents of four children, two surviving—Horatio S. and Electa. Harriet S. and an infant are deceased. Horatio S. Gates was educated in the district schools, and in early youth entered his father's drug store, commencing business for himself at the age of twenty-one with G. W. Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Gates, drugs and groceries, doing a very successful business till 1876, when they disposed of this establishment and purchased another in Galion, Ohio, remaining two years; returning to Marseilles in 1878. Mr. Gates then engaged as assistant to his former partner two years, both forming a partnership in 1880, under the firm name of Davis & Gates, doing a thriving business until 1882, when they sold out and opened business in Marion in the grocery and provision trade, doing an excellent business. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Gates purchased a half interest in the present establishment of Lindsey & Gates, where he is now engaged with a stock of \$12,000, doing

a thriving business. He married, February 22, 1880, Miss Dilly Seligman, daughter of William Seligman. Two children blessed this union—Flor, born January 9, 1881; and Grace, October 7, 1882. Mr. Gates is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge at Marseilles; Master of Second Veil, McCutcheon Chapter, No. 96, at Upper Sandusky; and Commandry K. T. at Marion. He is an active, enterprising and successful young business man, and well respected as a citizen.

SOCRATES HARTLE (deceased), one of the pioneers of the county, was born in Georgetown, Penn., July 23, 1818. He was the son of Michael and Sarah Poe Hartle, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They were the parents of seven children—three now living—Susan, John and Esther. Our subject was educated in the common school, ceasing his studies at sixteen, his father having died while he (Socrates) was yet a child. He, John, Esther and their mother came to Ohio in 1831, settling in Hardin County, entering eighty acres, emigrating from his native place in a wagon. He lived with his mother till his twenty-sixth year, and was married April 18, 1844, to Miss Henrietta Hendrickson, daughter of Thomas B. and Mary E. (Martin) Hendrickson, natives of Maryland, and of German and English ancestry respectively, Thomas B. having been a soldier of the war of 1812. They moved to Marion County in 1830, entering 240 acres in Grand Township (then New Marseilles), and reared a family of seven children, six living—Maria, John, Henrietta, Sophia, Elizabeth, Michael and Russel. The deceased is Lenox J. Thomas, her father, died in 1875, aged ninety-two years; her mother is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hartle had seven children, six still living—Americus V., born January 19, 1846; Mary E., July 23, 1847; Susan W., December 8, 1848; Matilda M., July 12, 1851; Sarah A., March 4, 1853; Addison F., March 3, 1855; Adam M., December 8, 1857. In 1849, he bought 120 acres in Hardin and Marion Counties, and lived upon this farm until 1870, when he purchased 300 acres in Marseilles Township. To this, by subsequent purchases, 240 acres were added in Marion County. In 1875, his present place was purchased—214 acres. At the time of his death Mr. Hartle owned 1,288 acres of land. He began with nothing, and at his death left an estate of \$70,000. He died June 21, 1877. Mr. Hartle was an active Republican, and a strong member of the Presbyterian Church, an Elder during the last years of his life. He was also a liberal contributor to the church and to benevolent purposes generally. His widow, born October 23, 1816, is still living upon her farm near Marseilles, her son Adam residing with her, both being members of the Presbyterian Church.

ADAM M. HARTLE was born in Hardin County, Ohio, December 8, 1857, son of Socrates and Henrietta (Hendrickson) Hartle, whose notice appears elsewhere. He attended the common schools and remained, on the old homestead all his life. He was married May 10, 1883, to Miss Rhoda A. Terry, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Simpson) Terry, who were the parents of four children, three living—Scott, John and Rhoda. Her father is still living, aged fifty-five years, a resident of Hardin County. Upon his father's decease, our subject inherited 196 acres of land, joining the old homestead of 214 acres, besides 183 acres recently purchased—in all 593 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. Mr. Hartle does an extensive agricultural and live stock business, usually employing two assistants on his farm. He was elected Township Trustee in 1882 and 1883; is a Democrat in politics, and an honorable citizen. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; she was born January 10, 1859.

HENRY HANDCHY was born in Canton Basel, Switzerland, November 22, 1833, son of John and Elizabeth (Bousher) Handchy. He was educated in the schools of Switzerland, and with his father emigrated to America in 1845, settling in Stark County, Ohio. In 1846, moved to Little Sandusky, this county. His father died in 1855—killed by a falling tree. He was sixty-three years old. His mother died in Germany in 1845. Henry Handchy, the only surviving son of his father's family, was hired out when in his fifteenth year to Joseph Shilling, of Marseilles, and remained with him seven years. He married November 30, 1856, Miss Almira Hauer, daughter of Henry Haner. She died in 1876, aged thirty-seven years, leaving at that time seven children, six of whom still survive—Rosa, Joseph, John, Jessie, Edward and Louis C. Charles is deceased. March 24, 1879, Mr. Handchy was married to Mrs. Isabel Yencer, daughter of Jacob Keyes. She had three children, two, Mary and Ivy, by her former husband, and one, Altha, by Mr. Handchy. In 1855, Mr. Handchy rented a room in Marseilles, and established himself in a grocery and provision store, doing a good business for one year. He then purchased the store-room of Benjamin Ellis, in which he conducted the same business successfully till 1877. He then purchased a farm of 120 acres in Marseilles Township, later adding thirty acres joining the village, and engaged five years in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1882, he purchased a half interest in the grocery and provision store with Lemuel Krisher, and is still doing a thriving business under the firm name of Handchy & Krisher, with a stock of \$1,800. Mr. Handchy is serving as Trustee of his township, which office he has held for three years; was a member of the Town Council five years, and School Director three years. He is a Democrat, a Master Mason, member of Council at Bucyrus, No. 57, and a good citizen.

THOMAS HEWLITT was born in New York, December 12, 1827, son of Philip and Margaret (Sutphen) Hewlitt, natives of New Jersey, of English and German parents. His father was born February 26, 1794, engaged in war of 1812; his mother September 11, 1797. They were married about 1813. They came to New York before marriage, and remained till 1847, when they removed to this county, locating where our subject now resides, buying eighty acres of land; had two children—Randall and Thomas. He died October 28, 1857, the mother March 27, 1862. Our subject obtained a limited education, and turned his attention to farming at the age of eighteen. He was married October 13, 1853, to Margaret Morrison, daughter of Mrs. Tacy Morrison, now Mrs. Pumphry, native of Pennsylvania, and born February 26, 1809. Her husband, John W. Pumphry, was in the war of 1812. She came to Ohio at the age of ten, living a number of years in Clinton and Fayette Counties, to this in 1853; is the mother of three daughters, Mrs. Hewlitt being the eldest, with whom she resides. Mr. and Mrs. Hewlitt have two children—Z. P., born January 5, 1862; George M., born December 15, 1855, died January 11, 1862. Mr. Hewlitt "hired" and purchased his present farm of eighty-six acres, clearing fifty acres of heavy timber land, and built a neat residence in 1875, costing \$1,200. He is a hard worker, has split 400 rails in one day. He makes a specialty of "registered" hogs and fine varieties of wheat; values his land at \$50 per acre. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past twenty-nine years, and Class Leader six years. Mrs. Hewlitt has also been a member of the same Church since her twelfth year.

STEPHEN HILDRETH was born in Dutchess County, New York, September 17, 1797. He was the son of David and Abigail (Toppan) Hildreth. His brother James was in the war of 1812. Mr. Hildreth received a common school education, and remained at home till his marriage to Miss Hannah Gernea in 1820. They had three children, two living—David and Mary. Susan died aged seven years. His first wife died about 1830, aged thirty-three. March 12, 1839, he married Miss Jane C. Mills, daughter of William P. and Anna (Powell) Mills, natives of New York, and of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Mills were the parents of eight children, five living—Joseph W., Jane C., Draton O., Charles H. and Edwin D., Alonzo W., Mary A. and Roderick R. are deceased. The mother died October 9, 1865, aged seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth are the parents of five children, four living—William J., born March 28, 1840; Julia C., August 1, 1842; Emily A., February 1, 1857; Alvina J., January 2, 1860. They removed to this county in 1844, settling near where they now reside, purchasing eighty acres of forest land. Before the war Mr. Hildreth was a Democrat, but since a strong Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and among the oldest and most highly respected citizens of their neighborhood. The former is in his eighty-seventh year, and is still able to do much light outdoor work. Mrs. Hildreth, born March 12, 1818, is still living in excellent health.

DAVID B. HILDRETH, born in Fulton County, N. Y., October 15, 1830, is the son of Stephen and Hannah (Gernea) Hildreth, natives of New York (see Stephen Hildreth's sketch). Mr. Hildreth was educated in the common schools and at twenty-one, began work for himself, engaging in daily labor and farming till 1853. In September of that year he married Miss Sarah A. Thomas, daughter of David Thomas. She died July 23, 1859, leaving one child—James A. He married again, Sarah S. Kirby; she died leaving four children—Charles, Lizzie J., Mary A. and Sarah S. June 14, 1876, he married Miss Kezie Davis, daughter of Robert Davis. In 1853, Mr. Hildreth bought twenty-four acres of land in Marseilles Township to which he has added by subsequent purchases till he now owns 160 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. He owns also his town residence and four other town lots. He was in the United States service, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving four months, being engaged in the battle of Frederick City, and receiving an honorable discharge. His grandfather Hildreth was forced to work on the British forts of Long Island when a boy. His maternal grandfather was in several fights with the Indians, at one time only he and a comrade escaping. In politics Mr. Hildreth is a temperance Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hildreth began life a poor boy and has accumulated a handsome property by his industry and economy.

SAMUEL P. HILL was born in Center County, Penn., November 4, 1830, and is the son of Rudolph and Catharine (Hare) Hill, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively. His father came from Germany when a young man and married in Pennsylvania, moving to Crawford County, Ohio in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were the parents of six children, four still living—Anna, Leah, John and Samuel. The deceased are Julia and David, the latter killed in the late war. The mother died in Richland County, February 24, 1870. Our subject, S. P. Hill, obtained an ordinary education, at the age of six by the consent of his mother, taking up his residence with James McCormick, and remaining with him until the latter's

death, which occurred August 23, 1873. On the occasion of this death, Mr. Hill inherited 120 acres of land, upon which he resided at intervals till 1875. At this time he sold the farm and removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and four years later to Marseilles, purchasing a house and lot on Main street. November 18, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Hannah Helm, widow of James Helm, by whom she had two children, both deceased. She was the daughter of Alexander McCleary, of Mifflin Township, this county. One child has been born to them—John F., born February 26, 1873. Mr. Hill is a strong Republican; elected Justice of the Peace in 1881; re-elected in fall of the same year, and giving general satisfaction. With his wife, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC JOHNSON was born in Antrim County, Ireland, in May, 1827; son of John and Mary (Knoland) Johnson, his mother dying when he was two years old. He was brought up by his father and hired out at the age of thirteen, receiving ten shillings for his first six months' labor. He came to America in 1854, locating in Livingston County, N. Y.; came to Upper Sandusky in 1855, and, after a period of ten to fifteen years spent in daily labor and renting land, purchased his present farm of 129 acres, now one of the best cultivated farms in the township. In 1881, he erected a fine residence at a cost of \$2,000. His property is estimated at \$10,000. In 1864, he was married to Eliza Preston, daughter of James Preston. They have three children—Ivy J., Anna B. and Andrew. Elizabeth is deceased. Mr. Johnson is an independent voter, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. W. KEMP, M. D., was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 24, 1822; son of George and Isabel (Hughes) Kemp, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively and of English lineage. His grandfather Kemp was a Revolutionary soldier for seven years. Soon after their marriage his parents moved to Stark County, and some years later to Richland County thence to Hancock County, where they entered 120 acres and resided six years. He afterward removed back to Richland County, but returned in 1842, and died in Hancock. He was the father of eight children who attained their majority—Mary and Agnes (twins), David, George W., Sarah, Isabel, John and Jesse. He died October 1, 1862, aged seventy years; his wife about 1861, aged about seventy-one years. Our subject, George W. Kemp, was educated in the schools of Richland and Ashland Counties, attending one year at Vermillion College, Ohio. He began reading medicine in 1848, under J. R. Rodgers, of Haysville, Ashland County, and pursued this study two years, laboring at "lettering" or painting for support in the meantime. He graduated at Cleveland Charity Medical College (which subsequently became the medical department of the Wooster University) in 1860, but began practicing in 1849, having attended a course of lectures at Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. He enlisted as a private soldier in September, 1862, and was detailed in General Hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., as Hospital Steward, remaining in that position till April 18, 1863, when he was discharged, and received a commission May 19, 1863, as First Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This charge he held till October 6, 1863, when failing health compelled him to resign. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, but returned to Kenton, where he recuperated one year, and subsequently settled in Marseilles, where he has since resided and built up an extensive practice in the regular Allopathic school of medicine. October 20, 1844, Mr. Kemp was married to Miss Irene Greeley—a relative of

Horace Greeley—who died in 1851, leaving Romina Asenath, their only child: was married again November 18, 1852, to Mrs. Jane Alban, a niece of the late Gov. Vance, she passing away February 26, 1854. Mr. Kemp was again married, July 4, 1855, to Ervilla M. Snow, four children having been born to them—Sarah E. (deceased), Orvis, Lucy E. and G. Wilber. He has a comfortable dwelling and several lots in Marseilles, also a store-room, thirteen acres of land near the village, a lot in Ada, Ohio, and several lots in Enterprise, Van Wert County. Mr. Kemp is a rigid temperance Democrat, member of the G. A. R. at Marseilles (Surgeon of Post), and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officially connected, having lately been licensed as a local preacher. He was commissioned a surgeon in the army by Gov. Tod, on the recommendation of prominent surgeons and his neighbors. He is an energetic citizen and a member of the Medical Society of Cleveland. He is now suffering from a disease contracted while in the service as surgeon, which is yearly growing on him.

B. F. KENNEDY was born in Marseilles, October 8, 1838. He is the son of Frederick and Alvina (Hull) Kennedy, natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. His parents were married in 1836, at Marseilles, his father having come to that place in 1835, and his mother at about the same time. He was a mechanic, and died in 1841, aged thirty years. She is still living, a resident of Kansas. They were the parents of two children—Jerome and Benjamin F. He was married September 26, 1861, to Miss S. L. Knibloe, daughter of John P. and Kate Knibloe, of Livingston County, New York. They have eight children—Kate, Mary E. (wife of W. M. Kneisley), Frank H., Cora L., Adelbert, Jared, Edna and Charles F. Mr. Kennedy has served as Town Treasurer twenty years and still holds the office. He is a staunch Republican, a strong temperance advocate, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN W. KENNEDY, Postmaster at Marseilles, was born in Adams County, Penn., October 6, 1809. He is the son of John and Margaret (Wolf) Kennedy, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German ancestry respectively. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father came to Marion County (now part of Wyandot), in 1836. He was the father of nine children, six of whom are still living: John W., Samuel, Moses and Aaron. The girls living are Christina and Mary A. The deceased are Frederick, Henry and an infant. The father and mother both died in Marseilles, the former seventy and one-half years of age, and the latter seventy. Our subject was given but six months in school. At the age of twenty-one years he began work for himself, serving an apprenticeship as millwright two years, and afterward following his trade two years in Adams County, Penn. In 1835, he came to Marseilles, bought a lot and erected a dwelling thereon, being one of the first settlers of the village. Here he plied his trade for twenty years, building over fifty mills in various places, part of the time operating a manufacturing shop at Upper Sandusky. In company with Maj. Long, he sold dry goods in Marseilles, from 1845 to 1852, under the firm name of Long & Kennedy, serving as Deputy Postmaster during that time. He then returned to his trade, at which he was engaged at intervals until 1870; was then employed to manage his son's store in Marseilles, for three and one-half years, and has since been engaged in various employments. April 17, 1883, he was appointed Postmaster of Marseilles, which situation he still retains. Mr. Kennedy was married July 29, 1834, to Mary Junkins, daughter of James

Junkins, by whom he had twelve children; eight living: Howard, Cordelia, Susan, Oliver, Mary E., Sarah J., Emma and Vilroy. The deceased are Ella G. and Harriet, James K. and Olive K. Mr. Kennedy assisted in organizing the first company at Marseilles for the late war, and offered his own services, but was refused on account of disability. His son Howard was engaged in the service. Mr. Kennedy is Republican in politics, and is identified with the Presbyterian Church, though not a full member. He was member of the I. O. O. F. till the time of the war. He is one of the oldest settlers in the township, himself, wife and Maj. Long being the only ones remaining of the settlers of forty-eight years ago.

LEMUEL KRISHER was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 19, 1839. He is the son of John and Jane (Campbell) Krisher, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German ancestry. They came to Ohio in 1831, settling in Richland County, and rearing a family of fourteen children, of whom eight are living: Maria, Betsy A., Thomas R., Jeremiah, Nancy, Lemuel, Delilah and Lambert. The parents both died in Wyandot County; the father aged seventy-three, and the mother aged seventy-one. Mr. Krisher, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools leaving off at the age of twenty-one, remaining with his father till the beginning of the war. He then enlisted in Company G, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 19, 1861, being the first volunteer from Jackson Township; re-enlisted five months later in the Independent Ohio Battery, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and in every battle in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged. He entered the ranks as a private and was mustered out a Second Lieutenant, being discharged September 1, 1865, having served four years and one month without a scar, and without missing a battle. Returning home, he went to Michigan, and engaged in the lumber business three years; returning home again, farmed two years with his father, in 1875 buying a saw mill located at Marseilles, which he has since successfully operated. June 27, 1883, he purchased a half interest in a grocery and provision store, with Henry Handchy, at Marseilles, doing a thriving business, with a stock of \$2,500, under the firm name of Handchy & Krisher. He was married July 19, 1871, to Miss Emma Adams, daughter of S. S. and Abalene Adams, to whom were born three children: Carrie, born March 7, 1872; Jessie B., February 6, 1874, and Charles H., July 2, 1876. Mr. Krisher is a Republican, member of the G. A. R., Senior Vice Commander, Master Mason, F. & A. M., both at Marseilles. He is still engaged in milling.

CHAUNCEY M. LEAR. This gentleman is a native of Delaware, Ohio, born January 5, 1855, son of Daniel and Susan (Pentzer) Lear, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of German extraction. They were married January 5, 1854, and lived at Delaware till 1865, when they moved to Marseilles, purchasing eighty acres of land. They had five children—Chauncey M., Josephine E., Lucinda W., George W. and William D. The father was accidentally killed at La Rue, Ohio, by a runaway team—being fifty-five years of age at the time of his death. Our subject received a good education in the common schools, spending some time at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and Ada Northwestern Ohio Normal School; began teaching in his twenty-first year, and has since given the profession his whole attention, in which he has been very successful, winning an enviable reputation and ranking among the leading educators of the county. He purchased the homestead in 1878; was married, February 12, 1874, to

Miss Marian Van Fleet, daughter of Miles and Nancy (Wright) Van Fleet, of Hardin County, natives of New York and Massachusetts. They are the parents of five children, three living—Flora May, born April 27, 1878; Charles F., August 17, 1881; Grace E., July 28, 1883. The deceased are two infants. Mr. Lear is a Republican, a Granger, a K. of H., and a member of Franklin Cornet Band, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN F. LEE was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 29, 1825. He is the son of Parker and Elizabeth (Shoots) Lee, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively, Mrs. Lee being of German lineage. Parker Lee emigrated with his parents from Maryland to Kentucky, when but seven years of age, and was engaged in the war of 1812, serving as Captain of a militia corps during the entire war. His marriage to Miss Elizabeth Shoots took place in or near the year 1812, soon after which he removed to the Sandusky Plains, about 1837, buying 800 acres of land in Big Island Township, Marion County. From 1840 to 1842, he lived in Wyandot County, but spent the remainder of his days in Salt Rock Township, Marion County. He was the father of twelve children, six of whom are now living, namely, John, William, Benjamin F., Elizabeth, Sarah and Martin. The deceased are Melinda, Joseph, Henry, Louis, Jacob and Lucretia. He died at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife at sixty-nine. Benjamin F. Lee was educated in the common schools, living with his father until his twenty-eighth year. He was married, November 30, 1853, to Narcissa Sappington, daughter of Elias and Mary (Whitcomb) Sappington, of Big Island Township. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of nine children, six surviving—Mary E. (wife of Amandis Seligman), Sallie W., (wife of Thomas Heckathorn), Willie E., John S., Carrie F, and Frank G. The deceased are Elias F., Sophrano and James. Taking one crop from his father's farm as a subsidy, he purchased in the fall of 1854, 177 acres in Hardin County, Ohio, moving there in the same year, and remained five years. He then traded this farm for one of 240 acres in Goshen Township, subsequently adding twenty more, remaining there five years and another five years on an eighty-acre farm one and a half miles east of Kenton. In 1865, this latter tract was sold, and twenty acres adjoining the 260 acres spoken of above, were purchased. In 1866, this whole tract was exchanged for the one of 260 acres on which Mr. Lee now resides. His farm is in a high state of cultivation, is valued at \$75 per acre, and stocked with excellent grades. It is watered by twelve never-failing springs and eighty rods of the Tymochtee River. The residence, which was repaired at a cost of \$600, was consumed by fire, May 5, 1878, and his present handsome dwelling was erected the same season at a cost of \$2,000. In politics, Mr. Lee is a staunch Republican. He has served as a member of the School Board of Marseilles, for three years, which post of honor he still retains; he was a member of the Board of Agriculture four years, and is an Elder of the Presbyterian Church. His wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in good standing. Mr. Lee is one of the leading farmers of his township, and is a generous and influential citizen.

JOHN LESLIE, the subject of this sketch, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, December 27, 1842, being the son of John and Esther (Smith) Leslie, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish-German descent, his grandfather Leslie born in Ireland, his grandfather Smith in Germany. His people came to Ohio soon after marriage in 1833, lived in Akron and Massillon some time, at the former place when it contained few houses. They then

moved to Norwalk, Ohio, and later to Hardin County, while it was yet a "wilderness of wolves," thence to Marion County, buying 100 acres near La Rue. He died October 22, 1851, aged forty-three years, leaving a family of seven children—Louisa, Harriet (deceased), James, John, Martha, Demer and Harmon. The mother died in September, 1861, aged forty-seven years. Mr. Leslie received a limited education in the common schools, and lived on the homestead till enlisting in the United States service, Company F, Eighteenth United States Infantry, October 26, 1861. He fought at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, being wounded at the latter place, and compelled to retire six months. He returned to his regiment, and was subsequently engaged at Resaca, Kingston, Snake Gape, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and many skirmishes, and was discharged at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., October 26, 1864. His marriage to Miss Evaline Crawford occurred June 29, 1865. She is the daughter of Rev. Silas and Ann E. (Nicholes) Crawford, who are natives of Ohio, and of German extraction. They are residents of Plymouth, Ind., he being identified with the Baptist Church of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie have four children—W. Thurman, born September 25, 1867; Lillie B., June 19, 1870; Mary L., January 11, 1872; Marven H., September 4, 1878. Mr. Leslie purchased fifty acres in Bowling Green Township, Marion County, 1864, resided there three years, and two years on another farm in same township, rented two years in Medina County, and in 1871 purchased forty acres of his present farm. This he has increased by subsequent purchases to 200 acres—eighty cleared—all valued at \$50 per acre. He is a Democrat in politics and a substantial citizen, member of the G. A. R. at Marseilles. Mr. Leslie and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT LINDSEY, of the firm of Lindsey & Gates, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc., was born in Grand Township, Marion County, Ohio, May 30, 1844, son of James H. and Elorn (Stiverson) Lindsey, natives of Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish and Scotch-German descent respectively. They were married about 1835-36 in Grand Township, and were the parents of seven children, four living—Robert, Ann M., Sarah R., and Mary. The deceased are James, John and David, the two latter having lost their lives in the late war. His father died February 19, 1881, the mother October 29, 1882. Mr. Lindsey, our subject, was educated in the common schools, attending one term at the Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, closing his literary pursuits at the age of nineteen. He remained with his father till May 2, 1864, when he enlisted in Company M, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment (Cavalry) National Guards and was engaged at Manassas Junction, and discharged four months later at Columbus, Ohio. He returned to the farm, staying until his twenty-sixth year. In 1870, he went to Kansas, purchased eighty acres of land, and staid three years, when he returned to Ohio, and received 160 acres of land from his father in Grand Township. He tended this farm till 1880, when he purchased an interest in his present store, of B. F. Kennedy, and began business under the firm name of Kennedy & Lindsey. They continued this partnership one year, after which time Mr. Lindsey purchased his partner's interest, selling soon after one-half interest to H. S. Gates, with whom he is still in partnership. They carry a \$12,000 stock. Besides this, Mr. Lindsey owns 320 acres of land in Kansas, valued at \$20 per acre, well situated. His marriage to Miss Rebecca J. Oroke, daughter of Catharine Oroke, occurred February 6, 1871. They have five children—James H., Frank E., Edith L., Charles F. and Jessie M. John is deceased. Mr. Lindsey is a member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, of the F. & A. M., Master Mason, of Marseilles, of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics. He is a successful business man and a good citizen.

MAJ. HUGH LONG,* one of the oldest settlers of the township, was born in West Liberty, Va., April 12, 1794. He is the son of John and Catharine (Fry) Long, natives of Pennsylvania. His great-grandmother, Nancy Howard, was kidnapped in London, England, brought to this country and sold for her passage. His grandfather Fry was a soldier in the Revolutionary war three years. His father was reared a farmer, and at the age of twenty-one, went to Pittsburgh and learned the tanner's trade, Gen. Wayne's army being then stationed there. He was married there and moved to St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, and became the father of ten children. He died in his sixty-fourth year, and his wife in her seventy-fifth. Maj. Long, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools of his time and enlisted in a Light Horse Cavalry Company in the war of 1812, but, with other volunteers, was not wanted, and was exempted from entering the service. He learned the tanner's trade of his father, and was engaged with him in the trade till twenty-five years of age. About that time he married Miss Catharine Trucks, four children resulting therefrom, two living—Mary and Matilda; the deceased are Catharine and Joseph. The mother of these died in 1832, aged twenty-four years. Mr. Long was married again the same year to Miss Sarah Hinkle, who by him became the mother of fourteen children, six surviving to the present time—Hugh H., John, Hiram, Orrin, Vincent and Hattie, wife of Lawson H. DeLander. Mr. Long came to Marion County, in 1832, settling in Marseilles, then Burlington; the Fitzgeralds, Youngs and Merrimans being the only families in the township; our subject now being the oldest and only surviving resident of those early days. He built his shop and began his trade as tanner in 1834, and continued in this occupation till 1876. He is the owner of thirty acres of land within the corporation and has been largely interested in building up the village. He has held every office in the township except that of the Justice of the Peace, and that he refused. He obtained the title of "Major" through Charles Merriman. For his eighteen days' service in the war of 1812, he receives a pension of \$8 per month; also received a title to 160 acres of land, which afterward sold for \$140. He was formerly a Whig, but laterly a Republican. His wife died February 9, 1882, aged seventy-three; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and highly esteemed in his old age.

JOHN McCLEARY (deceased) was born in Franklin County, Penn., June 10, 1821; he was the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (McCormick) McCleary, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish ancestry. They emigrated to Wyandot County about 1838, and though the parents of ten children, but three are living—Hanna, Lemuel and Jane. The deceased are Robert, John, Mary, Alexander, James, Thomas and William. The father died in 1867, aged sixty-five years; the mother in 1851, aged fifty-five years. Mr. McCleary attended the common schools and was married to Miss Susan Hankins, daughter of John and Mary (Young) Hankins, April 14, 1848. Miss Hankins was born June 26, 1828, her parents being natives of Maryland, and of Irish and German descent. They came to Ohio in an early day and settled in Knox County. They had five children, four living—Timothy, George, Lewis and Susan. Thomas is deceased. Her father died October 18, 1876, aged seventy-nine years; her mother January 4, 1881, aged seventy-

* Since this sketch was written Maj. Long died.

eight years. John McCleary, our subject, was the father of ten children, eight living—William, Timothy, Loucetta, wife of Elkana Crossen; Hattie, wife of John Lutz; Daniel, Julia A., wife of Hugh Smith; Ida J., the two latter being twins, Mary E. and Louisa are deceased; the former dying at the age of eight years, and the latter eighteen months. During the first four years of his married life Mr. McCleary rented land, but purchased eighty acres in Mifflin Township in 1853, increasing the tract, by subsequent purchases, to 115 acres; he was always an active Democrat and a well respected citizen. He died August 3, 1880, leaving an estate of \$8,000; his widow disposed of the farm and purchased her attractive home in Marseilles, April 10, 1883. Two children and a niece reside with her. Mrs. McCleary has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since her fourteenth year. She is pleasantly situated in her new home and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

DAVID W. McCONNEL, M. D., a leading physician of this county, was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 14, 1839. He is the son of Isaiah and Ann (Bain) McConnel, the former born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1800; the latter in Lexington, Ky., in 1799, her parents originally emigrating from Glasgow, Scotland, about 1795. They were married in Xenia, Ohio, January 1, 1828, and resided in that city ten years, after which time they removed to Hardin County, where they settled permanently. They were the parents of six children, four still living—James B., Sarah F., David W. and Martha. The deceased are Rebekah and Samuel J. The father died July 4, 1860; the mother September 12, 1883. The subject of this sketch attended the Kenton schools, and subsequently graduated from Northwood College in 1854. He began the study of medicine under Dr. W. H. Phillips, of Kenton, in 1856, and remained with him nearly four years, and afterward graduated from the Starling Medical College in 1866, in the meantime teaching eight terms of school. He enlisted in Company G, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 16, 1861; re-enlisted in the Thirty-third in July of the same year as private, and was appointed Orderly Sergeant, serving nine months, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant, after twelve months First Lieutenant, and then Captain of his company till the close of the war. He was engaged in the campaign of Eastern Kentucky under Gen. Nelson, and participated in the following battles: Pike-ton, Bowling Green, Bridgeport, Battle Creek, Prestonsburg, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. At the latter place he was wounded three times, but was not discharged, and after six weeks returned as Aid; was subsequently in the battles at Franklin and Nashville, and continued as Aid till June of 1865, when he received his discharge. Mr. McConnel was married March 10, 1870, to Miss Martha J. Lacey, daughter of Haman H. Lacey. They have four children—Anna L., James H., John C. and D. Watt (Samuel E., deceased). He located in Marseilles in August, 1865, where he has since resided, building up a good living practice in his chosen profession. He belongs to the regular school of medicine, and favors the temperance element of Republicanism; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. fraternities, and a master member of Marseilles Lodge, No. 515, F. & A. M.; McCutchen Chapter, R. A. M.; member of Ivanhoe Council, R. & S. M., Bucyrus, Ohio; and of Marion Commandery Knight Templars, Marion, Ohio. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and highly respected as a citizen. It is worthy of notice that the father of our subject was one of the seven original Abolitionists of Ohio, and his son has always been an active anti-slavery man. Mrs. McConnel departed this life November 25, 1884.

She was a lady of unusual strength of character, and was greatly admired and esteemed for her many excellent qualities.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, blacksmith, was born in Salt Rock Township, Marion County, Ohio, June 18, 1834; son of Jacob and Comfort (Martin) Phillips, natives of Massachusetts and Ohio respectively. His father came to Ohio in an early day, and was a shoemaker by trade. He was married in 1830, and was the father of ten children, six still living—William and Edna (by his first wife), Samuel, David, John and Jacob (by his second wife). He died in Michigan when our subject was but four years of age. His wife departed this life about 1870, aged sixty years. Samuel Phillips attended the very ordinary schools of Michigan, giving up entirely his studies at the age of eighteen, coming to Marseilles and beginning his trade as an apprentice, serving three years with James R. Eaton at 10 cents per day. At the end of three years he had accumulated \$16. In 1854, he purchased a half interest in his employer's shop, where he has since pounded the anvil, building up an extensive business. This partnership existed twenty-one years, at the expiration of which time Mr. Eaton retired, Mr. Phillips continuing the business at the present time as sole proprietor. His marriage to Miss Mary A. Ellis, daughter of Richard and Mary P. (Stover) Ellis, occurred in October, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have reared ten children, seven living—John, Eva (wife of J. L. Hastings), James, Charles, Jennie, Frank and Anna. The deceased are Mary, Harlan and Stover. Mr. Phillips owns his shop and lot; also his house and lot. His wife's mother resides with him, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, in feeble health. He was in the "hundred-day service," Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, but sickness debarred him from active duty. He is a member of the G. A. R., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a stanch Republican. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES B. POOL was born in Richland County, Ohio, May 14, 1833, son of Alexander and Phoebe H. (Harris) Pool, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish blood. The former was born July 15, 1799, the latter May 10, 1802; married June 7, 1821. They removed to the farm on which our subject now resides, in 1834, entering eighty acres of forest land, clearing the whole of it. They were the parents of eight children, seven living—Harris, William, John, Elza, James B., Clarissa E. and Charles. Eliza J. is deceased. The mother died May 14, 1878; the father December 24, 1880. Our subject received a limited education, leaving off his educational pursuits at the age of eighteen, and serving an apprenticeship of two and one-half years at the wagon trade in Upper Sandusky, following this pursuit till 1861. April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months, meeting with no engagements; re-enlisted in Company C, Second Missouri Cavalry, First Sergeant, and participated in the battles of Pierce's Mills, Moore's Mills, Kirksville, Little Rock, and one south of the latter place. Was wounded at Kirksville, but returned to his company soon after, and was discharged August 3, 1865. He was married, September 15, 1856, to Modestia Woodard, one child—Oscar—being born to them, November 11, 1857. She died February 1, 1859. Mr. Pool was again married, September 12, 1862, to Mary E. Boyer, daughter of Eli and Lucinda (Banghart) Boyer, natives of Ohio. He inherited and bought the old homestead, located on the Tymochtee Creek, and valued at \$60 per acre. Since the war he has been engaged in farming, though his sight was permanently injured in the service. In politics, Mr. Pool is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which

he has been an Elder for the past five years. His wife is also a member of the same organization.

HENRY QUAIL (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania, January 2, 1804. He was the son of John Quail, of English parentage. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, never returning. Mr. Quail received but a limited education, beginning life for himself at the age of fourteen. He was married, March 17, 1836, to Miss Barbara Pepple, daughter of John and Mary Pepple, natives of Maryland, and of German lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Quail are the parents of seven children—five living—Lydia (wife of Charles Rall), Henrietta (wife of David Whittaker), Laura A. (wife of David McCleary), Asa and John. Sophia and an infant are deceased. After spending two or three years in daily labor, in 1841, Mr. Quail emigrated to Ohio by wagon, settling where the widow now resides. He entered eighty acres of land, and afterward owned 320 acres—owning 280 acres at his death, much of which he himself cleared of the timber. He died March 10, 1882, leaving an estate of \$15,000. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an honest, liberal and well-respected citizen. Mrs. Quail was born November 5, 1811, and has endured many of the hardships of pioneer life. Notwithstanding the long years of toil, however, she is still able to do her own work. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed by all who know her.

WILLIAM SELIGMAN, an influential farmer, was born December 18, 1817, in Leligh County, Penn. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stableton) Seligman, natives of the same State, and of German lineage. Their entire lives were spent in Pennsylvania. Seven children were born to them—Daniel, Charles, William, Henry and three daughters, whose names are unrecorded and forgotten. His parents dying when he was a mere child, Mr. Seligman has been unable to obtain either their names or the dates of their births. Being bound to John Foes at the age of six years, his educational privileges were few, receiving most of his instruction from private tutors in dwelling houses. He remained with Mr. Foes till his twenty-first year, and then engaged as an apprentice to the cabinet and carpenter's trade, working in this capacity three years, and subsequently in an independent business until 1860. He came to Ohio in 1842, and settled near Bucyrus, doing an extensive business in contracting and building, employing from six to ten hands, and, as a result of his success, accumulating considerable property. On January 1, 1843, he married Miss Savina Boyer, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Boyer, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. Eleven children have been born to them, eight of the family still surviving—Lewis A., Amandes M., Edward H., William E., Lydia A., Dilly E. (wife of H. S. Gates), Annie M. (wife of J. D. Barr). The deceased are Moses F., Angelina, Charles and an infant. Mrs. Seligman was born in 1823, and passed away November 29, 1879. In 1860, Mr. Seligman purchased his present farm and residence, at a cost of \$9,000, the original number of acres being 400, which he has increased by subsequent purchases to 506, all in a splendid condition. Eighty acres of this Mr. Seligman cleared with his own hands. In 1864, he erected a handsome and commodious dwelling, costing \$3,000, and also three excellent barns that are a valuable addition to the premises. The farm is also well drained, there being nearly two miles of tiling buried within its limits. His wealth is estimated at \$80,000. Before the war he voted the Democratic ticket, but has since been identified with the Teuperance wing of the Republican party. He has served six years as Trustee

of his township, is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Marseilles, and withal one of the most highly respected and benevolent citizens of his community. Beginning life a bound boy, his life is well worthy the emulation of any who may become acquainted with its history.

LEWIS A. SELIGMAN was born in Crawford County, Ohio, December 24, 1847, to William and Lavina (Boyer) Seligman. He was educated in the common schools, ceasing his schooldays at the age of eighteen. He remained with his parents till the period of his majority, and subsequently engaged as fireman on a saw mill for eighteen months, for the Studebaker Brothers. He then purchased a third interest in a circular mill at Upper Sandusky, continuing in a successful business three years. In 1872, he entered B. F. Kennedy's dry goods store as a clerk, serving in this capacity over four years. At the expiration of that time, he bought a half interest in a flouring mill at Marseilles, paying \$3,000 for the same, and began business under the firm name of Hartle & Seligman. This partnership lasted four months, when Hartle's interest passed into the hands of B. F. Kennedy, and eight months later, 1879, into the possession of William Seligman, the firm then taking the title of Seligman & Son. They did a flourishing business until their mill was destroyed by fire in June, 1883. Mr. Seligman was married, December 23, 1869, to Miss Ella Atkinson, daughter of Andrew and Mary (McKnight) Atkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Seligman have three children—Charles W., born February 28, 1871; Guy A., October 22, 1877, and Kay W., March 15, 1882. Mr. Seligman is a strong temperance Republican and a member of the A., F. & A. M., and K. T., of Marion Commandery, No. 36. He owns an attractive home on Main street, valued at \$2,000, and is one of the influential citizens of the county.

SAMUEL SIMPSON was born July 8, 1815, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Knowles) Simpson, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively, and of Irish blood. Mr. Simpson was educated in the poorly organized schools of his day, closing his work in this direction at the age of eighteen, and engaging to "drive stage" from Cincinnati to Portland and from Springfield to Columbus. After two years spent in this occupation, he came with his parents to Marseilles in 1821, being one of the first settlers in the locality, and established himself on the Addison Heath farm, two miles south of the village. Later, he engaged in the flour mill with John Fehl, remaining in the business eleven years. He was married January 25, 1844, to Miss Ann Kennedy, daughter of John and Margaret (Wolf) Kennedy. They were the parents of three children—William C., John F. and Samuel S. The first is deceased. In 1842, Mr. Simpson purchased a farm of sixty-four acres in Grand Township, Marion County, where he remained ten years, selling out in 1852, and purchasing a grist and saw mill at La Rue, and operating the same until 1858. Disposing of this property in 1860, he removed to Marseilles and purchased a residence and eight lots, which he still owns and where he still resides. By his own efforts he has cleared 150 acres of forest land, which has materially affected his health. In politics, Mr. Simpson is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. He is familiar with much of the Indian history of the county and is able to speak the Indian language quite fluently. He has been a resident of the county sixty-two years. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN O. STUDEBAKER was born in this county June 22, 1840, son of Samuel and Delilah (Fehl) Studebaker, natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. His mother was born in 1822, and his father about 1816. They were married in this county in 1838. He was a shoe-maker

by trade. They were the parents of three children—Flavius J., Mary and John O. The father died in February, 1845; the mother is still living, in Marion County, sixty-two years of age. Our subject attended the common schools till his eighteenth year and was subsequently engaged in farm labor till 1861. May 28 of that year, he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged at Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, Romney, Winchester, Edinburg, New Market, Port Republic and Chancellorsville; captured at the latter place and taken to Richmond, and, after sixteen days, paroled; thence to Annapolis; thence to Washington; on Gen. Anger's staff as clerk till discharged, July 11, 1864. He returned to farm, and married, April 16, 1867, Ivy, daughter of William and Jane N. Renick, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, of German descent. They settled in Wyandot County (then Marion) in 1823. Their one child, Ivy E., was born March 28, 1843. The father died in 1876, aged sixty-five years; the mother died in 1875, aged fifty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Studebaker have two children living—Renick, born January 28, 1869; Bertha E., January 3, 1880. Lorin V., August 3, 1875, died January 28, 1879; George V., born January 19, 1882, died January 10, 1883.

ENOCH THOMAS was born in Hardin County, Va., July 30, 1814, son of Owen and Sophia (Hansom) Thomas, natives of Wales and Virginia respectively—she of mixed nationality. His father enlisted in the Revolutionary war, but did not serve; was a carpenter by trade and the father of twelve children—two living—Rebecca and Enoch. He died in 1838, aged seventy-nine years; the mother in 1836, aged fifty-six years. Our subject was educated in the very common schools of the Old Dominion, attending one year, there being no free schools at that time. He resided with his father till March 1, 1838, when he came West, traveling on horseback a distance of 450 miles, crossing the Alleghanies without any roads, and arriving in Franklin County, Ohio, in fifteen days. He came to Marselles, Marion Co., Ohio, at once, and purchased eighty acres, where he now resides; has bought and sold till he now has 119 acres of good land, well improved, drained by Tymochtee River, valued at \$60 per acre; made all the improvements, and has cleared over one hundred and twenty-five acres of forest land. He married, in 1842, Mrs. Jane Thomas, widow of David M. Thomas, and daughter of John and Sarah Farmer. They were the parents of four children—William C., George C., David M. and Margaret (deceased), wife of Levi Hildebrand. His first wife dying, Mr. Thomas was married again, in 1857, to Mrs. Sarah A. Bates, by whom he had two children—Owen and Oswald, the former now deceased. Mr. Thomas was born with but one arm, began life with \$125, but by his industry has gained a competence of \$8,000. He is a Republican. He and Mrs. Thomas are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to whose support they contribute liberally. Mr. Thomas has served as Trustee several years; also as Assessor and Land Appraiser, in 1870.

ANDREW UNCAPHER (deceased) was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 24, 1811, son of George and Catharine Uncapher. He obtained a good education, and was for a time book-keeper for a firm in Pittsburgh. He afterward learned the tanning trade, and pursued this business till 1860, at which time he moved to this township and purchased 400 acres of land. In 1836, he married Miss Mary Horrel, daughter of John and Margaret (Trimmel) Horrel, natives of Pennsylvania, and parents of ten children, Mrs. Uncapher being the youngest. Her parents are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher were the parents of ten children—eight

living—Theodore, Philip, Joseph, Jackson, and Mary, wife of George Everts. The deceased are George, John, John T., Sarah E. and Thomas M. Mr. Uncapher died in the fall of 1861; he was a staunch Democrat and a member of the Lutheran Church, highly esteemed by all who knew him. His widow, born 1820, still survives him, owning eighty acres of good land. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has successfully reared a family of six children to the years of their majority.

PHILIP UNCAPHER. This enterprising farmer was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., December 27, 1846. He is the son of Andrew and Mary A. (Horrel) Uncapher, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. (See sketch). Our subject received his education in the district schools, remaining on the farm with his father. He was married August 21, 1873, to Elizabeth Modd, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Wing) Modd, natives of England, who married there and came to America in 1851, settling in Logan County, Ohio, for a number of years, where Mrs. Modd died. He is at present a resident of Linn Township, Hardin County, in his fifty-sixth year. They were parents of three children—two living. Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher have three children—Ernest M., born December 2, 1874; Philip, Jr., September 4, 1876; Chastina B., May 10, 1880. Mrs. Uncapher was born October 30, 1853. Mr. Uncapher received eighty acres from his father's estate, to which he has added forty acres, all well improved, with a neat residence built in 1874, costing \$500. Mr. Uncapher is a Democrat; served as Trustee three years; as Justice of Peace one year, and is a substantial citizen.

A. ROYAL WEBBER, born in Whittingham, Vt., March 6, 1838, is a son of Lyman J. and Mary A. (Goodnow) Webber, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively. Lyman Webber's father died when the former was but eighteen months old, the family being of English ancestry. Lyman was born in 1810; his wife (Mary A.), in 1809, and they were married about 1832. They lived in Vermont till 1855, manufacturing hoe-handles, wagon shafts, etc. Being a millwright by trade, he moved to Delaware County, Ohio, in the above year, purchasing a saw mill and grist mill. Later he was engaged in cabinet work, and moved to Wyandot County in 1866, where the mother died in 1867, age fifty-seven years. The father is a resident of Morrow County, at the present time, in his seventy-fourth year. A. R. Webber was virtually bound out when nine years of age to learn the shoe-maker's trade, and was to receive \$100 at the age of twenty-one; at eleven, he "declared independence," and two years later emigrated to Massachusetts, there learning the cutler's trade. This occupation he followed till his nineteenth year, when, becoming proficient in the use of brass and stringed instruments, he engaged in giving instructions in their use, and in the sale of instruments, following these occupations sixteen years. Came to Ohio in 1857; went West, and in 1859 returned, living in the various counties of Delaware, Morrow and Wyandot, till 1862; thence to Cincinnati, till 1865, selling pianos and organs. In 1865, settled on present farm, which is well stocked with best grades Durham cattle, merino sheep, and provided with four and one-half miles of tile drains, Mr. Webber being the first man in the township in adopting the tile system. November 3, 1864, he married Caroline Terry, daughter of Ethan and Barbara (Heckathorn) Terry, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, and of German and English descent. Ethan Terry crossed the Ohio River in a skiff when but three years of age, his parents settling in Marseilles Township in 1826. He died aged sixty-five; the mother aged fifty-nine.

Mr. and Mrs. Webber have two children—Edgar K., born October 23, 1865; Ernest R., born August 25, 1871. In politics, Mr. Webber is Independent, Temperance, the entire family being members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM E. WEBBER was born in Windham County, Vt., October 9, 1842, son of Lyman J. and Mary A. (Goodnow) Webber (see A. R. Webber). He was educated in the high school in Delaware County, Ohio, taking a commercial course in the Columbus Business College, graduating in 1865. His marriage to Miss Mary E. Terry, daughter of Ethan and Barbara Terry, occurred October 25, 1870. Two children have been born to them—Winferd P., August 7, 1872; Walter Owen, August 17, 1877. Mr. Webber was engaged in teaching school ten years; enlisted in three months' service, Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; re-enlisted at end of three months in Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, doing camp and guard duty one year, when he was promoted to Corporal, and subsequently to Sergeant; served on the recruiting commission, raising thirty men for Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and became Second Lieutenant of same company, and was mustered out as First Lieutenant. He was engaged in the battle of the Cedars, Nashville, Franklin, Newbern, and in many skirmishes, receiving his discharge July 5, 1865. In 1866, he purchased an interest in a woolen mill, which he successfully operated six years. He and family are living at present on their farm of 200 acres, which is well improved and valued at \$60 per acre, stocked with good grades of Durham cattle, merino sheep and horses. He built this year one of the finest farm residences in the township, costing about \$3,000; also owns 150 acres of good grazing land in Tennessee. He and Mrs. Webber are both members of the Presbyterian Church, he being a Trustee of the same. In politics, Mr. Webber is a Republican, of the temperance persuasion. Mrs. Webber was born and principally educated in Wyandot County, Ohio, receiving in addition to a good common school education a thorough course in the Young Ladies' Seminary, Springfield, Ohio. She inherited from her parents the farm on which the family now reside.

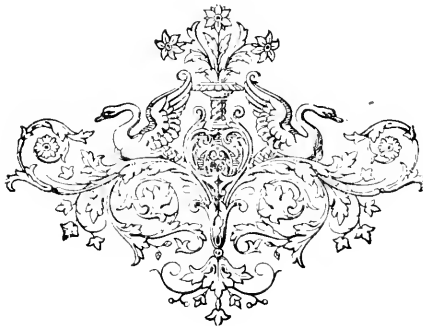
DAVID WILKIN is a native of Hardin County, Va., born March 31, 1822. He is the son of David and Mary (Wilson) Wilkin, natives of the same county, of German parentage. They emigrated to Ohio in 1827, settling in Licking County, where they resided twenty-five years. They then moved to Van Wert County, and shortly after to Michigan, where they resided about four years, and thence to Indiana for about the same length of time. The father died at the home of his son David, March 28, 1882, aged eighty-five years. He was the father of fourteen children, seven by his first wife—Benjamin, David, John A., Joseph, Jonathan, Isaac and Mary A. By his second wife—Hayden, George, William, Cora, Lucinda and Amanda. The mother of the first family died in 1849, aged fifty-three years. Our subject obtained a common school education in Licking County, and worked at home and elsewhere until his marriage, December 23, 1847, to Barbara E. Losh, daughter of Jacob and Eve (Shular) Losh, natives of Pennsylvania, of German lineage. They were early settlers of Perry and Licking Counties and were the parents of nine children, five living—Czar H., born March 28, 1852; Lucinda D., November 20, 1854; Lydia S., July 20, 1858; Lucy, December 7, 1861; Flora B., June 14, 1864. The deceased are John A., Mary A. and two infants. Mr. Wilkin came to Marseilles Township in 1851, renting the old Wilkin farm twenty-two years; he bought eighty acres of his present farm in 1855, and has since added forty acres more; fifty

acres of this was forest land cleared by himself. In his lifetime, Mr. Wilkin claims to have put 100 acres of forest land under cultivation. He began life with nothing, and now has a farm well improved, valued at \$8,000; has ever been a hard worker, himself and another young man (Drum) having cradled 240 dozen of wheat and shocked sixty dozen of the same in one day; reaped with a sickle thirty-five dozen in one day. In politics, Mr. Wilkin is a Democrat, voting first for James K. Polk. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. at Marseilles; his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PHILIP WINSLOW was born in New Castle, Knox Co., Ohio, October 4, 1834. He is the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Eli) Winslow, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania respectively, and of English and German ancestry. His father's great-grandfather came from England, and his grandfather Winslow was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father came to Ohio when eighteen, walking from Massachusetts. He was married, and moved to Marion County in 1835, purchasing 160 acres in Grand Township, clearing much of it, and rearing a family of eight children, five still living—Patience, Philip, Emaline, David and Orrin. The deceased are Mary A., William and John. The father is still living, aged eighty-six. The mother died May 9, 1875, aged seventy-three. The subject of this sketch was given a common education, and worked by day and month till he enlisted in the service, Company G, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, November 18, 1861. He participated in the battles at McDowell, Cedar Mountain, Bull Run second, Kelly's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; was here transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and subsequently engaged at Lookout Mountain, Knoxville (here veteranized), Resaca, New Hope Church, Buzzard's Roost, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, with "Sherman to the sea," at Bentonville, and Raleigh, making a forced march to Washington, from Washington to Louisville, Ky., and here discharged August, 1865. He was captured at Gettysburg, taken to Belle Isle and kept three months and eight days, where he would have died only for the assistance of Patrick Cayten, of Marion, Ohio. He was at length exchanged, after having marched 2,500 miles, and fought twenty-five to thirty battles. Mr. Winslow was married, December 9, 1860, to Miss Jannett Coffman, daughter of Martin and Lucy (Dickson) Coffman, the former deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow have had eleven children, eight living—John, Elnora, Curtis, Mary A., Alice, Louis, Elvira and Early. The deceased are Lucy B., Montgomery and an infant. Mr. Winslow purchased his present farm of eighty acres in 1872. In politics, he is a sound Democrat.

JOSEPH C. WORTHINGTON. The subject of this sketch was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 2, 1827. He is the son of John and Nancy (McDill) Worthington, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, of English ancestry. His grandfather Worthington was a soldier in the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. His uncle, Thomas Worthington, of Chillicothe, was at one time Governor of Ohio. They removed to Chillicothe, or near that place, about 1815, rearing a family of nine children, six living—Isabel, Robert, Elizabeth, James, Joseph C. and Nancy. The deceased are Jane, Mary and John, the latter dying from disease contracted in the late war, in which he served three years. The father died in 1873, aged seventy-eight years; the mother in 1848, aged forty-five years. Our subject attended the common school, beginning monthly labor on the farm at sixteen, and continuing in this pursuit two years, since which time he has engaged in farming. He married, December 29, 1849, Miss Mary J. Pumphry

(born February 8, 1833), daughter of John W. and Jane (Wright) Pumphry, natives of Virginia and Ohio, of Welsh and Irish ancestry. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and her grandfather Pumphry in the Revolutionary war. She is descendant of the English Cromwell—her father's mother, Rachel Cromwell, coming from England. Her parents settled in Ohio in an early day. Her mother had seven children, she being the second by the second marriage, her only full brother being J. B. Pumphry. Mr. and Mrs. Worthington have two children—John A., born June 26, 1852; James R., July 19, 1862. They rented land during the first four years of married life, and purchased his present farm of eighty acres in 1854, paying for the same \$765; has cleared fifty acres of his farm, and 100 acres in all. In 1864, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio National Guards; engaged at Monocacy River, and discharged at the expiration of 100 days. Mrs. Worthington is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both Mr. and Mrs. Worthington are industrious and well respected.



CHAPTER VII.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—ROADS, ETC.—
FIRST SETTLEMENTS—INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP IN 1845—TOWNSHIP
OFFICIALS—MISCELLANEOUS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THIS township, which embodies Township 3 south, Range 13 east, was under the civil jurisdiction of Crawford County before the erection of Wyandot, though it was within the reservation. The township assumed its present dimensions in 1845, the sale of the reserve taking place in 1843. It is bounded on the north by Salem Township, on the east by Pitt and Crane Townships, on the south by Marseilles, and on the west by Jackson. The Wyandot Reservation line in Mifflin ran from the north, parallel with and about a mile and a quarter from the western boundary line of the township, through Sections 5, 8, 17, 20 and 29, as far as Tymochtee Creek in Section 32, thence eastward, parallel with and about three-quarters of a mile from the southern boundary of the township through Sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36.

The topography of this township and general quality of the soil are much in common with the surrounding townships, and its productiveness in crops and farm stock is in nowise behind, corn, wheat, grass and all root crops being well up to the average, besides abundance of cattle, sheep and hogs, all fully testifying to the prosperity of the husbandmen. More clearing, perhaps, of the timber may have been effected than can be said of some of the neighboring townships, though in the northern part the growth is somewhat heavier.

The township is well favored in being possessed of a multitude of streams, brooks and rivulets, which through many a field and fallow fret their mossy banks, as, babbling onward on their way, in trilling cadences, like "the swell of some sweet tune," they never ceasing seem to sing:

"For men may come and men may go
But I go on for ever."

The main stream of all is Tymochtee Creek which enters the township from Marseilles on the farm of H. and P. H. Haner, in Section 32, and, after describing some eccentric convolutions, one time swift, another time slow, as it meanders through Sections 32, 31, 32 again, 29, 28, 29 again, 28 again, 21, 16, 21 again, 22, 15, 16, 15 again, 10, 9, 10 again, 3, 4, and 3 again, it bids adieu to Mifflin and hastens away to mingle with the Sandusky River. Of the many tributaries that purvey to the channel of the Tymochtee in this township, Warpole Run is the chief, connecting with it from the southeast in the northwest quarter of Section 10, and the several veins that contribute toward its existence have their sources in Sections 34, 26 and 25 respectively, and in Pitt Township, from which latter, two streams, one named St. James' Run, emanate. Sugar Run rises in Section 17, flows nearly due north and unites with the Tymochtee in the extreme west of Section 3. Oak Run has its birth in Jackson Township, one arm

entering Mifflin in Section 18, and another in Section 19. A small reinforcement meets Oak Run just as it is about leaving Mifflin for Salem Township in the northwest corner of Section 4. Besides these tributaries mentioned, there are some seven or eight streamlets, all adding their individual modest modicum.

ROADS, ETC.

The old Bellefontaine road, which was cut by the troops under Gen. Harrison in 1812, enters Mifflin Township from Pitt Township, on Section 13, through a corner of which it passes, thence through Sections 24, 23, 26 and 27, and enters Marseilles Township at Section 33, after traversing in about a southwest direction. Another road enters on the east, on Section 36, leading due west into Jackson Township at J. O. Vanorsdall's farm, Section 31. From this highway a branch strikes off on Section 32, leading north and northwest, and also entering Jackson on Section 30. Other roads traverse the township to and from all the cardinal points of the compass. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad crosses Mifflin in a west by south direction, penetrating from Salem Township at the extreme northeast corner of Section 4, which it passes through, also Sections 5 and 6, thence through Kirby Village, in the northeast corner of the township, where there is a station.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Samuel Stansberry, born in 1806, in Massachusetts, came to this township in 1830, and entered eighty acres of land. He died in 1852, having accumulated considerable property. James Halstead, also one of the early pioneers, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1797. He married, in Ontario County, N. Y., Anna Irwin, and settled in this township in 1830, remaining a resident of the township till 1850, when he removed to Indiana, and four years later to Piatt County, Ill., where he died in 1873. John Clinger moved with his family to this county in 1830 and settled in Mifflin Township, where he purchased eighty acres, which he cleared and occupied till his death, which occurred November 18, 1880.

Others that came about this period were: Wilford Whaley (born August 25, 1822), Andrew J. Kail, John Haner (born in New York), John Farmer, Daniel and Israel Straw, Abram Clark, William Bowsher, Hanson Hooker, Henry and Philip Haner, David Young, James, William and John Irvin, Alexander McCleary, John Hankins, Wolford Whaley, John Farthing, Andrew and Isaac Farmer, John Henry, Jacob Leonard, John Aekley, Richard Parlet, Thomas Hendrickson, James Gibson, Martin Dickens, Daniels and his son Julius, David Bowen, Sr. (a native of Pennsylvania; moved to this county in 1835, and June 17, same year, settled in Mifflin Township; on the farm on which he located stood an old Indian tavern; his son, David Bowen, still resides in this township). From 1835 to 1839 came Wesley Davenport and Mr. Brown (who laid out Brownstown), Richard Lee, William Lee, James O'Neil, Tunis Ten Eyck, Adam Smith, Moses Ricker, John A. Swartz, Jacob Hollanshead, Daniel Pierson, Walter Simerson, Thomas Snider, Abraham Clark and Cornelius Young.

The following were the owners of real and personal estate in the township of Mifflin in 1845:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Jedidiah Allen, Sections 35 and 36, 482 acres; William Bowsher, Section 32, 50 acres; Jesse Bowsher, Section 36, 40 acres; George G. Baker, Sections 8, 7, 18 and 19, 425 acres; Lucretia Curtis, Section 32, 35 acres;

Shadwick Chandler, Section 18, 40 acres; James B. Cook, Section 31, 84 acres; Abraham Clark, Section 30, 83 acres; William Carey, Section 31, 160 acres; Sarah Davenport, Section 33, 25 acres; Martin Dickens, Sections 32, 33, 34 and 35, 309 acres; Charles Ely, Sections 6 and 7, 416 acres; John Farmer, Sections 30 and 32, 116 acres; Abner Farthing, Section 33, 40 acres; Charles Graham, Sections 17 and 18, 183 acres; Henry Huber, Section 30, 40 acres; William Halstead, Section 34, 62 acres; Hanson Hooker, Section 18, 160 acres; James Halstead, Section 29, 85 acres; Henry Jones, Section 30, 40 acres; Orange Johnson, Section 7, 160 acres; Elizabeth Knouse, Section 30, 40 acres; Isaac Longnecker, Section 19, 80 acres; George Lauck, Section 18, 81 acres; Richard Lee, Section 33, 41 acres; Henry Leonard, Section 31, 83 acres; John Maine, Section 18, 40 acres; Charles Merriman, Section 30, 243 acres; Alexander McCleary, Section 33, 160 acres; John R. Osborn, Section 34, 40 acres; James O'Neil, Section 32, 35 acres; John Y. Pettys, Sections 20 and 29, 115 acres; Horace Potter, Section 19, 163 acres; Thomas Perkins, Sections 5, 7 and 33, 248 acres; Daniel Pierson, Section 31, 83 acres; William Pierson, Section 31, 84 acres; Benjamin Price, Section 6, 163 acres; George Sinn, Section 20, 100 acres; Henry St. John, Sections 5, 6, and 7, 354 acres; Israel Straw, Sections 33 and 34, 120 acres; Daniel Straw, Section 33, 1 acre; State of Ohio; Basil Young, Section 31, 40 acres; John Young, Section 29, 100 acres; John Yeager, Section 30, 163; Moses Richey, Sections 18, 34 and 35, 340 acres; Thomas S. Perkins, Sections 8 and 29, 100 acres; James Irvin, Section 17, 100 acres.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

John S. Bunker, Ebenezer Baker, William Bowsher, Henry Bowsher, Abraham Clark, Abraham Clark, Jr., Henry Cregalow, Solomon Cook, James Cook, Catharine Davenport, James Dearing, Martin Dickens, Jonas Dennis, David Eggleston, John Eastwood, Thomas L. Farthing, Murrillo H. Gillett, Thomas B. Hendrickson, Thomas H. Hawkins, Timothy Hawkins, Lewis Hawkins, James Halstead, William Halstead, Henry H. Haner, Philip H. Haner, John Haner, Anthony Hall, James I. Irwin, John M. Irwin, William Jones, Charles Jones, John Jones, Alexander McCleary, Robert McCleary, William McCleary, Thomas Moore, James O'Neil, William P. Pierson, Philemon Pierson, Daniel Pierson, Nicholas Rumble, Samuel M. Stansberry, Daniel Straw, Lewis Straw, Israel Straw, David Straw, Jr., Samuel C. Straw, John Stevens, John Shaw, Henry Swartz, Jacob A. Swartz, Royal Shuman, David G. Turner, Eli Vanorsdall, George Williams, James Young, Lewis Young, Cornelius Young, John Yeager, Ebenezer Zane.

SCHOOLS.

The first school held in the township was in the traditional primitive "temple of learning," located in this case on the land of Martin Dickens, two miles east of Brownstown. Among the early teachers may be mentioned William Harrison, Benjamin Olney, William Jones and Nancy M. Swartz. The number of school buildings now in Mifflin is eleven, established one in each of Sections 1, 4, 6 (in the village of Kirby), 7, 17, 15, 21, 23, 25, 30 and 34.

CHURCHES, ETC.

Previous to any church building being erected in Mifflin, early services were held either in the schoolhouse or in the cabins of the settlers, truly humble in an architectural point of view, but in the sight of high

Heaven, as noble as the proudest and grandest cathedral, for, the words of the poet :

"God attributes to place
No sanctity, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent."

Methodist Episcopal Church, Wesley Chapel.—The first meeting of this society was held in the winter of 1858-59, at Swartz's schoolhouse, by L. D. Rodgers and William Bivens, and was first organized in the winter of 1859, at Mifflin Center, by Rev. L. D. Rodgers, missionary, on which occasion were present some forty members, among whom were J. A. Swartz and wife, U. S. Craiglaw and wife, B. F. Parlett, D. H. Parlett, R. J. Craiglaw and wife, M. A. Parlett, Miss Parlett, Mrs. Sarah Ewart, John Parlett, Lewis Young and wife. The first church building, and the very first of any denomination in the township, was the Wesleyan Chapel, a frame structure 36x40 feet, erected in 1860 at a cost of \$800, located in the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 15. The pastors who have served this society from its organization are as follows: Revs. L. D. Rodgers and Jacob Hoopner, three years; William Close, one year; — Smith, one year; James Deheal and Cable, one year; Samuel Barig, one year; Solomon Lindsey, two years; Jabez Blair, one year. There is at present a membership of sixty, and the church officers are as follow: Leaders, J. A. Swartz, W. C. Keller, S. P. Kail; Trustees, W. C. Keller, B. B. Wentz and Samuel Clinger.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Salem Chapel.—In 1857, this society held its first meeting in this township in a log schoolhouse near Parlett's Corners, presided over by L. D. Rodgers, and the initial organization was completed in 1858 in the same log schoolhouse by L. D. Rodgers. There were, on that occasion, present about twenty members, the names of some of whom we are enabled to give, as follows: Robert Parlett and wife; Matthew McCleary and wife; W. F. Smith and wife; H. D. Parlett and wife; W. W. Whaley and wife, and Elizabeth Smith. The first church building erected by this congregation in this township was named Salem Chapel; it stands in the northwest corner of Section 32. It is of brick, 32x40 feet, and cost \$2,000. The pastors who have served this society from its organization are as follows: Revs. L. D. Rodgers, two years; J. H. Close, two years; J. S. Dehille, two years; J. N. Calb, one year; — Smith, one year; S. M. Boggs, two years; J. J. Finlay, one year; — Miller, one year; J. S. Blair, two years; S. Lindsey, one year; W. W. Lanze, three years; J. C. Clemens, three years; William Dunlap, three years; and W. M. Lucas, present pastor, in his second year. There is a present membership of fifty souls, and the existing officers of Salem Chapel are as follows: Trustees, J. P. Bear, John A. McCleary, J. Johnson, H. Parlett and M. A. Parlett; Steward, A. G. Fox; Leaders, Joshua McCleary, A. G. Fox and F. M. Fox. The largest revival meeting held in connection with this society was under the guidance of Rev. W. W. Lanze, at which time thirty souls were converted; Rev. J. C. Clemens also held a revival and succeeded in accomplishing twenty-five conversions; Rev. William Dunlap secured about twelve conversions; and Rev. W. M. Lucas, on occasion of his grand revival meeting of 1883, some twenty-five.

There are now five church edifices in Mifflin Township, established as follows: Church of God, Kirby Village; Methodist Episcopal Church, in Section 15; Methodist Episcopal Church, in Section 32; Christian Union Church, in Section 31; and Union Church, at Brownstown. There is a

cemetery in each of Sections 31, 32, 33, 23 and 18, besides some private burial places.

OFFICIAL.

Trustees, 1845, Henry Swartz, James Halstead, John Hankins.
 1846—James Halstead, John Hankins, Lewis Young.
 1847—James I. Irwin, Charles Jones, Alexander McClain.
 1848—Andrew Vanorsdall, John Maybee, James I. Irwin.*
 1849—James I. Irwin, Alexander McCleary, Thomas B. Hendrickson.
 1850—Alexander McCleary, Thomas B. Hendrickson, William Snider.
 1851—Alexander McCleary, William Snider, Timothy F. Young.
 1852—James I. Irwin, Henry Swartz, Henry F. Haner.
 1853—James B. Cook, Alexander McCleary, Comfort Gillett.
 1854—James B. Cook, Alexander McCleary, Jacob Hollanshead.
 1855—Jacob Hollanshead, James B. Cook, David Bower.
 1856—James I. Irwin, Timothy F. Young, David Bower.
 1857—David Bower, James I. Irwin, Timothy H. Young.
 1858—Timothy H. Young, R. W. Hammond, Robert McCleary.
 1859—Timothy F. Young, R. W. Hammond, Joel Straw.
 1860—R. W. Hammond, Joel Straw, Timothy F. Young.
 1861—Joel Straw, Timothy F. Young, R. W. Hammond.
 1862—Joel Straw, Timothy F. Young, John Selover.
 1863—A. J. Kail, David Bower, John Selover.
 1864—A. J. Kail, David Bower, John Selover.
 1865—A. J. Kail, P. W. Kiser, Jacob Hollanshead.
 1866—A. J. Kail, Jacob Hollanshead, J. A. Swartz.
 1867—J. A. Swartz, James A. Kail, Morgan Simerson.
 1868—Andrew J. Kail, James A. Kail, Aaron D. Snider.
 1869—Andrew J. Kail, A. D. Snider.
 1870—Andrew J. Kail, A. G. Fox, Aaron D. Snider.
 1871—Andrew J. Kail, J. B. Dean, Isaac Mann.
 1872—J. B. Dean, Andrew J. Kail, Peter Kotzenmeyer.
 1873—James F. Lindsay, J. B. Dean, Peter Kotzenmeyer.
 1874—James A. Kail, Asa Quail, Hamilton Dean.
 1876—Hamilton Dean, Asa Quail, Andrew J. Kail.
 1876—Andrew J. Kail, Asa Quail, Hamilton Dean.
 1877—Andrew J. Kail, John Selover, John Justice.
 1878—John Selover, David Bower, Peter Kotzenmeyer.
 1879—Timothy F. Young, George Thiel, S. T. Jaqueth.
 1880—John Wright, Charles H. Bradley, Peter Kotzenmeyer.
 1881—John W. McCleary, Asa Quail, Jacob P. Bear.
 1882—John W. McCleary, Asa Quail, Andrew J. Kail.
 1883—John R. Young, William Smith, Lewis Wagner.
 Clerks—1845, Lewis Young;† 1846, James Jackson; 1847-48, Lewis Young; 1849, Charles Jones; 1850, Lewis Young; 1851-52, George Adams; 1852-54, Lewis Young; 1855-57, Lewis Young; 1858, Wesley Kiser; 1859, P. W. Kiser; 1860-62, Wesley Kiser; 1863, Jacob A. Swartz; 1864-65, John D. Shaw; 1866-67, J. J. Schwallick; 1868-69, Jacob A. Swartz; 1870, John S. Demarest; 1871, M. L. Rowland; 1872, John S. Demarest; 1873-74, J. J. Schwallick; 1875-76, Wesley Kiser; 1877-80, William A. Foucht; 1881-82, Jacob C. Miller; 1883, Byron B. Wentz.

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Vanorsdall.

†Appointed in place of William Jones.

Treasurers—1845-47, Daniel Straw; 1848, Thomas B. Hendrickson; 1849-57, Daniel Straw; 1857, Jacob Hollanshead (appointed to fill vacancy); 1858-69, Jacob Hollanshead; 1870-71, James H. Lindsay; 1872, Charles Bradley; 1873-77, Jacob Hollanshead; 1878, David R. Maxwell; 1879-80, Samuel A. Hale; 1881-82, Orrin F. Straw; 1883, John W. McCleary.

Justices of the Peace—1845, Daniel Straw, David Pierson, William Jones; 1846, Daniel Straw; 1848, Lewis Young; 1849, Daniel Straw; 1851, M. Gillett; 1853, Thomas Gatchell; 1855, Daniel Straw; 1856, Jacob Hollanshead; 1858, David Haines; 1859, Jacob Hollanshead, Thomas Gatchell; 1863, Morgan Simerson; 1867, Jacob Hollanshead; 1868, Alfred Ansminger; 1870, Jacob A. Swartz; 1871, Alfred Ansminger; 1874, La Fayette Rowland; 1876, Jacob A. Swartz; 1877, La Fayette Rowland; 1879, Ephraim Stansbury; 1880, La Fayette Rowland; 1882, Ephraim Stansbury; 1883, La Fayette Rowland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first elections in Mifflin were held at Brown's Corners, now known as Brownstown, never regularly laid out, where there was in days of yore an inn in which refreshments for man and beast, more especially man, were dispensed, and it was no unusual thing at the organization of the township, at which time there was a great deal of travel, to find the "Corner Inn" and the trading-house that also stood there crowded with wayfarers on their way to Henry, Hancock or Hardin Counties. The first settler at Brownstown was the individual after whom it was named, and who lived there about three years, then moved away. Early settlers had to go to Upper Sandusky and Tiffin for their supplies, until the first store in Mifflin was opened out, which was in Brownstown, kept by Daniel Straw.

The first saw mill erected in the township was on Tymochtee Creek, in Section 28. There are now four mills in Mifflin—one in Kirby Village, owned by Jacob Shuler; one in Section 18, owned by Joseph Daugherty; one in Section 15, owned by Mr. Myers; and one in Section 21, owned by Mr. Haner. The first physician is said to have been Dr. Cover, and the first cabinet-maker Daniel Straw.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. P. BRICHER, an enterprising merchant of Kirby, was born October 22, 1856, in Seneca County, Ohio. He is the son of Stephen and Anna (Dunnersbough) Bricher, both of German nativity and descent. Mr. Bricher came with his parents to Wyandot County when but two years of age, and was engaged with them in farm labor till his nineteenth year. He received a good English education, and in the year 1878, entered upon the grocery business as a clerk for Mr. Carter, in Kirby. This position he retained about eighteen months, when the establishment was turned over to Mr. Switzer, and Mr. Bricher was placed in full charge of the same. Here he remained till the year 1880, when he purchased a stock of general merchandise, and opened up an establishment of his own, where he is still engaged. Mr. Bricher is a member of the Catholic Church, and is Democratic in his political views.

DANIEL CLINGER, born in this county, January 28, 1839, is a son of John and Barbara Clinger, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. His parents located in this county about 1830, and purchased eighty acres of land, on which they afterward resided, his father dying November

18, 1880. He was a member of the Albright Church. Daniel Clinger was reared on the farm. He enlisted for three years, or during the war, in the Third Ohio Cavalry, in December, 1861, and joined the army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Berryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Resaca, Mumfordsville and many minor engagements. He served his full time and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn. Returning home, he engaged in farming, and in the course of a few years purchased fifty acres of land where he now resides. Mr. Clinger was married July 15, 1860, to Miss Eliza Young, daughter of Lewis and Christina Young, and born August 1, 1844. They have three children: James A., born August 24, 1861; Ida J., December 28, 1865; Elliott E., November 15, 1867. Mr. Clinger is a Republican, and both he and Mrs. Clinger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HAMILTON DEAN was born in this county, April 30, 1844. He is a son of Abraham and Nancy (Simmerson) Dean, natives of New York; the former born August 10, 1808; the latter July 20, 1805. They were married January 11, 1827, and eight children were born to them—Mary, Isaac, Sophia, John, Martin, Edward, Hamilton and Eliza. Clarinda M. is deceased, having passed away July 6, 1835. The father came to this county in 1836 and died October 20, 1873, leaving 100 acres of land as an estate. The mother is still living, in her seventy-eighth year. Hamilton Dean, the subject of this notice, was reared on the farm and early learned the lessons of industry. He was married March 3, 1866, to Miss Ruby Vanorsdall, daughter of Andrew and Katie Vanorsdall, and three children are the fruits of their union—Clemmie L., born April 2, 1870; Perry L., May 30, 1872; Orra E., June 23, 1878. Mrs. D. was born November 21, 1843. Mr. Dean resided with his father till 1870, and then purchased his present farm of eighty acres, which he has placed in excellent repair. He is a member of the Christian Union Church, and well respected by the citizens of his community.

JAMES GIBSON was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 6, 1805. He is a son of Robert and Rhoda (Donavan) Gibson, natives of Delaware and New Jersey respectively. They were married in the former State, in 1798, Mrs. Gibson dying in 1808. Their children were John, born in 1799, James and a daughter who died at one year of age. Mr. Gibson subsequently married Mrs. Amelia Reed, widow of Meyer Reed, and the following children were born to them: Joseph, David, Benjamin, William, Eliza and Robert. In April, 1821, Mr. Gibson came from Fairfield County, and entered 160 acres in Tymochtee Township, where he died in 1861. James Gibson, the subject of this sketch, returned to Fairfield County, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he engaged in many years in this State and Michigan. He was married March 31, 1838, to Mary Ann, daughter of John Beam, a native of Maryland, and a miller by trade. Their children are Joel W., born December 15, 1842; Delilah, November 19, 1844; Emma December 5, 1846; Cornelius, December 22, 1848; Julia, December, 1850. The deceased were Eliza, born February 11, 1839, died 1839; Louisa, born December 16, 1852, died 1856. Mrs. Gibson's demise occurred in December, 1853, and Mr. Gibson was married in 1858, to Mrs. Rachel Corderey, widow of Andrew Corderey, and daughter of Mr. Carpenter, of Marion County. She died in 1872. Mr. Gibson resides on his farm of 132 acres, eighty of which were entered before the land sales of 1845. He also owns forty acres near by. He is a Democrat, and member of the Universalist Church.

JOHN HANER was born near Albany, N. Y., August 27, 1822, and is the son of Henry H. and Sarah (Strope) Haner. His parents came to this county in March, 1838, and purchased 111 acres in the township, where they resided until 1863, when they emigrated to Kansas, where his father died in 1879. John Haner, our subject, came to this locality when quite young. In 1858, he bought eighty-two acres of school land, which he has cleared and transformed into a pleasant home. He was married November 9, 1847, to Miss Lovina A. Vanorsdall, daughter of Andrew and Kate Vanorsdall, and three children were born to them—Darwin G., September 1, 1848; Cynthia A., September 23, 1850; and Henry A., October 26, 1852. Mrs. Haner departed this life October 30, 1852; and Mr. Haner was married in 1863, to Miss Sophia Dean, daughter of Abraham and Nancy Dean, six children resulting from this marriage—Dorleska J., born September 16, 1864; Alfred B., February 28, 1866; Ella M., May 1, 1866; John, January 26, 1870; George E., July 16, 1872; and Mary E., December 26, 1876. Mr. Haner still resides on his first purchase, having lived in the same place about thirty-three years.

J. E. HEALY was born November 21, 1830, in Stark County, Ohio. He is the son of Horace and Elizabeth (Brumel) Healy—the former born February 24, 1808—natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania respectively, and of Scotch and German lineage. Ten children were born to them, three brothers and three sisters still surviving, namely: John E., Stephen and William; Catherine, Philinda and Elizabeth. While a youth, when not in school, Mr. Healy was engaged in blacksmithing and farming till his marriage on June 5, 1855, to Miss Minerva Hazen, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Crottinger) Hazen. She was born May 26, 1836, and is the mother of five children, four living—Isaac N., born September 29, 1856; Stephen E., December 7, 1857; Alice, February 28, 1859; and William, March 27, 1861. After his marriage our subject engaged in blacksmithing, carpentry, clerking and general labor until 1864. September 26, he enlisted in the service of his country, joining Company C, One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was mustered in at Camp Chase, and started immediately for Nashville. He was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps and took part in the three days' battle at Wiges Cross Roads, this being his first engagement. Besides this he was engaged in a few skirmishes with Bragg, Lee and Johnson till the surrender of the latter General. He was then sent to Charlotte, N. C., where he received his discharge, and afterward to Columbus, Ohio, where he was mustered out in September, 1865. He then returned home, where he still resides, and is reckoned among the pioneers of the county. He has a vivid recollection of the Indian, and is familiar with his treacherous character. In politics, Mr. Healy is a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., and highly esteemed as a citizen.

RUSSELL B. HENDRICKSON was born in this county July 8, 1834, and is the son of Thomas B. and Mary (Martin) Hendrickson. His father was born in Delaware August 12, 1794; and was married in Cumberland in 1812, to Mary Martin, daughter of Robert Martin, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were—Maria, John W., Henrietta, Sophia, Lennox, Elizabeth and Michael C.—all living but Lennox, who died in 1834. In 1838, the father moved to Marseilles Township, where he purchased 160 acres, and where he died August 14, 1875. The mother died May 6, 1860. Russell B., our subject, was educated in the old "Tranquilly" Schoolhouse, now called Pleasant Grove. He was married October 31,

1866, to Theresa Ann, daughter of James B. and Hannah (Corwin) Cook. Their children are Lilly May, born September 25, 1868; and Julia May, March 17, 1872. Mr. Hendrickson owns 160 acres of good land and is a thorough farmer. He is quite a sportsman, and makes an annual trip to the deer haunts of Michigan. He is a Democrat, and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his eldest daughter. Mrs. Gibson, after an illness of many years, passed away January 20, 1884.

JACOB HOLLANSHEAD was born in Frederick County, Va., January 7, 1815, son of Thomas and Iva (Deal) Hollanshead, the former of whom died the same year. The latter remarried in 1819 to William Stayner of Pickaway County, their children being Maria, Thomas and Susanna B., wife of David Bower. Mr. Hollanshead came with his stepfather to Marion County in 1824, and resided there till 1846. He was married to Jane Conrad, daughter of Jacob and Eve (Van Devander) Conrad, January 4, 1838. She was born May 23, 1817, after the death of her father. This union was blessed by eleven children: Mary Ann, born March 10, 1839; Maria, December 13, 1840; William H., November 3, 1842; Jacob S., March 5, 1847; Orrin F., February 24, 1849; Milton M., August 3, 1853; Matilda J., October 14, 1855; Julia V., July 5, 1858; Emma, September 10, 1861. The deceased are Thomas, born April 2, 1845, and missing after the battle of Stone River in 1862-63; and Elizabeth, born March 6, 1857, died March 31, 1865. In the spring of 1846, Mr. Hollanshead came to this county and located on the farm where he now resides, his log cabin giving place in 1857 to his present comfortable frame dwelling. His first land purchase was made at the Government land sales in 1845, and to this he has added, by subsequent purchases, till he now owns 360 acres valued at \$75 per acre. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, his annual product usually amounting from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Mr. Hollanshead served as County Commissioner three years and in the minor offices of Trustee, Treasurer, Justice, etc., many years. He is a thorough and life-long Democrat, and has been officially connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-five years.

MILTON M. HOLLANSHEAD, son of the above, was reared in the rural districts, educated in the district schools, supplementing this by several terms in the Normal School at Ada, Ohio. He has since engaged, to a considerable extent, in teaching, and at present is a member of the Board of Examiners of this county. In connection with his pedagogic labors Mr. Hollanshead is largely engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, making a specialty of fine sheep, having one of the best flocks in the State. He was married September 13, 1882, to Miss Annie L., daughter of John R. and Hannah (Bennett) Layton, the date of her birth being September 11, 1862. He and Mrs. H. are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the former a Democrat, rocked in a hickory cradle.

ANDREW J. KAIL was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 28, 1821. His parents, Adam and Anna (Capper) Kail, were natives of Virginia and of German and Irish lineage. They located in Harrison County in an early day and purchased eighty acres of land, on which they resided nineteen years. He then moved to Carroll County and purchased 160 acres, where the father died in October, 1852. Andrew J., the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm and early inured to the hardships pertaining thereto. In 1853, he bought 160 acres in this county, where he has since resided. He subsequently added to his possessions and owned at his death 240 acres in excellent condition, valued at \$80 per acre. He was married December 20, 1849, to Julia V. Lindsay, daughter of Samuel and Mary

Lindsay, and three children were born to them—Samuel P., January 30, 1853; William, December 13, 1854; Anna E., November 24, 1856. Mrs. Kail's death occurred November 30, 1856, and Mr. Kail was married May 1, 1860, to Miss Sarah McHugh, daughter of William and Sarah (Culberson) McHugh. She was born October 9, 1828. Three of their six children are living—Julia V., born November 7, 1861; Scott, September 3, 1865; Frank I., October 5, 1870. Andrew J., James A. and John C. are deceased. Mr. Kail died suddenly while in Upper Sandusky March 12, 1884. The *Wyandot Union*, in noticing his death, says: "Mr. Kail was one of our most substantial and influential farmers, owning and occupying one of the finest farms in Mifflin Township. He was a man of many excellent qualities, enjoying the high esteem and respect of all who knew him, and his many friends will learn of his unexpected death with much sorrow and regret. He was admired and respected by every one for his kind and cheerful disposition, integrity and honor. He started in life with a limited capital, but by his excellent business qualities, devotion to his affairs and great industry, he prospered in everything he undertook and amassed a handsome estate. He was one of the representative Democrats of Wyandot County, and always took an active part in politics when any important office was to be filled, and in other matters of importance he was generally consulted by his neighbors and those directly interested." For many years he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was always active in the promotion of its interests and welfare, and few men were more liberal in aiding religious and benevolent enterprises than he.

SAMUEL P. KAIL, son of the above-named gentleman, was born January 30, 1853. He is a native of Carroll County, and came to this locality when but one year old. He obtained a fair education in the district schools and subsequently attended the Normal School at Ada, Ohio, five terms. This culture he has turned to advantage by teaching, having taught seven terms. He was married October 21, 1879, to Miss Matilda J. Hollanshead, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Conrad) Hollanshead, and two children have been born to them—Clarence C., born November 24, 1880, and Ira J., August 6, 1882. Mrs. Kail was born October 14, 1855. In 1879, Mr. Kail purchased seventy-nine acres of land in this township, where he now resides, farming during the summer and teaching during the winter seasons. Since the death of his father he has taken charge of the old farm and of settling his estate.

HARMON R. LESLIE was born in Marion County, Ohio, March 27, 1848. He is a son of John and Esther (Smith) Leslie, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and German ancestry respectively, the father born May 15, 1808, the mother December 13, 1813. The dates of their respective deaths are September 21, 1851, and September 2, 1861. Six of their seven children are living—Louisa, James S., John J., Martha, Samuel D. and Harmon R. The latter, who is the subject here considered, was brought up on the farm, and obtained a good education in the district schools and the high schools at La Rue and other points. He engaged in teaching eight years; kept a drug store two years, and afterward studied medicine under Dr. Hardy and attended one course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. He was married August 4, 1880, to Miss Sarah Lindsey, daughter of James and Elon (Stiverson) Lindsey, natives of Ohio, and of Scotch and German parentage respectively, the former born November 23, 1814, the latter July 29, 1814. The dates of their respective deaths are February 19, 1881, and November 1, 1882. Mrs. Leslie was born Decem-

ber 8, 1849. She also attended medical lectures with her husband, in view of graduating in the profession. They have one child, James W., born October 24, 1882. They are jointly the owners of 160 acres of land, which they inherited from Mr. Lindsay and eighty acres by purchase. Of the Lindsey family four are living—Robert, Ann M., Sarah and Mary. The deceased are: John, killed in battle at Moulton, Ala., May 29, 1864; David, killed at Monocacy, July 10, 1864, and James, who died at home June 16, 1858.

HUGH MASON, a native of Frederick County, Va., was born September 11, 1833. His parents were natives of Virginia and of German and Scotch lineage, his father, William, born October 8, 1799; his mother, Mary M. (Cameron) November 5, 1799. They came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1834 and resided there till the death of the father, February 11, 1841. The mother died December 16, 1878. Hugh, the second son of the above parents, was left an orphan at eight years of age and was compelled to labor diligently for many years to aid in supporting himself and mother. He was married December 31, 1857, to Miss Jane E. McLain, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Neff) McLain, born August 25, 1835. They have no children. In 1864, Mr. Mason enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and joined the Army of the Potomac. On account of physical disability he was not placed in active service, and on leaving the hospital at Washington was discharged. In 1874, he moved upon his farm of forty-four acres in this county, having purchased the land in 1872. This farm he has placed in good condition, having earned all that it now contains or promises by hard, honest toil.

JOHN W. McCLEARY is a native of Franklin County, Penn., born February 2, 1840. His father, Mathew, was born March 8, 1812, and died in February, 1879. His mother, Susanna, was born June 13, 1816, and still survives. Seven of the nine children are yet living—John W., Martha J., wife of Charles Hunter; Sarah, wife of Morris Owens; Leah, wife of George Hawkins; Isaiah, Joshua, Jemima, wife of Daniel Fox. The parents came to this county in 1847, and purchased 200 acres of land on which they resided till Mr. McCleary's death. John W., our subject, was brought up on the farm above mentioned. In 1865, he purchased 100 acres, to which he has since added forty acres, all in good condition as to soil, buildings, etc. He married July 18, 1861, Miss Anna D. Englehart, of Terre Haute, Ind., daughter of Martin and Christina Englehart, born April 4, 1843. Their six children are Eliza J., born April 19, 1862; Silas W., August 9, 1863; Amanda E., October 22, 1867; Sylvia J., December 9, 1869; Herschel V., December 22, 1871; Marietta C., July 1, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. McCleary are members of the Christian Union Church, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry.

ASA QUAIL was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 27, 1838, is a son of Henry and Barbara (Pepple) Quail. He was reared to farm labor, and after obtaining his majority worked by the month and rented land until he had acquired a sufficient sum to purchase forty acres of land, to which he has since added forty acres more. He was married May 28, 1863, to Miss Mary R. McLain, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Neff) McLain. She was born May 14, 1843. Their six children are all living—Sylvia J., was born April 19, 1865; Martha E., June 4, 1871; Mary A., June 11, 1873; George A., April 29, 1876; Iva B., September 3, 1878; Asa A., May 1, 1882. Mr. Quail is a member of the Church of God, and a Republican politically. He has a comfortable home, most of which he has earned by the "honest sweat of his brow."

JOHN QUAIL is a native of Marseilles Township, son of Henry and Barbara (Pepple) Quail, born May 4, 1840. He grew up on the farm in this county, and is familiar with the various steps of its progress. In 1866, he purchased eighty-five acres of land, and by subsequent purchases has increased this number to 125. His land is in a good state of cultivation and provided with comfortable buildings. Mr. Quail was married March 8, 1865, to Miss Mary Reubins, and one child was born to them—Frank E., born August 29, 1867. Mrs. Quail departed this life March 15, 1868, and Mr. Q. was again married November 4, 1869, to Miss Ida Kiser, daughter of Wesley and Malinda (Reid) Kiser, five children blessing this union—George H., born March 2, 1871; Guy P., November 11, 1872; Virgil K., February 19, 1875; Rollo V., August 30, 1881; Victor Q., November 13, 1883. Mr. Quail obtained such an education as the ordinary district schools afforded. He has ever been a hard laborer and commanded the esteem of his community.

MARQUIS L. ROWLAND, son of John and Catharine (Ady) Rowland, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 10, 1844. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born May 4, 1804; his mother, of Ohio, born August 9, 1817. They were of German and Irish descent, and came to this county in 1855, purchasing 100 acres of land in Mifflin Township. He died April 13, 1857, in his fifty-third year, a member of the Disciple Church. Marquis L., our subject, grew up on the farm of his father. At thirteen, he was left an orphan, and thereafter labored hard to help support his widowed mother (who now resides with him), and obtain an education. He has taught several terms of school, was elected Township Clerk in 1871, serving one term, and April, 1874, Justice of the Peace, in which office he is now serving his fourth term. Mr. Rowland was married November 29, 1866, to Miss Atty A. Ludwig, daughter of Gabriel and Eliza A. (Johnson) Ludwig, and six children have resulted—Francis L., born January 9, 1868; Willis P., born September 7, 1869; Dora A., July 4, 1871; Allen T., May 25, 1873; Ira T., April 30, 1875; Curtis M., June 11, 1879. Mrs. Rowland was born October 12, 1845. Mr. Rowland is a member of the F. & A. M., owns 120 acres of land and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

GEORGE RIESER is a native of Baden, Germany, born May 11, 1824, and son of George and Raekina Rieser, also natives of Germany. He came to this county with his parents in 1846, and established a brick-kiln in Upper Sandusky, where he resided about six years, when he purchased eighty acres of land in Mifflin Township, where he still follows the occupation of a farmer. His farm was once timber land and has been hewn into a valuable home by the greatest industry and perseverance. Mr. Rieser was married, October, 1847, to Elizabeth Fehter, who was born in Switzerland, December, 1828. Their union has been blessed with one child—William H., born September 10, 1848. Mr. Rieser was a soldier of the standing army, in Germany, and has passed a life of many vicissitudes, but finds himself in good circumstances in his declining years.

WILLIAM F. SMITH was born in Bedford County, Penn., January 18, 1833. He is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Wehen) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. There were eight children in the family, four living—Henrietta, wife of Ferdinand Switzer; Elenor, wife of Jacob Switzer; William F. and Sophia, wife of William Rieber. The deceased are Margaret, Caroline, George A. and Reuben, who enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Winchester. After engaging in brick-making a

number of years in various localities, the father came to this county in 1851, and purchased 120 acres of land, where he died a few years later. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in good standing. William F., the subject of this notice, was reared on the farm, and, after his father's death, aided in supporting the family. He was married, December 26, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of John and Sarah Stevens, and the following are the names of the children born to them: Josiah J., October 20, 1855; George W., Sept. 7, 1857; John A., April 2, 1859; Reuben E., December 28, 1860; William V., March 20, 1863; Elenor M., May 26, 1868. Mr. Smith purchased and inherited 120 acres, on which he resided fourteen years. He then removed to Bucyrus to burn brick for the new Union School building, at that place sold his farm, purchasing one of 480 acres (the Renick farm), which he afterward disposed of in small lots, and purchased his present property. Besides 159 acres in this township, he also owns forty acres in Marseilles Township, and is ranked among the best farmers of the county.

ORRIN F. STRAW was born on the farm where he now resides, July 29, 1846. He is a son of Joel and Mary (Swayze) Straw, the former born near Waterbury, Vt., August 11, 1811; the latter in Sussex County, N. J., December 5, 1808. They were married in this county, August 11, 1836, their children being Rachel, born May 29, 1839; Orrin F., July 29, 1846; Amanda, November 15, 1849; Angenette, September 7, 1852, and four others deceased. The father died January 28, 1867, aged fifty-six; the mother is still living at the ripe age of seventy-five years. Our subject was married April 9, 1873, to Miss Maria M., daughter of Barnett and Catharine (Woodcock) Hughes, and a native of this county, born March 27, 1849. Their children are George W., born April 5, 1874; Iva E., October 27, 1878; Anna B., July 25, 1881; and William S., who was born July 19, 1876, and died May 11, 1880. Mr. Straw owns 307 acres of good land, and is one of the substantial farmers of the township. He is a Republican and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly a Treasurer of the township.

GEORGE THIEL was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Nov. 11, 1828. He is a son of Lawrence and Catharine (Wynande) Thiel, who were the parents of eighteen children. Our subject was married to Susanna Bricher in Echternach, August 11, 1849. In 1854, he emigrated to America, being 114 days at sea with half rations for many days, and three days with nothing to eat or drink. His wife and two children crossed the water in the fall of the same year, suffering shipwreck, from the effects of which the children both died. Mr. Thiel located first in Seneca County, but six years later purchased land in this county, now owning 258 acres. His children by his first wife are Ferdinand, born November 1, 1858; Stephen, March 22, 1861; Henry A., November 16, 1863. Mrs. Thiel died August 1, 1865, and Mr. Thiel was married, November 24, 1865, to Anna Bantz, daughter of John and Mary A. (Lusch) Bantz. The children by this marriage are George S., born August 28, 1866; Edward, March 11, 1870; Catharine, November 25, 1871; Mary, May 28, 1873; Paul, July 18, 1875; John, March 3, 1878; Susanna, January 30, 1880; Peter, April 11, 1883. Mr. Thiel is a Democrat and member of the Catholic Church.

JONATHAN O. VANORSDALL was born in Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., January 13, 1836. He is a son of Andrew and Katie Vanorsdall, was reared on a farm, and educated in the district schools. He came to this county with his parents in 1846, and on February 24, 1860, was married to Mar-

garet Simmerson, daughter of Walter and Mary (Snyder) Simmerson. They had six children, three now living—Ida M., born May 14, 1864; Charley O., December 10, 1866; Clara B., September 26, 1869. Mrs. Vanorsdall was born September 26, 1833. Being a shoemaker by trade, Mr. Vanorsdall followed this occupation till 1870, when he moved upon his farm, since engaging in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed by the citizens of their community.

W. W. WHALEY was born in this county April 15, 1862. He is a son of Wilford and Juliette (Parlett) Whaley, his father having been born August 25, 1822, and died June 11, 1883. Before his death he had acquired by hard labor and good management 145 acres of well-improved land, with all the comforts of a pleasant home. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his widow, who still survives in her fiftieth year. W. W. Whaley was an only son. He resided with his father till the death of the latter, at which time he inherited 100 acres of the homestead, where he still resides with his mother and aged grandmother, who was born February 15, 1800. His farm is in a good state of cultivation, and well provided with all the buildings necessary to comfort and convenience. Mr. Whaley is counted among the best farmers of his community, and is well respected as a citizen.



CHAPTER VIII.

PITT TOWNSHIP.

ITS LOCATION AND RELATION PRIOR TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—PRIMITIVE SETTLERS AND THEIR IMPROVEMENTS—FIRST ROAD—VILLAGES OF LITTLE SANDUSKY AND FOWLER—THEIR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—THE TOWNSHIP AS COMPARED WITH 1845—ITS LIST OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE OWNERS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE portion of Wyandot County designated by the above title was formed at the organization of the county in 1845. It is composed of twelve sections which formerly belonged to Salt Rock Township, Marion County, and the remainder from the reservation. It is one of the southern townships of the county, being bounded on the south by Marion County, on the west by Marseilles and Mifflin Townships, on the north by Crane Township, and on the east by Antrim Township.*

Pitt is one of the most fertile townships of the county, a large portion of its area being made up of prairie land. The Sandusky River enters near the northeast corner of Section 25, and flows in a tortuous, general northwest direction, leaving the township at the northwest corner of Section 15, while the Little Sandusky Creek enters near the center of the township on the south, and flows north, being joined by Honey Run from the east near the southern line of Section 35, and uniting with "Big" Sandusky near the center of Section 26. These streams water the eastern half of the township, which is also favored by several flowing springs. The western portion of the township is drained by several small streams which take their rise in that region and flow in a northwesterly direction, carrying the surplus water from the fertile fields which are so generally provided with the "blind" tile ditches, and affording an ample supply of water to the large herds of stock which may not be provided with pools and springs. The territory is well adapted to general agriculture and stock-raising, and is the seat of operations for some of the most prominent dealers in this section of the State, chief among them being David Harpster, C. R. Fowler and Lewis Straw.

PRIMITIVE SETTLERS.

At this period it is difficult to state positively who the first settler of Pitt Township was, as, like the Irishman's rattlesnake, "where there's one there's two;" so it usually transpires, at least in the settlement of a territory so large as that which is usually comprised in the limits of a township. John Wilson, a native of York State, is reputed to have located here in 1820, the first white man to call the locality his home, though it is well-known that one Walter Woolsey came here in the same spring. The former was a married man with the brilliant advantage of eight children; the latter was a bachelor, also a native of York State. He built a little log cabin in Little Sandusky in 1820, and in his maturer years was finally persuaded

* The township derived its name from one Pitt, who resided here at the time of its organization, and who moved here from New Jersey in 1822.

to "turn from the error of his way." He married. It is also stated that Ebenezer Roseberry, a somewhat noted hunter and frontier sportsman, located in the southern part of the township as early as 1818, though it is not quite certain that any white man ventured to raise his cabin in that locality as early as that date. For 1820, we find the names of Ora Bellis, William and Samuel Morral and Nehemiah Staley; and in 1821 there appeared re-enforcements in the persons of Jacob Snyder, David H. Bargley, George Johns and Peter Bowsher. Anthony Bowsher was also one of the first settlers. He was born in Union County, Penn., in 1800, and grew up, so to speak, on the frontier, the family moving from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day, and settling near Cireleville, Pickaway County. Anthony was married in the fall of 1818, and in the spring of 1819 settled in this township, built a small cabin on "Garbland," and with one Staley, his father-in-law, began improving eighty acres of land, which was surveyed during that year. About 1828, Maj. Bowsher, as he was latterly called, erected a building at Bowsherville, and began keeping a hotel and store, which occupations he continued there for forty years. He had a race track, and for many years Bowsherville was a favorite rendezvous for equine sportsmen of this and adjoining counties. Maj. Bowsher is still living, and but a few months ago went from Upper Sandusky to Kansas to reside with his son. Others said to have located in the township in the years 1821, 1822 and 1823, are Alexander Frazier, Cornelius Wilson, Michael Harmon and Jacob Brewer.

In the spring of 1820, John Wilson built a log cabin eighteen feet square in Little Sandusky, and this, we are informed by good authority, was the first clapboard canopy that was erected in this township by the defenseless hands of the pale-faced inhabitants. The first schools were held in a log cabin on Section 10, the house having been occupied formerly by Anthony Bowsher for a dwelling. William Brown, from New Jersey, was the first teacher who taught "the young idea how to shoot" amid these humble surroundings. In 1824, the first school building of the township was erected by Michael Harmon and his neighbors on Mr. Harmon's land, the northeast quarter of Section 11, and here Mr. Brown instructed the youth at intervals for seven or eight years. Other early teachers were William Howe and Mary Howe. In the sixty years that have followed, the progress has been such that seven well-established schools have been founded, the buildings being erected on the respective Sections 11, 15, 23, 27, 31, 33 and 35.

The first thoroughfare laid out in this township was established prior to 1821, and was known as the Columbus & Sandusky road. It extended through Sections 1, 35, 26, 27, 22, 15 and 16, and it was by this route by which the first settlers reached the Indian Mill above Upper Sandusky and the town of Delaware, where they were accustomed to go for supplies. They also went to the town of Fremont to obtain supplies and get their "milling" done. In 1839, the first saw mill run by water-power was constructed on Section 35 by Thomas Holmes, and in 1844 this same enterprising gentleman built a grist mill, run also by water-power, on the Sandusky River in Section 26. The only mill of the kind in this township is now located at Fowler, and is owned by David Harpster. Ora Bellis established the first store in Pitt in Little Sandusky as early as 1820. He died, as may have been expected, in the fall of the same year, having the honor of establishing the precedent for such transactions in this township. In 1844, the United Brethren denomination erected at Little Sandusky the first church

building in the township, which now claims four of these places of worship, two in Little Sandusky, one at Fowler, and one on Section 12. The latter is owned by the German Reformed society; the others by the Methodist Episcopal denomination.* The first election held in the township was at Little Sandusky, the officers elected being one Justice, Gideon Messenger; a Constable and three Trustees, Moses Messenger, Walter Woolsey and Cornelius Wilson. They were all Whigs, the number of votes polled not exceeding twenty. As early as 1821, Cupid found his way into these wilds, and the first victims of his magic spell were Joseph Wilson and Cloy Woolsey. They were married at Little Sandusky, and in the following year, 1822, a daughter, Hannahret, was born to them, she being the first white babe in Pitt Township to mingle her cries with those of the wild papoose.

LITTLE SANDUSKY.

This village, originally established and named by the Indians, was laid out in 1830 by Dr. Stephen Fowler, John Wilson and Walter Woolsey, who owned the land upon which the village is situated. Dr. Fowler came from Pennsylvania in 1827, and was an extensive land owner in this community. He was likewise one of the ablest physicians in this part of the State at that time, and had an exceedingly large practice. Wilson and Woolsey both came from York State, and in 1820, located here, owning small pieces of land. Little Sandusky is situated on the banks of the Little Sandusky Creek near the Indian reservation, and was once an important trading post. Before the days of railroads, it had a daily line of stages which ran between Columbus and Detroit, and the prospects for its future greatness seemed quite flattering; but the march of time and the decree of fate gave it rivals in sister towns which taxed its vitality more than it could endure and prosper beneath, and the result has been an existence of mediocrity, both in the number of its inhabitants and the extent of its commerce.

The first house erected in the village was built by John Wilson in 1820. It was made of round logs, was eighteen feet square, and is now used for a stable. In the same year, Walter Woolsey also erected a log cabin, somewhat smaller, in the village. It is stated in the beginning of this chapter that Ora Bellis conducted a store in Little Sandusky in 1820. This was while it was yet an Indian village. After the town was regularly laid out, the first business room was built by Cornelius Wilson in 1830. He kept a sort of hotel and general store, and continued in the business for fifteen years, carrying a stock of goods valued at from \$1,500 to \$2,000. He at length became addicted to the use of strong drink, and later became insane. Wilson was succeeded in business by Henry Raymond, who, after four years, returned to the East. Guy C. Worth was next to take up the commercial cross. He came from York State and remained in business about five or six years when he gave up mercantile pursuits and enlisted in the cause of his Master. Prior to his retirement from business, he erected, in 1840, the second store room of the village—a frame building, one-story, 22x40 feet in dimensions. He was succeeded by his brother, S. M. Worth, who conducted a very profitable business till about 1865 or 1866. Mr. Worth was followed by H. Simons, who sold out to C. R. Fowler three or four years later. Mr. Fowler placed his son Hiram, in charge of the store and after two years' operations he turned the business over to the present proprietors, Burk Martin and James Whittaker, who repaired and enlarged the building, and have since conducted the business.

* Prior to the erection of a church building, services were held at the cabin of Mr. Harman, by Rev. J. B. Finley and James Gilruth, Methodists.

In 1876, Morris Carnes purchased and remodeled the building formerly used by John Kisor as a residence, and later by William Montee as a saloon, and opened a grocery store, which he is still conducting with fair success. In 1881, Frank Sabaugh erected a frame business room, 18x30 feet, one-story, and placed therein a stock of general merchandise, which he has since been engaged in handling. Charley Hornby is the proprietor of a very creditable clothing store and tailoring establishment in the village. C. R. Fowler, a prominent stock and wool dealer of the place, handles annually products in his line to the value of from \$50,000 to \$75,000. The village supports at present two grocery stores, one dry goods store and one clothing and tailoring establishment, the annual business of these firms aggregating about \$50,000.

Little Sandusky's first school building was erected in 1854. It was a frame structure, one story, 22x40 feet, contained two rooms, and cost about \$400. It has been used since 1883 as a sort of public hall, where elections and other official gatherings are held. The present new school building was erected in 1883, the building board being David Bretz, Burk Martin and Hiram Cunningham. It is a neat brick structure, two-story, 40x22 feet in size, and cost about \$4,000. The present Board of Education consists of the following members: David Bretz, Burk Martin and Hiram Cunningham. S. S. Hart is the present Superintendent and high school teacher; he is a young man of efficient qualities, a resident of this township.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—The first meetings of this society in this township were at the residences of Samuel Winslow and Michael Harmon in 1820, under the charge of J. B. Finley, who was then also engaged at the Wyandot Mission at Upper Sandusky, and in 1821 he organized a church at Little Sandusky, with twelve members, whose names as far as remembered were as follows: S. Winslow and wife, William Woolsey, wife and children, Jacob Brewer and family and Michael Harmon and family. In 1856, the society erected a church building in Little Sandusky, and this structure is still in use. Rev. J. B. Finley was the first pastor who officiated in this charge, and he was succeeded by Rev. Cooper. Others were Revs. Montgomery, Bigelow, Thompson, Shaw, Camp, Bell and Jackson—all missionaries. The present pastor is J. Carr. The society now comprises thirty members. The present officers are S. Burbach, Jacob Worley, Marion Wolverton, Charles Hornby and William Simons. In 1880, under the administration of Rev. Donan, a series of meetings were held in which seventy-five members were added to the society. The following year, Rev. Lucas conducted a protracted meeting with fair results, and he was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. Paul, who was also quite successful in reviving the interest. Mrs. Catharine Hall, widow of David Hall, is the pioneer member of this society, having been connected with it for the past fifty-three years. She was well acquainted with many of the Indians, with whom she often met in worship.

United Brethren Church.—This society was organized at the residence of Michael Harmon by Rev. James B. Gilruth, with ten members, whose names as nearly as can be determined, were as follows: Michael Harmon and wife, John Green and wife, Andrew Plummerfet and wife, Thomas B. Mount and wife, Charles Best and wife. In 1844, the society erected a church building in Little Sandusky, at a cost of \$1,000. It was a frame structure, 30x40 feet in dimensions. The society eventually disbanded, the

few remaining members uniting with the Methodist Church. The old building which was wont to resound with the holy words of Gospel truth, is now utilized as a stable.

FOWLER.

This thriving young village derives its title from C. R. Fowler, whose lands join the town plat on the east, and who has already been mentioned in the preceding pages of this chapter. The village was founded in 1876 by David Harpster and John Wood, who owned the land upon which it is situated, and whose prominence as farmers and stock dealers gives it its prestige as a commercial center.

Fowler is located near the center of this township, on the C., H. V. & T. Railroad, in Section 33, just south of the old Wyandot Reservation line. The town plat was recorded in 1877, and the first house was erected within its limits by William H. Parkins, of Crawford Township. It is still used as a residence, and is a plain frame structure, one and one-half story, 16x28 feet in dimensions, located on Lot 15.

The first and as yet the only store in the village was established by David Harpster. In the years 1876 and 1877, he erected a large two-story brick block, 22x80 feet, adding a second building, 22x100 feet, in 1882. In the former apartment, in partnership with Mr. Cyrus Sears, Mr. Harpster opened a stock of general merchandise in 1877 on an investment of from \$10,000 to \$12,000. The firm of Harpster & Sears continued until 1883, when the capacity of the store being more than doubled, Mr. McCampbell was admitted to the firm, which has since been known as Harpster, Sears & McCampbell. The establishment is second to none in the county for quality and completeness of stock and range of prices, and does an annual business of \$25,000 to \$35,000.

The village is supplied with an excellent grist mill, which was begun by L. W. Murphy in 1879 and 1880. Mr. Murphy having failed in the attempt to establish the industry, it was completed by David Harpster, who put in the machinery and began its operation in 1883, the total cost of the institution being about \$10,000. The building is a frame structure, forty feet square and three stories high. The mill has three run of buhrs, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day.

Fowler has also a warehouse, erected in 1877 by John Gregory, of Marion. It is a frame building, 25x60 feet, two stories, with ordinary receiving capacity. The annual shipments amount to about 60,000 bushels. In 1879, Mr. Gregory sold his interest in the elevator to Harpster & White, the latter of Upper Sandusky, and this firm conducted the business till 1881, when Mr. Fowler purchased Mr. White's interest, and the firm of Harpster & Fowler has since had the institution in charge.

In 1880, a saw mill was erected in the village by Mr. Murphy. It soon fell into the hands of Parkin & Frater, and is now the property of Garvin & Frater. The mill is well managed and does an excellent business. The village is also supplied by quite an extensive tile factory, established in 1878 by Messrs. Hunt & Frater, the latter member of the firm now being sole proprietor. It is one of the most important industries of the village.

The only hotel of the village is conducted by Henry C. Jury. It is a good-sized frame structure, well furnished and ventilated, and the accommodations here offered are much superior to those of many more pretentious establishments of the kind.

The Harpster Bank was organized in 1883 by David Harpster, with J. L. Lewis as Cashier, and with a capital of \$120,000. The institution has

a sound basis, being thoroughly secured by a large amount of real and personal estate.

The first and only school building erected in Fowler was built before the town had an existence. It is a comfortable brick building, one story, 25x30, and cost \$2,500. The present Board of Education is comprised of the following members: William Parker, John L. Lewis and Cyrus Sears. W. V. Smith was the last to officiate as teacher.

CHURCHES.

Fowler Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society may be said to have been organized about 1853, as it was originally made up of members from the Bowsherville society and a few from Little Sandusky. It was first organized as the Fowler society by D. B. Rinehart in 1847 with twenty-five members, among whom were John Wood and wife, William Parker and wife, James Parker and wife, John Mawer, George Baldwin, Richard Mould and others whose names are not now remembered. The church building, a brick structure, 40x60 feet, was erected in 1878-79 at a cost of \$5,000. D. B. Rinehart officiated as pastor two years from the date of organization of the society; J. W. Donan, one year; William Lucas, two years; William S. Paul, one year; and Jesse Carr is the present incumbent. The society is in a flourishing condition and numbers about seventy members. The present officers are William Parker, Richard Moulds, E. B. Lewis and John Wood.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Bowsherville, as above stated, was organized about 1853 by Rev. Jacob Fegly, meetings being held in school-houses till 1869, when a church building was erected on the northwest quarter of Section 6. It was a frame building, 30x40 feet, and is still standing, though in 1878 it was moved to Pleasant Grove, one and one-half miles west of its original site. The society organized with about thirty or forty members, some of whose names are remembered as follows: William Miller and wife, B. Swayze and wife, Mrs. Catharine Hughes, Mrs. Lydia Hunt, Mrs. Sallie Hunt, John Brown and wife, Mr. Mallow and wife and Mrs. F. Holland. Those who assisted in the erection of the church outside of the society members were David Harpster and family, Mr. Hunt and family, John L. Lewis, Charles Burke and Mr. Stoneburner.

The German Reformed Church of Pitt Township was organized in 1852 by Rev. Winter. The first meetings of the society were held at John Kepler's residence, on Section 12, in 1850, Mr. John Kepler and John Brand, citizens, officiating. The church was organized with from twenty to twenty-five members, John Castanien and wife, George Kramer and wife, John Kepler and wife, and John Brand and wife being among the number. In 1854, the society built a frame building on the southwest quarter of Section 12, the structure being 25x35 feet in dimensions, and costing about \$700. As a protection against the frosts of winter, the spaces between the studs of the frame work were filled with clay. In 1872, this primitive edifice gave place to a comfortable brick building, 35x50, erected at a cost of \$2,300. The pastors who have served on this charge are as follows: Rev. Winter, two years; Rev. Brecht, four years; Rev. Peter Jarus, five years; Rev. Jacob Klingler, twelve years; Rev. C. Wisner, five years; and Rev. E. D. Miller, who is still in the service. The society now comprises 110 members, the present officers being Christian Foucht, Christian Barth, Solomon Katterman and Ulric Brandt. It conducts a live missionary society on the most approved plans, and is growing rapidly.

Pitt Township is one of the most flourishing in this county, and the re-

markable progress made in its social and material interests is well illustrated when the present condition of the township is compared with the following list of the taxable inhabitants, and the number of acres of land owned by each, in the year 1845.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Bruen, Matthias, 852 acres.	Larvill, Jabez B., 58 acres.
Benjamin, Herrick, 80 acres.	Moody, David, 30 acres.
Bowen, Ozias, 160 acres.	McLean, David, 225 acres.
Corey, David J., 2,235 acres.	Mead, Matthew, 75 acres.
Cresap, Eusibius, 53 acres.	Montee, A., 49 acres.
Dauids, John E., 20 acres.	Miller, David, 861 acres.
Fowler,* Stephen, 1,874 acres.	Officer, Thomas, 42 acres.
Fowler, Findley, 50 acres.	Proctor, Robert, 10 acres.
Garrett, Tira, 115 acres.	Rappe, John S., 59 acres.
Green, Jemima, 162 acres.	Rowse, Zalmon, 60 acres.
Hunt, Nancy, 50 acres.	Renick, Ivy, 81 acres.
Hunt, William, 209 acres.	Swayze, Caroline, 160 acres.
Hunt, Snowden, 145 acres.	Swayze, Bescherer, 158 acres.
Holderman, John, 70 acres.	Swishart, Ezekiel, 80 acres.
Hill, William, 80 acres.	Straw, David, 76 acres.
Horr, Jacob, 238 acres.	State of Ohio, 316 acres.
Hughes & Harpster, 33 acres.	Worth, Guy C., 240 acres.
Hammond, Michael, 160 acres.	Wheeler, H. N., 120 acres.
Hardy, Elisha, 80 acres.	Wilson, John, 80 acres.
Hughes, Barnett, 153 acres.	Wilson, Daniel, 169 acres.
Harpster, David, 85 acres.	Hughes, Barnett, 86 acres.
Keen, Aaron, 2 acres.	Hunt, Nancy, 60 acres.

TOWN OF LITTLE SANDUSKY.

Banning, Anthony, owner of Inlot No. 105.
 Barnes, Peter, owner of twenty-one inlots.
 Fowler, Stephen, owner of twenty-eight inlots.
 Fouke, Joseph E., owner of Inlot No. 49.
 Gorman, John, owner of four inlots.
 Montee, A., merchant, also owner of twenty-two inlots.
 Proctor, Robert, owner of Inlot No. 35.
 Rappe, John S., owner of three inlots.
 Moore, William, owner of six inlots.
 Shorb, Joseph, owner of six inlots.
 State of Ohio, owner of seven inlots.
 Rowse, Zalmon, owner of Inlot No. 104.
 Taylor, John, owner of Lot No. 45.
 Wilmoth, Joseph, owner of Lots 39 and 60.
 Wilson, George, owner of Lot No. 100.
 Worth, Samuel M., owner of storehouse and Lot No. 57.
 Wilson, John, owner of thirty-five lots.
 Wilson, Daniel, owner of Lots 25 and 26.
 Stokely, William, owner of Lot No. 50.

TOWN OF BOWSHERVILLE.

State of Ohio, owner of Inlots from 1 to 34 inclusive.

*One of the first County Commissioners.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Alexander Armstrong, Henry Aughenbaugh, Paris C. Brewer, Elihu Bowen, Ruth Benjamin, Samuel Bird, George Bowsher, Purdy Butler, Jacob Brewer, Hannah Brewer, Cornelius Brewer, Thomas Coon, William J. Clugston, John Clayton, Corey & Pettit, Lorenzo H. Cook, James Clark, Walter Coulton, John Coon, Eusebius Cresap, Dr. James H. Drum, * James Duley, George Duddleson, William Fulks, Joseph E. Fouke, Dr. Stephen Fowler, * Findley F. Fowler, C. R. Fowler, Amos Green, Joseph Gillett, David Hall, Alpheus Hill, Samuel Harmon, John Hickman, Margaret Harmon, William H. Harris, Nehemiah Harris, John Holloway, Nancy Hunt, John Hunt, Snowden Hunt, William H. Hunt, Hiram Holdridge, Barnett Hughes, Chester Holland, Jacob Horr, James Holdcraft, William Hill, David Harpster, James G. Harvey, John Johnson, Kiser & Shirley (merchants), Belah King, John Kinney, Aaron Keam, Jacob Lantz, John S. Leach, John Lynch, James McWherter, George and James Mears, Luther McEwell, Dr. James B. McGill, * Thomas McLean, David O. Miller, Abel Martin, Nathaniel C. Manley, Jacob Mutchler, Abraham McLean, James McLean, A. Montee, Henry N. McElfish, William Martin, Rebecca McLean, David Miller, David Mears, William Miller, Priscilla Moody, William Nutler, Thomas Officer, George Preston, John Preston, John Pryor, David Pettit, Leonard Plants, Robert Reed, Azariah Root, John N. Reed, Samuel Riggins, John S. Rappe (a merchant), George W. Reed, Cyrus Ramsey, Isaac Robinson, John Raney, Renick & Hunt (merchants), Isaac Smalley, David Straw, David Straw, Jr., Joel Straw, Henry Seiger, John Smith, Clark Shepard, Bescherer Sweezy, Vance Stewart, Ezekiel Swihart, Benjamin Smith, J. Shorb (a merchant), Milton Swigart, John Tinkey, Robert Tygart, Edward Thompson, Israel Tarpenning, Widow Ward, Samuel M. Worth (a merchant), John L. Woodcock, Curtis Warner, John Williams, David Williams, Guy C. Worth, Joseph Wilmoth, Benjamin Winslow and James Wilson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. BALDWIN was born in Hardy County, Va., March 20, 1826. He came to Ohio in 1856, and located in this county, working by the month and farming rented land till 1860. He was married, December 25, 1860, to Elmira Hunt, daughter of Snowden Hunt (see sketch of A. C. Hunt), she being a native of this county, born August 5, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have three children--Cannia (wife of Henry Smith), Ambrose and Horace. Mrs. Baldwin inherited sixty acres from her father's estate, the same being in good repair and their present home. Mr. Baldwin is a Republican; he served in the late war in the 100-day call, receiving an honorable discharge. Himself and family are well-respected and good citizens.

CHRISTIAN BARTH, son of Christian and Elizabeth (Hurny) Barth, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, January 3, 1825. His mother died March 3, 1837, and he emigrated to America in 1844, his father and the remainder coming the following year. They located in Tuscarawas County till 1858, when they removed to Wyandot. The father died July 2, 1864. Our subject worked at the carpenter's trade in Tuscarawas County till 1852, when he came to Wyandot, and purchased forty acres of his present home, to which he has added by subsequent purchases till he now owns 153 acres. In 1871-72, he built his large frame house, valued at \$800, and in 1875 his

*Practicing physicians.

"bank" barn, at a cost of \$800. He has worked forty years at the carpenter's trade, usually employing from two to four assistants during summers. Mr. Barth was married, May 11, 1848, to Margaret, daughter of Benedict and Ann (Moser) Struchen, also natives of Switzerland. They emigrated in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Barth have ten children living—Oliver T., C. Henry, David F., John W., Daniel B., Eli, Louis E., Albert E., Mary A. (wife of John Lawrence) and Sophia C. The deceased are Rosanna, Daniel and an infant. Mrs. Barth was born July 2, 1825. Mr. Barth is a Democrat, and has served two years as Trustee. Both are members of the Reformed Church.

JACOB BENDER was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 2, 1844. He is a son of Joseph and Catharine (Bush) Bender, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in 1835, their children being as follows: Sarah, Mary A., Daniel, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Catharine, Joseph, George, Margaret and Lydia. The mother died February 14, 1880, aged sixty-four years, the father is still living, in his seventy-ninth year. Jacob Bender came to this county in 1866. He engaged in various occupations till 1871, when he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, paying \$3,000 for the same. He now owns sixty acres, valued at \$75 per acre. He was married, March 14, 1872, to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Foucht) Smith, and this union has been blessed by five children—Harry F., born July 4, 1873; Minnie A., April 10, 1875; Alton W., May 18, 1877; Grace V., September 15, 1880; an infant is deceased. Their mother was born February 12, 1845; she is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Bender is a Democrat.

D. W. BOWLBY was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 4, 1846. Emanuel and Sarah (Stall) Bowlby, his parents, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. They came to Stark County when children, were married there, and came to this county in 1851. Their children were Samantha, Rachel, David W., Hester, Lydia, Willington, Nelson, Marshall, Alice, Sherman, William J. and an infant. Our subject obtained a fair education; at twenty-one, began work at daily wages, continuing two years; engaged in the stove business three years, and purchased his present farm in 1871, paying \$2,650. In 1872, he erected a neat residence, costing \$1,000. Mr. Bowlby was married, May 30, 1872, to Adaline Kriechbaum, daughter of David and Eliza (Mosky) Kriechbaum, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of this county, residing in Antrim Township. Politically, Mr. Bowlby is a Republican.

THOMAS M. BOWMAN was born in Huntington County, Penn., August 18, 1819. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Bowman, was of German descent. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Moreland. Her ancestors came from Ireland. His parents had eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Thomas was the third son. At the age of eighteen, he removed with his parents to Ohio, locating in Crawford County, where they remained two years, after which time they removed to Wood County in 1837, where his parents purchased a farm and spent the remainder of their lives. During the summer months, Thomas worked on the farm and attended school in the winter until he became competent to teach, after which he continued teaching for a number of years. He practiced economy, laying aside all he could of his earnings for the purpose of purchasing a home. By the spring of 1846, he was able to purchase at the Government land sales eighty acres of land in Wyandot County, then a wild, thinly inhabited section of country. Mr. Bowman was married, May 26, 1846, to Eliza J. Gibson, daughter of George and

Hannah (Buchanan) Gibson, and a cousin of President James Buchanan, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent. They removed to their new home in 1848, where they continue to reside. By industry, they have added by subsequent purchases, until their home consists of 256 acres, highly improved in every respect. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are the parents of seven children—Elizabeth, George G., Samuel, William, Isaac N., Mattie and Ellie. In addition to their own family they have an adopted daughter, Clementine. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman united with the Presbyterian Church in early life, and are now members of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Sandusky.

DAVID S. BRETZ was born in Marion County, Ohio, December 30, 1837. He is a son of Samuel and Catharine (Bibler) Bretz, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. His grandfather Bretz was drafted in the war of 1812, his son John taking his place as a substitute. His parents settled in Marion County in 1828, purchasing 320 acres of school land, afterward increasing this number to 500. Their children were Anna, Andrew D., Elizabeth B., Fanny M., Rebecca V., David S., Mahala, Amanda and Mary P., the two latter deceased. The father died in 1875, aged seventy-five years; the mother still living on the homestead in her eightieth year. David S. Bretz resided with his parents till twenty-two years of age; he then began dealing in stock, and has since engaged quite extensively in that business. In 1862, he purchased his first farm of 147 acres in Antrim Township, selling this a few years later and purchasing 403 acres on the Sandusky River, where he resided four years. Later, he disposed of this farm, and resided two years in Upper Sandusky, purchasing his present farm of 356 acres soon after, and adding to this till he now owns 531 acres, valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Bretz was married, September 1, 1859, to Jane A. Coon, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Harmon) Coon, early settlers of this county. Four children have been born to this union—Fannie J., Stanton E., Cora B. and Sarah E. Mr. Bretz is a Republican; he was the first Mayor of Little Sandusky, and, with his wife is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JACOB A. BREWER is a native of York State, born January 21, 1814; his parents, Jacob A. and Hannah (Stall) Brewer, were natives of the same State, and of German descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1817, and located in Union County, where they resided seven years, removing to Little Sandusky in 1824, entering eighty acres of land. Their remaining children are Anna, Catharine, Jacob A., Cornelius, Peter, William and Hester J. Eliza, Lucinda and Mary C. are deceased. The father died about 1835; the mother about 1841. Jacob Brewer, our subject, spent the early part of his life with his parents; he was married at the age of twenty-one to Susan Eyman, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Eyman, early settlers of Marion County, from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have six children living—John, Hannah (wife of John Racy), Cornelius, Oscar, Mary J. (wife of William Lumberson) and James. The deceased are: W. H. Harrison, killed in late war; Jacob A., died of disease contracted in the war, and Oscar. Mr. Brewer leased a portion of his present farm of the Indians six years, and continued on the same after their departure, purchasing sixty acres, which number he has since increased tenfold; he began married life with \$50, but has always been a hard worker, and now owns one of the best farms in the township. In politics, Mr. Brewer is a Republican; he has served three years as Trustee, and is highly esteemed as a citizen; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD CARTER was born in Wellsville, Ohio, June 9, 1850, son of John A. and Mary D. (Connel) Carter, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively; his parents settled in Marion County in 1852, rearing a family of six children, our subject being the eldest; he obtained a good education in the district schools, and graduated at the Pittsburgh Commercial College in 1871; he was engaged five years as a commercial traveler, and, in 1876 came to Ohio, where he was married January 25, 1877, to Miss Kate Bryant, daughter of Isaac and Maria (Fisher) Bryant, and distant relative of the poet; her parents were natives of New Jersey and New York respectively; came to Ohio where they were married about 1844. They came to this county in 1848, and entered land where Mr. Carter now resides, at the time of Mr. Bryant's death owning 2,300 acres; his children now living are Catharine, John Q., Charles and Jennie (twins), and Frank B. The deceased are Isaac, Frederick, Ann and Maria. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have one child—May B., born November 27, 1877. Mrs. Carter was born January 10, 1851. She inherited her present home of 320 acres, which her husband has now well stocked. Mr. Carter is a Republican, and both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Bryant, mother of Mrs. Carter, was left a widow with six children, whom she reared and educated. She is now a resident of Bucyrus; her brother, John A. Fisher, was a Mexican soldier; also a soldier of the late war during the entire struggle, lying in Libby Prison about eighteen months; he is now a resident of Kansas, nearly blind, having lost an eye by a gunshot during the last of his service.

JOHN CASTANIEN was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 11, 1825. His parents, Alexander and Marelius (King) Castanien, were natives of Prussia and Switzerland respectively, the former crossing the ocean to escape military service, the latter emigrating at the age of four years. They were married in Perry County, where they passed their entire lives, he a farmer and teacher of German schools. He died in his sixtieth year, his wife about the same age. Their children were John, Serenus, Jacob and David. John Castanien remained at home till his twenty-fifth year, obtaining the rudiments of an education and working upon the farm. In 1848, he came to this county, his father having entered his present farm of 100 acres, then covered with timber, which our subject has since removed. He is now the owner of 440 acres; his "bank" barn is the largest in the township, and his dwelling was erected in 1863-64 at a cost of \$2,000. Mr. Castanien was married in the autumn of 1848, to Christina Alspach, five children resulting—Mahala, Caroline (wife of Emmet Bachtel), Frank, David and Amos E. Mrs. Castanien's demise occurred in 1861, at the age of thirty-five, and Mr. C. was married, November 25, 1863, to Miss Sophia Alspach (sister of first wife), daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Runkle) Alspach, natives of Pennsylvania, residents of Perry County, Ohio. She was born April 15, 1837. Their children were William H. and Allen B. In politics, Mr. C. is an independent Democrat. He and his family are all members of the German Reformed Church, of which he was many years a Deacon.

FRANK P. CASTANIEN, son of John and Christina Castanien, was born January 27, 1853. He obtained a good education, attending the Normal School at Ada, Ohio, three terms, subsequently establishing a grocery store at that place, continuing the business several months. In 1876, he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married, March 15, 1877, to Miss Emma Harlan, daughter of William and Catharine Harlan, residents of Logan County,

Ohio. Her parents had two children—John and Emma. The mother died in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Castanien have four children—Emmet P., born May 10, 1880; Kitty B., June 1, 1882; Joseph and Esther are deceased. Mrs. C. was born October 4, 1856. Mr. Castanien is a Democrat, Master of Grange No. 503, and, with his wife, member of the Reformed Church; he was several years Superintendent of Sabbath school.

DAVID CASTANIEN, son of John and Christina (Alspach) Castanien, was born July 16, 1855. He is a native of Pitt Township, where he was educated, and remained on the farm with his parents till 1878, when he moved to his present farm, which he purchased one year later, paying \$50 per acre, the farm containing eighty acres. It is now well improved, stocked with varieties of the best grade. Mr. Castanien was married, January 1, 1880, to Miss Jennie McBeth, daughter of John and Jennie (Swaze) McBeth, residents of Autrim Township. In politics, Mr. Castanien is a Democrat. He is a member of the Reformed and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. HOPKINS COOK, deceased, was born in Addison County, Vt., April 2, 1810. His parents dying when he was young, he resided with a sister, Mrs. Fisher, till about 1831, when he came to Ohio, and was married two years later to Eliza Cudworth, who died soon after. November 15, 1838, he was married to Sabina Adams, daughter of John and Rachel (Cookson) Adams, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Her parents came to Ohio in 1835, settling in Richland County, where they reared a family of ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of five children—Mary (wife of Jessie McCracken), Stephen R., William D., George H. and Caroline, the latter deceased. In 1846, the family came to this county and purchased 420 acres of school land, where Mrs. Cook now resides. Mr. Cook was a strong Republican. He died April 8, 1874, leaving his widow in comfortable circumstances. She was born June 11, 1821.

STEPHEN R. COOK, son of L. H. and Sabina (Adams) Cook, was born February 8, 1841. He resided with his parents till he joined the army in 1862, enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Enlisting as private, he was soon promoted to Orderly, participating in the battles of Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg and Hatcher's Run. Being wounded at Cedar Creek, he was compelled to lie in a hospital six months, after which he was honorably discharged, having served three years. Returning home, he was married, June 17, 1869, to Miss Ann E. Bowman, daughter of T. N. and Eliza (Gibson) Bowman (see sketch), and two children have been born to them—George B., May 23, 1875, and Helen E., March 29, 1878. Mrs. Cook was born January 26, 1847. He inherited twenty acres of his present farm, to which he has since added twenty, all valued at \$70 per acre. Mr. Cook is a strong Republican. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Upper Sandusky.

DANIEL COONS was born in Fulton County, N. Y., in 1820. His parents, Thomas and Susan (Brower) Coons, were natives of the same State, and of German parentage. His paternal ancestor was a soldier of the Revolution, serving entirely through it. His parents came by wagon to Ohio in 1856, and located in this county one year later. Their children were Daniel, Sarah R., Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth, Reuda M. and Joseph; James, John and Henry are deceased. The parents are still living, the father in his eighty-fourth year, the mother in her eighty-third. Our subject entered

24 acres, and purchased 44 acres of his present farm of the Government, now owning 220 acres of bottom land valued at \$80 per acre. He is an expert at pigeon trapping, having realized not less than \$2,500 from his sales. He traveled one year with Van Amburgh's show. Mr. Coons was married, December 11, 1849, to Lydia Dahmer, daughter of James and Sarah Dahmer, her death occurring in 1865, leaving three children—Sarah, Flora and Laura. March 19, 1866, he married Miss Caroline Wilt, daughter of Henry and Mary (Star) Wilt, this union resulting in five children—Emory, Clara A., Eugene, Louis B. and Robert N. Mr. Coon has been a Democrat since the nomination of McClellan for the Presidency. He is an industrious citizen, and held in high esteem by his community.

HENRY H. DAHMER was born in Pendleton County, Va., April 15, 1836; his parents were Martin and Sarah (Herner) Dahmer, natives of Virginia, and of German ancestry. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. The parents were farmers; the father dying in Virginia, the mother is still living. Their children were John, Mary, George, Reuben, Henry H., Martha, William, Sampson, Adam, Jemima and Sarah, the latter deceased. Henry Dahmer worked on the farm for his father till twenty-one years of age, obtaining but a limited education; he came to this county in 1856, and engaged in ordinary labor, principally for J. S. Rappe, about seven years. In 1862, he purchased forty acres on the river near Little Sandusky; he increased this amount to seventy-one by subsequent purchases, and sold the whole in 1872, and purchased his present home of 100 acres on which he erected a fine residence at a cost of \$2,000 in 1881; he makes a specialty of raising blooded Merino sheep, some of which cost him \$1,000. Mr. Dahmer was married, November 8, 1863, to Ann M. Kellar, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Warren) Kellar, natives of Pennsylvania and Delaware respectively. They were brought to Ohio when children, and spent most of their days in Franklin and Wyandot Counties. They had nine children of whom Mrs. Dahmer is the youngest. In politics, Mr. D. is a Democrat; he served as Trustee four terms and as Treasurer two terms, refusing to hold the office longer.

CHARLES FEICHTER is a native of this township, born July 27, 1853, to John and A. Barbara (Buser) Feichter, natives of Switzerland; his parents were married in 1848, and settled in this township where our subject now resides, having removed from Stark County with their parents in 1845. Their living children are Charles, Mary, Louisa, John, Albert and Elizabeth; the deceased are John, John H., Frederick, George, Eddie and an infant. The father died in 1876, aged fifty-three years. Mrs. Feichter still resides on the old homestead in her fifty-fourth year, a member of the German Reformed Church, to which Mr. F. also belonged; he left an estate of \$10,000. Charles Feichter, the subject of this sketch, was married October 24, 1878, to Miss Mary A. Bower, daughter of Emanuel and Sarah J. (Swartz) Bower, of German parentage. Their children are Charles, O. S., Winifred and John T. An infant is deceased. Since his marriage Mr. Feichter has been tilling his mother's farm. He recently purchased forty acres in Illinois, and is about to take his departure for that State.

C. RUSH FOWLER. This prominent citizen was born in Bradford County, Penn., December 31, 1821. His parents, Stephen and Leefe (Stevens) Fowler, were natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania respectively, and of Scotch-Irish lineage. His father was a surgeon in the war of 1812, and for many years a prominent physician in this section of the State, and the only one available, being frequently called to the various seats of the ad-

joining counties on professional business. He was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and served his term with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His wife, Leefe, whose mother's name was Lee, was a cousin to Gen. R. E. Lee, of Confederate fame, and is still living, a resident of Upper Sandusky, in the full possession of her faculties, and in excellent health. They came to this county in 1827, and located in this township, where Mr. Fowler purchased 600 acres, adding by subsequent purchases, till he owned 3,100 acres. They were the parents of eight children, and among the most estimable citizens of the county. He died in 1847, aged fifty-seven years. C. R. Fowler, the subject of this notice, was educated in the common schools and by the fireside at home, instructed chiefly by his father. He remained at home and assisted in conducting the farm till twenty-three years of age. He inherited \$3,000 and a farm of 125 acres from his father's possessions, and in 1845 purchased a farm in Mifflin Township, consisting of 740 acres. In 1850, he purchased 200 acres near Little Sandusky, and to this he has added at intervals till he now owns, in this and Antrim Townships, 3,000 acres. He has dealt largely in stock, making a specialty of sheep and wool growing, though his success is mainly due to his industry and perseverance. In 1875, he erected his elegant two-story brick mansion at a cost of \$17,000, it being, perhaps, as good a rural residence as there is in the county. Mr. Fowler was married, February 20, 1845, to Miss Catharine Nesbit, daughter of Abraham and Catharine (Wallace) Nesbit, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish ancestry, parents of five children—James, Elizabeth, Catharine and two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are the parents of seven children, of whom but three are living, viz., Hiram, Dwight, and Myrta, wife of Albert Boyd, of London, Ohio; the deceased are Olive, Sarah, Charles and an infant. Mr. Fowler has always been a Democrat, and strong in the faith. He served as Commissioner six years, and is among the most influential of the citizens of the county.

SCOTT M. FOWLER was born at the old homestead of Dr. Stephen Fowler, in Pitt Township, February 16, 1835, being the youngest son of the same. He resided with his parents on the farm till fourteen years of age, when his father died. He had been chosen by his father as the one son who should succeed him in the medical profession; but the death of the latter during our subject's early years frustrated these plans. At the age of sixteen, he entered the Union School at Upper Sandusky, and in Prof. Thayer, the Superintendent, he found an earnest friend and adviser, who fanned to a flame his ardent desire to enter college and prepare himself for a profession. But his friends who were most influential in their advice under the circumstances deemed it unwise to turn the boy loose upon his own responsibilities to the "demoralizing influences of college life." It was decided, therefore, that he should take charge of his property, the homestead, and at the age of seventeen his dream of professional life and higher education vanished, his disappointment was "pocketed," and he began work upon the farm, where he continued without interruption till 1865. During the summer of 1858, he made the acquaintance of Miss Ada Bryant, of Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, who was spending the summer with the family of her uncle, Rev. E. R. Wood, and this acquaintance resulted in their marriage at her home on the 29th of December of the same year. In 1865, Mr. Fowler removed to Nashville, Tenn., to engage in Government stock speculations, and soon after embarked in the lumber business, in which his fortune was wrecked. He remained five years in Tennessee, when, with health greatly impaired by hard labor, and with a desire to educate his children, he re-

turned to this county and again took up the pursuits of the farm. He subsequently engaged in the dry goods and grocery business for a short time at Upper Sandusky and Morral, but soon returned to the farm, and in 1884 purchased land in Western Kansas, where he now resides. By the aid of his mother his three eldest daughters became graduates of the Upper Sandusky Union Schools, and by their own efforts were enabled to take a course of instruction in the Oberlin College. Mr. Fowler is a man of the strictest integrity of character, and through all the years of his misfortune and self-sacrifice he has worn "the white flower of a blameless life" as a citizen, a husband and a father. His children are Nora A., born October 15, 1859; Cora H., March 27, 1861; Erin Maud, October 9, 1864; Etna Adale, June 2, 1867; Leefe F., February 9, 1870; Stephen Bryant, December 3, 1873; Enid Marie, May 26, 1879.

STEPHEN P. FOWLER was born in Bradford County, Penn., September 1, 1826. He is a son of Dr. Stephen and Leefe Fowler, early and prominent settlers of this county (see Medical chapter). He obtained a fair education in the common district schools of his time, assisted by his parents, with whom he remained on the farm till 1854. At the age of twenty-one he obtained \$3,000 from his father, from whom he also inherited about ninety acres of land. This amount he has since largely increased and now owns one of the finest farms in the southern part of the county, consisting of "ridge" and "valley" land, provided with four to five miles of tile drainage, and stocked with the best grades of stock. In 1877, he built his elegant and commodious residence, provided with all the modern improvements, including gas and bathing facilities. The structure is one of the most imposing, as well as convenient farmhouses in the county, and was erected at a cost of \$9,000. Mr. Fowler was married, December 18, 1878, to Miss Frances Flago, daughter of Charles and Mary (Hubble) Flago, natives of New Jersey and Connecticut respectively. Her parents came to Ohio when young, and settled in Champaign County, where they reared a family of seven children, Mrs. Fowler being the youngest. Her father was a tailor by trade, and an influential citizen of Urbana, at one time Mayor of that city. He died in 1857; his widow (since the wife and now the widow of S. T. Hedges,) is still living, a resident of Springfield, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Fowler is a Democrat, having grown up in the faith. He is one of the leading farmers and stock-dealers of the county, by whose citizens himself and family are held in high esteem.

WILLIAM H. FRATER is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born May 23, 1850. His parents were Thomas and Isabel (Taylor) Frater, natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively, and of Scotch ancestry. The father was born in 1820, and died in 1862; the mother in 1818, and still living, a resident of Iberia, Ohio. They had five children—George, John T., William H., Archibald and Thomas, the latter deceased. William, our subject, was educated in the district schools, subsequently spending two years in the Iberia Academy, and teaching one successful term. In 1873, he engaged as shepherd for David Harpster, and continued in his employ four years. In 1877, he erected his tile works at Fowler, and also assumed charge of the warehouse at that place, conducting the latter business three years, and still engaging extensively in the tile manufacture. In 1877, he purchased three lots on which his tile yard is located, and in 1882 purchased the celebrated stallion "Brilliant," imported from France in 1875. Mr. Frater was married, June 10, 1879, to Rebecca Swartz, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Swartz, of this county. She was born January 15,

1857, and died January 13, 1884, leaving one son, George Earle, born December 25, 1883. Mr. F. is an active Republican, and highly esteemed as a citizen. He served as Assessor two terms, and has acquired a reasonable property by industry and economy.

SAMUEL HARMAN was born in Berkeley County, Va., March 9, 1808. He is a son of Michael and Margaret Harman, natives of Virginia, and of German extraction. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His parents were married in 1792, and settled in Pickaway County in 1812, coming to this county in 1821, and, entering eighty acres where he now resides, built the first hewed-log cabin in this county, in which the first sermon heard by our subject in this locality was preached by Rev. J. B. Finley. They purchased eighty acres soon after, and this tract of 160 acres the father tilled till his death in 1828, aged sixty-two years; the mother died in 1859, aged eighty-two. Samuel Harman, our subject, remained at home with his mother and the younger children till 1826, and aided in supporting them. He was a strong and supple young man, always a hard worker, having cut with a sickle, bound and shocked fifty dozen of wheat in one day. He was married, September 19, 1833, to Rebecca J. Church, who died exactly one year later. He was married July 31, 1838, to Lovina Armstrong, daughter of Job Armstrong, this wife dying five months later. His third marriage was to Matilda Simpson, April 6, 1842, her death occurring in 1877. Mr. Harman has no children. He inherited fifty-three acres from his father, and now owns 354 acres, well improved. He served two years as Trustee; was formerly a Whig, but now a Republican; was active during the late war, sending money, clothes and provisions to army friends. He is one of the oldest and most worthy citizens of his community.

DAVID HARPSTER, one of the most successful farmers in the State, is a native of Mifflin County, Penn., born December 28, 1816. His parents were George and Catharine (Thomas) Harpster, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. His grandfather Harpster came to America and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father died when David was but eight years of age, and he removed with his mother to Wayne County, Ohio, two years later. He attended school but fifteen months, but has since acquired a good business education. After two years farming with his brother in the above county, he came to this locality in 1828 or 1829, and the following year accepted a clerkship in Bowsher & Green's store at Bowsherville, this township, where he was employed three years. He then became a member of the firm, and continued the business till 1836, when he sold his interest and engaged in the cattle business with Barnet and Thomas Hughes and James Murdock two years with excellent success. From 1838 to 1840, he drove cattle to Detroit, but in the latter year he formed a partnership with David Miller, their object being to fatten cattle in Illinois and drive them to Eastern markets, which business they conducted six years, Mr. Harpster continuing the business four years on his own responsibility. In 1845, he purchased 700 acres at the Government land sales, and to this he has subsequently added till he now owns in this township 3,100 acres, and in Mifflin Township, 1,300; besides these tracts he has eighty acres in Van Wert County, 600 acres in Nebraska, 240 acres in Iowa, and in the counties of Ford, Campaign and McLean, Ill., 2,240 acres, all more or less improved and under fence. In 1850, Mr. Harpster settled on his present farm, and has since engaged largely in the sheep business, shearing 900 the first year, and increasing that number annually till he had clipped as many as

8,200 in a single year. His usual flock numbered about 7,000, but he is now disposing of his sheep, and stocking his lands with cattle. In 1871, he erected his handsome and commodious mansion one-half mile north of Fowler, at a cost of \$15,000, and is still actively engaged in superintending his large possessions. His marriage to Rachel S. Hall occurred April 6, 1847. She was a daughter of James Hall, a soldier in the war of 1812, and an early settler in Pickaway County, Ohio. Three children were born to them, two yet living—Sarah A., wife of Col. Cyrus Sears, and Ivy, wife of William L. Bones, a wholesale dry goods merchant of New York City, with residence on Staten Island. In September, 1867, Mrs. Harpster's death occurred, and Mr. H. was married, in 1877, to Miss Jane Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell, and grand-daughter of William Maxwell, who edited and published the first newspaper of Cincinnati, his wife setting a portion of the type. Mrs. Harpster is a refined and accomplished lady, and a member of the Baptist Missionary Church. In politics, Mr. H. is a strong Republican without political aspirations. In selling lots for Fowler City, he has a clause inserted in each deed stipulating that intoxicating liquors shall not be sold thereon. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county, and has an extensive acquaintance throughout the State. He began life a poor boy, and under very unfavorable circumstances; but by his energy, perseverance and business tact, has amassed a fortune not exceeded by that of any one in the county, owning at the present time 7,520 acres of land, and a large amount of other stock of various kinds. Besides attending to his personal business affairs, Mr. Harpster has given some attention and contributed from his means to public enterprises, in all of which he has shown the same energy, and his efforts have been crowned with the same success. The C., H. V. & T. R. R., which has brought into the county many valued conveniences, had no firmer friend nor warmer supporter during its contemplated and constructive period than Mr. Harpster, and the people of this community owe more thanks to him than to any other one man, for the location and construction of that road. At the time of one of the first surveys, the line from Marion to Sandusky passed through Pitt Township, some distance east of where the road is now located. This was something of a disappointment to those living in the western part of the township, and as Mr. Harpster and others came home from visiting the surveyors on said east line, while passing along the Little Sandusky and Bowsherville road, and as it happened within the present limits of the C., H. V. & T. right-of-way, one of the party asked Mr. Harpster what he would give to have the railroad pass at that point. He replied, the right-of-way three and one-half miles, and a wool clip. And he proved as good as his word, for when the road was built he gave the offered right-of-way and took \$10,000 stock, which he increased by purchases, until when the road changed hands, he received about \$23,000 for his interest. He was the founder of Fowler City, named in honor of Mr. C. R. Fowler, and has encouraged and supported the business interests of that village. He gave generously toward the construction of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fowler.

SILAS S. HART, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, was born November 26, 1845, to Elijah and Catharine (Henning) Hart, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish lineage. His parents came to Wayne County in 1838, and to this county in 1848. Their children were Eva A., Mary, William, Israel, Joanna, Samuel, Nancy, Silas, Samilda and Hiram. Eva A. and Elizabeth are deceased. The mother died July 15, 1881; the father is still living, in his seventy-eighth year. Silas S., our subject, obtained a

good education, having attended the Upper Sandusky High School two terms, and the Greensburg Seminary the same length of time. He began teaching at twenty-one, and is now teaching his twenty-second term, engaged at Little Sandusky. During summers he usually clerks in store, sells farm implements or books. Mr. Hart was married, March 5, 1874, to Elizabeth Healy, the daughter of Jacob Healy, four children having resulted from this union—Alphonso J., born December 21, 1874; Irene G., July 15, 1878; Louis G., October 8, 1881; and Ora S., July 8, 1883. Mr. Hart is a Republican, and both he and Mrs. Hart are members of the German Reformed Church.

HENRY HERRING, a native of Canton Basel, Switzerland, was born August 25, 1826. He came to the United States with his parents in the spring of 1845, and settled in New Baltimore, Fairfield Co., Ohio. He stayed there until the fall of the same year, when he moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, and "worked around" several years, until finally he could buy a small piece of land. In June, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary M. Snyder, of Hancock County, Ohio, born May 18, 1835. To them were born five children—Louisa M., Anna E., Henry, John and Rosa B. Henry died the 27th of June, 1873, at the age of ten years. The others are all about grown. Some years ago Mr. Herring built a substantial brick dwelling, and now owns 500 acres of land of fair quality, and, should his life be spared, he can live on what he acquired in his younger years.

BARNET HUGHES (deceased) was born in Greene County, Penn., September 16, 1808. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Swan) Hughes, pioneers, of Irish nationality. Barnet came to Ohio in 1827, having previously married Sarah Walton, who, dying, left him three children—Thomas, Sarah and Simeon, the latter deceased. He was married, April 27, 1845, to Catharine E. Woodcock, daughter of John L. and Margaret (Coons) Woodcock, natives of New York, and of English and German extraction. Her parents came to this county in 1837, settling near the site of Fowler. Their children were ten in number, Mrs. Hughes being the third. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were the parents of eleven children, eight living—Maria (wife of Orren Straw), Iva (wife of B. W. Martin), Augustus, John C. F., Catharine B. (wife of W. S. Harvey), James L., Samuel H. and William S. The deceased were John L., Mary M. and Louis S. Mr. Hughes began in stock dealing quite young, and continued the business till his death, at which time he owned 1,000 acres of land in one tract. He was an expert hunter and an admirer of fast horses, of which he reared and sold many. He was a Republican, and served as Trustee several terms. He died November 26, 1873, leaving an estate of \$60,000. His widow still resides on the old homestead of 326 acres, which is tilled by her sons Samuel and William. She is now, in her fifty-eighth year, strong and healthful.

JAMES LINDSEY HUGHES, son of Barnet and Catharine E. (Woodcock) Hughes, was born June 9, 1860. He is a native of Pitt Township, and was educated in the district schools, remaining at home till his marriage to Miss Belle Young, February 9, 1882. She was a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Kerr) Young; she was born June 24, 1861; was educated in the common district school, and commenced teaching school when she was sixteen years old, and taught until she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have one child, Jamie B., born January 12, 1883. Mr. Hughes inherited seventy acres of land from his father's estate, and erected a comfortable residence in 1883. He is a Republican, and a substantial, hard-working citizen.

AMBROSE C. HUNT is a native of this township, born October 10, 1841; his parents are Snowden and Lydia (Updegraff) Hunt, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, the latter of German ancestry. They came to this county soon after their marriage in 1827, and settled on the present homestead, purchasing first eighty acres, and adding to this till his possessions embraced 505 acres. Their children were Ambrose C., William S., Elvira, Nancy and Elmira. The father died in 1851, aged thirty-six years, the mother in 1878, aged sixty-two. At her husband's death she was left with five children (the oldest less than thirteen years) which she reared, and in the mean time paid for one hundred acres of land. Ambrose Hunt remained on the homestead, farming and dealing in stock till his marriage, May 6, 1877, to Miss Jennie, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Stillwagoner) Swartz, born November 11, 1846. They have one child—Iva A., born April 1, 1879. In 1878, Mr. Hunt purchased the hotel property at Fowler, which he conducted four years, disposing of the same October 1, 1883, and engaging in the stock business; he inherited 102 acres from his father's estate, all in good condition, valued at \$100 per acre; he was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and participated in the action at Berryville, being discharged at the close of the 100-day service. Mr. Hunt is a strong Republican and good citizen. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the German Reformed Church.

WILLIAM S. HUNT was born in this township November 18, 1850; he is a son of Snowden and Lydia (Updegraff) Hunt, old residents of this county. (See sketch of A. C. Hunt.) He was educated in the common schools, abandoning his studies at the age of twenty; he remained at home assisting about the farm, of which he assumed full charge for a number of years; on his mother's decease, he inherited 102½ acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre, and which he has largely improved; he owns the old homestead, the residence having been erected in 1869, at a cost of \$1,500. Mr. Hunt is a Republican and unmarried; he has two sisters—Elvira and Nancy Hunt, the former born March 9, 1844, the latter August 22, 1846. They received the education afforded by the district schools, and remained at home with their parents till the latter's death, at which time they each came into possession of 102½ acres of land, which has since received their attention. The farms are valued at \$75 and \$50 per acre respectively, and tilled by renters or tenants. In 1883, they erected on the farm of the latter a handsome residence, costing \$1,700, and in which they will henceforth abide. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed as ladies of keen business tact, good judgment and character.

GEORGE I. HOKE is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born September 20, 1853; son of William and Henrietta (Smith) Hoke, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1834, settling in Crawford County, Ohio, where he established a cabinet shop, and did an extensive business; he was an expert in the art of inlaying bone, brass, ivory, etc., and brought with him from Germany an outfit of tools presented to him by his employer at the close of his apprenticeship for the mastery of his trade; he spent many years in Strasburg, his handiwork being among some of the finest in Europe; he died in 1873, aged fifty seven years. The mother died in 1863. George Hoke, the subject of this sketch, was given a common school education, and at sixteen began work in a sash and door factory, subsequently with J. Stoll & Co., entering the carriage shops of Seider & Beidler, of Upper Sandusky, in whose employ he remained six years. In 1879, he

formed a partnership with M. B. Myers in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, etc., at Fowler, where they are doing a flourishing business. Mr. Hoke was married, March 12, 1874, to Mary Fought, daughter of Aaron Fought, and three children have been born to them—William F., Martha R. and Rolley. In politics, Mr. Hoke is a strong temperance Democrat; as a citizen he is highly esteemed.

CHARLES HORNBY was born in Lancashire, England, August 5, 1830, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cottam) Hornby, parents of eight children, the father a butcher by trade. He began the tailor's trade as an apprentice at the age of eleven, serving nine years, and emigrated to the United States in 1856. He came directly to Little Sandusky, having a cash capital of 40 cents, and engaged as a farm laborer for S. M. Fowler, by whom he was employed seven years. In 1863, he rented a small shop in the burg, and gradually established his now thriving merchant tailoring business. His first bill of goods was purchased at a cost of \$200; he now carries a stock of \$3,000 in ready-made and piece goods, notions, etc. Mr. Hornby was married, July 18, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bradley, and four children were born to them—Alice (wife of Hiram Fowler), Della (wife of Frank Stoneburner), Ernest and Maud. Mrs. Hornby died in 1869, aged thirty-three years, and Mr. H. was married April 12, 1871, to Mary Martin, daughter of C. S. Martin. (See sketch of B. W. Martin.) This latter marriage has resulted in the birth of four children, viz., Roy, Floy, Edward and a babe unchristened. Mr. and Mrs. Hornby are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the former being Steward of the same and Superintendent of the Sunday school, both well respected throughout their community.

HENRY C. JURY is a native of this county, born in Antrim Township November 15, 1837. His parents were Abner and Priscilla (Winslow) Jury, natives of Virginia and New York respectively. They were married in this county in 1836, having come to Ohio with their parents a number of years before, settling in this county. They purchased a farm of 160 acres, and were the parents of seven children—Henry C., John R., Sarah J., Margaret, Samuel W., Olive and Cyrus (the latter deceased). The father died in 1851, aged forty years; the mother is still living, a resident of this county, in her sixty-sixth year. After the death of his father, Mr. Jury assisted in maintaining the family till his twenty-sixth year. He farmed rented land one year; bought and sold stock one year, and in 1866 removed to Missouri, where he purchased 180 acres in Henry County, where he resided eleven years. In 1877, he returned to this county; resided one year at Nevada, dealing in stock, and then engaged in farming on the old homestead, where he remained till October, 1883, when he purchased his present hotel property and engaged in that business. Mr. Jury was married, August 25, 1863, to Julia A. Roseberry, daughter of John and Amanda (Garrett) Roseberry, early settlers of Crawford County, and eight children have been born to them—Howard J., C. Edward, Clara A., Mary E., Olive J., Minnie G., John B. and Anna. Mr. Jury is a thorough Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Jury is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and both are highly respected as citizens.

JOHNSTON KERR, deceased, born March 11, 1810, in Pennsylvania, is a son of James Kerr, who came to Knox County, Ohio, with his family in 1812. Early in life our subject learned the blacksmith's trade, which he plied twelve years, his wife working in the shop with him, "blowing and striking." He married Miss Celinda Moore March 11, 1833, she being the

daughter of John and Mary Moore, and by this marriage the children were Lorenzo, Caroline (wife of J. C. Lynch), Orville, Eli, Oregon and La Fayette; four others are deceased. He removed to Marion County, and entered 160 acres, on which he resided twenty years, dealing extensively in stock. In 1856, he sold his possessions in Marion County, and removed to this, purchasing 400 acres, and owning 900 at the time of his death. He still engaged in stock-dealing, and at his death left an estate of \$85,000 to \$90,000. He died August 20, 1873. His widow still resides in Little Sandusky. She was born June 14, 1813.

MICHAEL KOTTERMAN was born in Northumberland County, Penn., July 5, 1807; his parents were Michael and Catharine (Hettrick) Kotterman, natives of same State, and of German descent. His father spent six months in the war of 1812. Our subject attended school nine months, farmed till his twentieth year, and then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he engaged in twenty-one years. In 1848, he purchased his present home, first consisting of 80 acres, now 187, valued at \$75 per acre. He was married, April 30, 1831, to Miss Sarah King, daughter of Peter and Mary (Witmore) King, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively, and early settlers of Perry County, Ohio, coming to that locality about 1810, and rearing a family of fourteen children. Mr. and Mrs. Kotterman are parents of nine children—Caroline, wife of Edward Montee; Susan S., wife of James S. Sankey; Solomon, Noah, David, and Ellen, wife of Levi Swinehart. The deceased are Mary, an infant, and Levi, killed in the battle of Bull Run, second. They began life with meager means, but have amassed a fortune of \$15,000. Mr. Kotterman is a Democrat; both himself and wife members of the United Brethren Church at Little Sandusky.

SOLOMON KOTTERMAN, son of Michael and Saloma (King) Kotterman, was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 22, 1839. The early part of his life was passed at home, and in work for his immediate neighbors. He was married, September 28, 1862, to Miss Matilda Foucht, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Weimer) Foucht, and six children were born to them—Leefee B., May 14, 1864; Adella C., November 9, 1866; Elizabeth E., May 13, 1871; Charles A., June 30, 1874; Nevin T., March 16, 1880, and H. Franklin, born January 18, 1881, died March 5, 1881. Mr. Kotterman purchased his present farm of 107 acres, paying \$45 per acre. He erected his comfortable residence at a cost of \$1,500 in 1880, and now values his farm at \$80 per acre. Politically, Mr. Kotterman is a Democrat; he is serving his fourth year as Trustee; was two years Constable, twice elected Assessor, is a member of the Board of Agriculture, and, with his wife, of the German Reformed Church, of which he has been a Deacon for the past sixteen years.

GEORGE KRAMER, son of John and Elizabeth (Orsendorf) Kramer, is a native of Pennsylvania, born March 3, 1820. His parents were of German descent. His father was drafted (did not serve) in the war of 1812. Their children living are John, Samuel and George; the deceased are Henry, Michael, Elizabeth, Catharine and Jacob. The father died in his seventy-eighth, the mother in her seventieth year. At seventeen, our subject began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed thirty years. He came to Ohio and located in Wayne County in 1842, to Ashland County in 1846, and to this county in 1852. He first purchased 80 acres, but has added to this till he now owns 155. He has cleared 120 acres and made many other improvements, erecting a comfortable residence, at a cost of \$1,200, in 1869-70. Mr. Kramer was married in 1844 to Miss Anna C. Thorn, daughter of Frederick Thorn. They had eight children—John H.,

William T., George D., Samuel D., Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah A. and Lodema. Mrs. Kramer was born February 5, 1821. In politics, Mr. Kramer is a Democrat; both himself and wife are members of the German Reformed Church, of which he was both Deacon and Elder many years.

SUMNER E. LEWIS, born in this township December 19, 1856, is a son of Stanton J. and Wealtha M. (Stanton) Lewis. (See sketch.) He assisted about his father's farm and attended the district school, closing his studies in the high school of Upper Sandusky at the age of twenty. He was married in 1877, to Miss Sylvia Boyer, daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Miller) Boyer, her father dying when she was but one year of age. They have two children—Ora S., born January 13, 1878, and Stanton J., May 13, 1880. Mrs. Lewis was born October 13, 1860. Mr. Lewis inherited 120 acres from his father's estate, and this he has improved in various ways. He built a neat cottage in 1878, and a fine barn in 1883. He is a Republican in politics, and well respected socially.

MILES S. LEWIS was born in this township January 3, 1849. He is a son of Stanton J. and Wealtha M. (Stanton) Lewis, natives of New York, and of English descent. His father was employed in a carding mill in Genesee County, N. Y., before marriage, which occurred in 1844, migrating to Ohio the same year. He settled in Marion County, where he engaged in farming and school teaching. In 1847, he entered 160 acres, where his widow now resides. Their children were Miles S. and S. Everett, living, and Minerva C., Julia C. and William S. Mr. Lewis was highly respected, serving as Clerk and Trustee of his township several years. He died January 12, 1880, aged sixty-three years; his widow still survives, she was born April 19, 1818. Miles Lewis, the subject of this sketch, received a good education in the common branches, taught one term, and tilled the "home farm" till his father's decease, when he inherited and purchased 160 acres, which he has well stocked and improved. He was married, June 22, 1871, to Miss Kate Stoneburner, daughter of Noah and Magdalena (Hite) Stoneburner, and two children have been born to them—Clara M., born June 22, 1872, and Princess M., October 7, 1875. Mrs. Lewis was born February 14, 1855. Politically, Mr. Lewis is a Republican; himself and wife are highly esteemed in their community.

GODFRED LININGER was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 22, 1843, son of John and Mary (Struan) Lininger, who emigrated from Germany about 1814, locating in Upper Sandusky. The father died December 11, 1871; the mother still survives. Godfred resided with his parents for twenty-five years, farming and operating a threshing machine. His first wife, Addie, died August 1, 1879, leaving five children—Frank W., born May 23, 1869; Mary M., born April 9, 1873; Harry D., March 1, 1876; Carrie V., October 29, 1878; Elnora M. is deceased. Mr. Lininger was again married, February 19, 1880, to Arinda C. Eakin, born March 29, 1856, daughter of James and Mary E. (Weatherby) Eakin, three children resulting—Thomas B., born December 2, 1880; Bertha E., March 31, 1882, and Godfred, July 26, 1883. Mr. Lininger rented his father's farm one year, then purchased forty acres of the James farm, where he resided two years, and purchased his present farm of forty acres in 1874. He has made many improvements, building a fine bank barn in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics, and himself and wife both church members.

B. W. MARTIN was born in Little Sandusky, Ohio, December 25, 1848. He is a son of Caleb S. and Elizabeth (Coons) Martin, natives of Maryland and New York respectively. They came to this locality in 1835,

the father, a shoe-maker by trade, still a resident of the above village. Their children were Burke W., Mary P., Alice L., Charles R. and Minerva, the two latter deceased. The mother is also still living. B. W., the subject of this sketch, was engaged in daily and monthly labor and in clerking till twenty-one years of age, obtaining a fair education in the meantime. He then purchased the grocery stock of J. F. Myers, and has since engaged in mercantile business, first independently, then with William Montee, next with J. L. Lewis, the present firm of Martin & Whittker being established in 1874. They do a thriving business, dealing in all kinds of country produce. Mr. Martin was married, October 4, 1871, to Miss Ivy E. Hughes, daughter of Barnet and Catharine E. Hughes. They have four children—Luella M., Alice B., Charles S. and Sidney W. Besides their stock in store, the firm also owns 150 acres of land in good repair, valued at \$65 per acre. In politics, Mr. Martin is a Democrat.

JOHN MAWER is a native of Lincolnshire, England, born February 2, 1833, son of Thompson and Mary (Boxter) Mawer. He obtained a limited education; began "working out" at the age of ten at 6 cents per day; began life for himself at the age of fifteen at \$1 per month, and sailed for America in 1861. He located in Marion County, worked the first year by the month, afterward renting, and still later buying forty acres (1863) for \$250. He bought and sold several different farms, purchasing his present homestead of 146 acres in 1878. Mr. Mawer was married, July 31, 1863, to Agnes A. Lane, widow of James Lane, by whom she had two children—Betsey T. and L. Jane, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mawer have three children—Francis O., born May 7, 1864; Sherman D., August 17, 1865, and Marcellus G., October 10, 1870. Mr. Mawer is a Republican, himself and wife being members of the church.

THOMAS McCLAIN, son of David and Martha (Swan) McClain, was born in Greene County, Penn., February 29, 1816. His parents were of Scotch ancestry, his great-grandfather coming from Scotland. His grandfather, Abijah McClain, was a Revolutionary soldier and his father a soldier of the war of 1812, helping to build the fort at Upper Sandusky, and witnessing the treaty of peace with the Wyandots. His father migrated to Ohio in 1835, and settled at Bowsherville, buying 400 acres of land with Barnet Hughes. He was the father of thirteen children—three by his first wife, Martha Swan, and ten by his second, Rebecca West. He died in 1852; his first wife's death occurred in 1820. Thomas McClain obtained a limited education in subscription schools, and worked upon the farm of his father, coming to this county with the family. He was married, January 26, 1837, to Rosanna Bowsher, daughter of Anthony Bowsher, from whom the village was named. She died in 1852, aged thirty-two years, leaving eight children—David, Leefee, Susan and Thomas (all deceased), Martha, Anthony, Samuel, Zelinda and Ann. In 1853, Mr. McClain was married to Miss Mary Kipfer, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kipfer, three children resulting from this union—Rozilla (wife of Henry Swisher), James and Charles. He purchased his first land, 134 acres, at the Government sales, and this number he has increased to 432 acres, 248 in Mifflin Township, all well stocked and improved. In 1872, he erected a fine brick residence. In politics, Mr. McClain is Independent; he has served as Trustee of the township, and was elected Commissioner of the county three successive terms, always by large majorities.

CLAY MILLER was born in Pitt Township February 20, 1846. His parents were William and Sophia (Karr) Miller, natives of Kentucky and

Ohio respectively, and of German and Scotch-Irish descent. His maternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. William Miller came to Ohio in 1833, locating first in Marion County, but later leasing land of the Indians and purchasing at the Government land sales 720 acres, to which he added till at his death he owned 1,000 acres. He was an extensive stock-dealer, and served as Justice of the Peace about twenty years. His nine children were Gilford D., Rebecca, America, Jordan, Elizabeth, George, Charles, Ellen and Clay. George is deceased. The first four children were borne by Mr. Miller's first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Gordon. The father died in 1864, aged sixty-six, the mother, February 18, 1881, aged seventy-three. Clay Miller, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools, worked upon the farm and at eighteen enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, participating in one skirmish, and retiring at the close of his "100-day" service. At his father's death he inherited 100 acres, now owning 490, one of the best farms in the township. He makes a specialty of sheep-raising, now owning 1,200 head. His residence was consumed by fire April 14, 1883, and he is now erecting a fine new dwelling with all the modern improvements. Mr. Miller was married, October 27, 1870, to Miss Mary Kerr, daughter of James and Jane (Ellis) Kerr, and four children have been born to them—William M., born August 28, 1871; Maggie, March 30, 1873; James D., January 10, 1876; Harry C., February 24, 1883. Mr. Miller is a Republican and at present Trustee. Mrs. Miller was eight years a teacher in the public schools.

WILLIAM MOUSER is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born March 3, 1808. His parents, James and Polly (Potts) Mouser, were natives of Virginia and of German and Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, a soldier of the French and Indian war, was captured by the savages and condemned to be burned at the stake, but a heavy rain occurring on the night before his execution loosened the thongs by which he was bound, and he escaped to the fort, which, after falling into a pool of water and being shot at several times by the guards, who mistook him for a spy, he succeeded in entering. Mr. Mouser's maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His parents came to Ohio in an early day and reared a family of twelve children. William is the fourth son and was educated in the common schools, residing with his parents till his marriage, which occurred January 2, 1834; his marriage to Elizabeth S. Anderson was blest with six children. She died June 30, 1869, leaving three sons—Decatur, Mason and David, the three daughters having died young. He was married March 17, 1872, to Miss Henrietta Webb, born October 6, 1832, daughter of Elisha and Mary (Faulkner) Webb. Their only offspring—George W., was born March 1, 1875. Mr. Mouser rented land about eight years, purchasing his present farm in 1847, being compelled to clear the timber from the site on which to erect his cabin. He has always been a hard worker and an enterprising citizen. He is a Democrat and has served as Trustee of his township about seven years.

DAVID D. MOUSER, son of William and Elizabeth S. (Anderson) Mouser, was born in Pitt Township July 18, 1852. He was educated in the common schools and has always resided on the old homestead. He was married, June 2, 1879, to Miss Sarah Evens, a native of Pennsylvania, and two children have blessed their union—Paul, born July 5, 1880, and Myna, born August 8, 1882. Mrs. Mouser was born August 16, 1862. Mr. Mouser is an industrious and enterprising farmer, giving most of his

attention to the cultivation of cereals of various kinds; he has kept a minute account of his daily proceedings for the past sixteen years, now writing his fifth volume. In politics, Mr. Mouser is a Democrat. He is a member of Old-School Baptist Church at "Rocky Fork," having united with that sect in 1875.

M. BAKER MYERS, of the firm of Hoke & Myers, was born at the Indian mills near Upper Sandusky, November 2, 1855. He is a son of George and Elizabeth Myers, who came from Cumberland County, Penn., in 1848, and purchased the old mill referred to. Mr. Myers obtained a fair education in the union schools at Upper Sandusky, abandoning his studies at the age of sixteen, and entering the shops of Seider & Beidler, where he engaged in the blacksmith's trade, and worked about seven years for that firm. In 1879, he formed a partnership with G. I. Hoke, in blacksmithing and wagon manufacturing at Fowler, where they have built up an extensive and lucrative business, having as large a trade as any establishment of the size in the county. Mr. Myers is a strong advocate of temperance, and is an industrious and enterprising young man of good character.

CHRISTIAN NIEDERHAUSER is a native of Switzerland, born in Canton Berne, January 8, 1822; his parents, David and Elizabeth (Eausey) Niederhauser, were natives of the same country, and emigrated in 1832, settling in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, rearing a family of nine children, two living—David and Christian; John, Frederick, Samuel, Elizabeth, Ann and two infants are deceased. Our subject obtained the rudiments of an education, and September 2, 1847, married Miss Elizabeth Knaus, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Richman) Knaus, born May 29, 1820; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. Mr. N.'s grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. N. have but three children living—Elizabeth (wife of John Brant), John and Susan. The deceased are David, Edward, Benjamin F. and two infants. Mr. Niederhauser purchased his present farm in 1846, then 83 acres, now 123, much of which was forest land cleared by himself and wife. He erected a "bank" barn costing \$700 in 1868, a brick house costing \$1,000 in 1870, and a fine windmill in 1883. Mrs. N. received a stroke of paralysis in 1874, and has since been an invalid, having lost the entire use of her limbs. Mr. N. is a Democrat in politics, and both are members of the Reformed Church.

JOHN NIEDERHAUSER, son of the above, was born December 3, 1852; he made his home with his parents till his marriage to Miss Rosanna E. Sigler, January 27, 1876. Her parents are William and Rosanna (Mitchel) Sigler, natives of Pennsylvania and residents of Eden Township. Mr. and Mrs. Niederhauser are parents of four children—Neven O., born July 6, 1878; Emma B., March 20, 1881; Christian E., August 26, 1883, and an infant deceased. Mrs. N. was born July 6, 1849. Since his marriage, Mr. N. has tilled his father's farm. He purchased sixty-six acres near this in 1882, and during the past five years has operated a Huber thresher. He is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

ISAAC NUTTER, son of Christopher and Elizabeth (McIntire) Nutter, was born in Harrison County, Va., May 1, 1826. His parents were natives of Virginia, and lived and died in the "Old Dominion." His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and reared a family of fifteen children, our subject being the youngest. Not having the advantages of free schools, his education is limited. He came to Ohio in 1853, and located in this county.

October 29, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was engaged only at Winchester, being wounded before having an opportunity to fire his gun. Being wounded in the arm, amputation of the member was necessary, as a result of which he receives a pension of \$30 per month. Mr. Nutter was married, December 11, 1848, to Margaret E., daughter of Isaac and Edith (Sivel) Duff, natives of Virginia, and of Irish descent. Eight children have been born to this union—John A., Edith (wife of Cornelius Brewer), William, Almedia (wife of John Miller), Laura B. (wife of Samuel Smith, deceased), Margaret (wife of Samuel Miller) and Isaac N., the two latter deceased. The mother was born November 28, 1829. Mr. Nutter purchased his little farm in 1865. He is a strong Republican.

WILLIAM PARKER, son of Thomas and Eliza (Smith) Parker, was born in Lincolnshire, England, May 22, 1839. He worked several years in his native country at 8 cents to 16 cents per day, and emigrated to America in 1857; he made his home with his uncle, Mr. Plum, and did daily labor two years, when he began farming for himself; he was married December 17, 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Wise. They had three children, two living—William H. and John E.; Mary E. is deceased. Mrs. Parker died April 27, 1866, aged twenty-six years, and Mr. Parker was married October 8, 1868, to Miss Eliza Marsh, daughter of Mahlon Marsh. In 1870, he purchased a farm of forty acres, valued at \$80 per acre, and in 1876 added twelve acres near Fowler, erecting a fine residence, costing \$2,000, in 1878. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being a Republican in politics.

WALTER R. ROWSE was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, July 29, 1852, to Quincy A. and Rebecca E. (Sweeney) Rowse, natives of Ohio, and of German lineage. His grandfather Rowse was an early settler of Crawford County, helping to lay out the town of Bucyrus, serving as Justice of the Peace many years, and also as Clerk of court. The children of the family are Walter R., Lincoln R., Lucy T., Robert, Henry, Silas, William H., Edwin R. and Clarence, the four latter deceased. The mother died in 1860; the father was married three times and died February 19, 1878. His father's aunt carried a musket in the war of 1812, dressed in male attire, acting as a spy. Walter Rowse was educated in the public schools of Bucyrus, removing to the farm with his parents in 1869. He was married, January 4, 1876, to Miss Cornelia Straw, born December 5, 1859, daughter of David and Rebecca (Williams) Straw. The children from this marriage are Quincy A., born October 1, 1876; Frank N., August 4, 1878; Arthur C., December 17, 1880; Racy M., September 18, 1882. Mrs. Rowse inherited 363 acres from her father's estate, and the same is well stocked and improved. Mr. and Mrs. Rowse are located in a pleasant home and highly esteemed as citizens.

JOHN T. SCHUG, born in Prussia September 20, 1826, is a son of Nicholas and Catharine (Rauch) Schug. Being too low in stature to become a member of the German Army, he came to America in 1849, and in 1858 came to Little Sandusky, residing with his mother-in-law two years, farming and smithing. Prior to this, he was engaged several years traveling and repairing all kinds of machinery, and in the spring of 1851 opened a blacksmith shop at Canal Dover, where he conducted a successful business seven years. In 1860, Mr. Schug moved to the village of Little Sandusky, and where he has built up a good trade. He was married in the autumn of 1851 to Barbara Manerer, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Manerer, na-

tives of Switzerland, this union being followed by six children, of whom but one, Frederick J., is now living. Mrs. Schug died August 27, 1879, and Mr. S. was married, October 14, 1880, to Mrs. Sarah J. Bower, daughter of John and Susan Swartz. Her children by her first husband were Mary, wife of Charles Fichter; Susan and David H. Mr. Schug is doing a good business, having the leading shop in town, in connection with which his step-son, David Bower, conducts a wagon shop. In politics, Mr. Schug is a Democrat; he is a member of the German Reformed, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COL. CYRUS SEARS is a native of Delhi Township, Delaware Co., N. Y., born March 10, 1832. His parents were Elkanah and Desiar (Phelps) Sears, whose history is elsewhere detailed. (See sketch of J. D. Sears). Cyrus Sears, the subject of this sketch, removed with his parents to a farm near Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1836, where he resided till about 1852, attending the district schools during winters in the meantime. He afterward attended the Union Schools of Bucyrus one year; taught one term; took a course in book-keeping, and while waiting for a business opening, learned the art of telegraphy. He was employed one year by T. Stout & Co., of Upper Sandusky, as book-keeper, and in the spring of 1855 began the study of law with his brother J. D. Sears at Upper Sandusky, subsequently entering the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated at the close of the first term, but attended a second course of lectures as a more thorough preparation for his work. After spending about one year in the employ of Messrs. Ferguson & Long, he located in Bucyrus one year and then formed a partnership with his brother, J. D. Sears, with whom he remained till 1861. Mr. Sears then removed to Cincinnati and engaged in the practice of his profession, but soon joined the Burnet Rifle Company, of which ex-President Hayes was first Captain, and ex-Gov. Noyes and many other since distinguished men were privates. In July, 1861, Mr. Sears began recruiting the Eleventh Ohio Independent Battery, and August 12, of the same year, was mustered into it as private, serving till March 22, 1866. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of said Battery October 12, 1861, and for gallant and meritorious conduct, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, soon after known as the Forty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Infantry. Owing to the absence or disability of the Colonel, Mr. Sears was in command of this regiment during twenty-seven of the thirty-five months of its service, and as evidence of his efficiency Gen. Rosecrans indorsed, in his own hand, the order of his brigade commander, sending him home on recruiting service after the battle of Iuka, and recommended that he should be permitted to go, on account of gallant conduct. This order was also indorsed favorably by Gen. U. S. Grant, who, also, in his own hand, recommended him for promotion for gallant conduct. His promotion was also recommended and his general good conduct commended by several more of the most prominent officers in the service by letters and orders, which he now has in his possession, but which are too numerous and extended for insertion in this sketch. That portion of Gen. Rosecrans' order referring to the action of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, under Col. Sears, in the above battle is as follows: "The Eleventh Ohio Battery under Lieut. Sears was served with unequalled bravery under circumstances of danger and exposure such as rarely, perhaps never, have fallen to the lot of a single battery during the war." Col. Sears was severely wounded in this battle by a musket ball. On May 27, 1865, he was married to Sarah

A. Harpster, daughter of David and Rachel (Hall) Harpster. (See sketch.) He took his bride to Vicksburg, Miss., from whence he was soon placed in command of the District of Yazoo City, where they spent the summer of 1865. At the close of the war, our subject returned to Upper Sandusky and resumed his legal profession, in the course of which he made the argument credited to J. D. and C. Sears, in the case of Shaffer vs. McKee in the 19th Ohio State Report, which argument received the compliment of the court (see report), and attests the ability of its author. During the summer and fall of 1867, he was engaged in reporting the proceedings of the Louisiana Senate at New Orleans, and while there, reported the celebrated Pinchback speech so extensively circulated. By rigid economy, Mr. Sears was enabled to save about \$6,000 of his military wages, and this with \$1,000 more, was totally lost in an attempt to raise a crop of cotton near Vicksburg immediately after the close of the war. Hoping to more speedily retrieve his broken fortune, he abandoned the legal profession and purchased a half-interest in the machine works of Upper Sandusky, where for several years a profitable business was conducted under the firm name of Stevenson & Sears. This firm being dissolved, he established himself in the mercantile business in the new village of Fowler in 1876, where he is still engaged and where he has erected one of the finest homes in the county. He has four children—Horace H., aged seventeen; Iva R., fourteen; Fanny E., eleven, and Laura J., the latter but ten months old. During his attendance at the law school, Mr. Sears boarded himself as a necessary economic measure, living so plainly as to reduce his expenses to less than \$1 per week, but notwithstanding this he was one of the most athletic in the school, being one of the few chosen from about 1,500 members of the Young Men's Gymnasium, to take part in their public exhibitions, and, at his present age, is a man of remarkable physical health, strength and activity, who bids fair to reach threescore and ten years in a good stage of preservation.

DAVID SMITH (deceased), son of Daniel and Mary E. (Duddleson) Smith, was born in this county March 9, 1829. His parents were of English parentage, natives of New York. He obtained a fair education, and October 13, 1851, was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Blackburn, daughter of William and Mary (Blackburn) Blackburn, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. She was born June 19, 1829. Her parents came to this county in 1836, and purchased land in Tymochtee Township. Their ten children are all living, viz., Sarah A., Thomas, Ruth, Rebecca, Moses, John, Ellen, Isaac, Page and Elizabeth. The father died April 14, 1854; the mother is still living, in her eighty-fourth year, residing with her daughter Rebecca. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith—Zachariah, Mary E., Augustus and William, the latter deceased. Mr. Smith inherited the farm where Mrs. Smith now resides, and made most of the improvements thereon. He died August 24, 1861 (killed by a log rolling upon him), leaving his widow with three children, which she has carefully reared. She has a life lease of the estate, 280 acres, her son Augustus and daughter Mary residing with her.

ZACHARIAH T. SMITH, son of David and Rebecca (Blackburn) Smith, was born in this county September 10, 1851. His father dying while his son was yet young, the latter obtained but a limited education. He tilled the farm under the direction of his mother till he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he inherited about ninety-five acres, which he has since cultivated, living at the old home. He makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs, Merino sheep and Plymouth Rock chickens. He

was married, October 5, 1875, to Miss Sarah E. McLain, daughter of Abraham and Catharine A. (Berlein) McLain, and two children have been born to them—Jennette, August 11, 1876, and Paul, born November 8, 1880. Mrs. Smith was born October 30, 1857. Mr. Smith is a Republican, and has served as Justice for the past six years. He is Master of the County Grange (of which Mrs. Smith is also a member) and Statistician of this county for the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C. He is an enterprising young farmer and a good citizen.

JOHN H. SMITH, born in Richland County, Ohio, November 13, 1817, is a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Kiefer) Smith, natives of Maryland, and of German descent. His parents were married in Harrison County, and moved directly to Richland about 1815, entering 160 acres. Their children were John H., Henry, Elizabeth, Solomon, Margaret, Maria, Sarah and Jacob. The family removed in 1865 to Wood County, where the father died in 1875, aged eighty-six years; the mother in 1866, aged seventy-four. Mr. Smith rented land several years, coming in 1849 to this county, where he purchased his present farm in 1851. This farm contains 160 acres, all well-improved, provided with a good residence erected in 1859, at a cost of \$1,000. He also owns ninety-one acres in Wood County. He was married, April 22, 1841, to Miss Sarah Wirick, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Spade) Wirick, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. Her parents settled in Richland County in 1821. Her father died January 7, 1879, aged ninety years; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, fighting in the battle of Fort McHenry. Her mother died January 9, 1878, aged seventy-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had five children—Mary E. (wife of William B. Wolsey), Franklin H., Lodemie (wife of S. P. Balliet), Samantha (wife of Samuel Suder, deceased), Almarine A. (wife of Samuel Bowman). Mrs. Smith was born March 18, 1822. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Democrat, voting first for Van Buren.

JOHN W. SNYDER, born December 17, 1837, is a native of Richland County, Ohio. His parents were Vatchel and Mary A. (Hull) Snyder, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German nativity. His great-grandfather came from Ireland, and was a soldier in the Revolution. His parents came to Ohio when his father was but a lad of ten or twelve years. They settled in Mansfield, and reared a family of five children—Nancy, Drusilla, Mary A., John W. and Rebecca M. The father died, aged seventy-five years; the mother passed away in 1869. Mr. John Snyder, our subject, remained at home with his parents till twenty-four years of age, farming and learning the carpenter's trade. His marriage to Eliza A. Snyder occurred April 24, 1862, she being a daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Willhelem) Snyder, natives of Pennsylvania. The children by this marriage are Mary E., born June 4, 1863; John W., Jr., September 20, 1864; Edward V., March 1, 1866; Jonas V., April 25, 1867; Ida M., October 20, 1868; William H., November 19, 1882. Mrs. Snyder was born February 3, 1844. After marriage, Mr. Snyder worked at his trade a few years; engaged in saw milling four years; farmed rented land afterward till purchasing his present farm in 1875. During the past six years he has paid some attention to grapes and other small fruits, doing a very profitable business. In politics, Mr. Snyder is a Democrat.

HIRAM STALTER was born in Frederick County, Md., December 6, 1808. He is a son of Henry and Rachel (Moler) Stalter, the former born at sea, the latter in Maryland. His father was a soldier of the Revolution. In 1818, his parents came to Perry County, where they spent the remainder

of their days. Of their fourteen children, but three are living—William, Julia A. and Hiram. The father died in 1840, aged sixty-four years; the mother in 1860, aged eighty-three years. Hiram Stalter, our subject, received but a limited education, and at sixteen learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued many years. He rented land a few years, purchased a saw mill about 1834, and, three years later, traded the mill for 200 acres in Allen County. This farm he sold in 1845, and purchased 120 acres where he now resides, his entire farm consisting of 305 acres, valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. Stalter was married, September 24, 1828, to Anna Teler, who died fifteen years later. Their children were David, John, Julia A., Malinda, Mary M.; Hiram and Lydia A. are deceased. Mr. Stalter married Louisa Dennison March 14, 1844, and she dying October 29, 1851, left one child living, Ann L., and three deceased—Victoria E., Emaline and Harriet. January 1, 1852, Mr. Stalter was married to Miss Catharine Brant, daughter of Christina and Anna (Ellenberger) Brant, who emigrated from Switzerland in 1845. Three children were born of this union—Mary E., Hiram T. and William B. Their mother was born September 17, 1832. In politics, Mr. Stalter is a Democrat. Himself and wife are both members of the German Reformed Church.

NOAH STONEBURNER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 2, 1823. He is a son of John and Catharine (Bretz) Stoneburner, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and of German and French descent. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. His father came to Ohio at the age of eighteen, and was married in Fairfield County in 1822. Their children were Noah, Elizabeth and Levi, all living, and Christina, Mary A., Catharine, Samuel, John, Melinda and Ellen, deceased. The father died in 1860, aged sixty years; the mother is still a resident of this township, in her eighty-first year. Noah Stoneburner remained at home till twenty-three. He was married, February 20, 1848, to Magdalene Hite, daughter of David Hite. She died in 1859, having borne three children—E. Agatha (wife of J. M. Purky), Frank E., Catharine (wife of Miles Lewis). He was married, September 12, 1862, to Mrs. Mary A. Boyer (widow of Jacob Boyer), daughter of W. B. and Mary (Burns) Miller. She has five children, one Sylvia (now the wife of S. E. Lewis), by her first husband; the others are Miller, Charley A., Mary M. and Minnie E. Mrs. S. was born December 8, 1837. Mr. S. purchased his first farm of eighty acres in Antrim Township, later adding eighty acres more, all forest land, where he resided most of the time till 1867. He purchased his present farm of 174 acres in 1878; built his "bank" barn in 1874; erected his large frame house in 1881, and is one of the substantial citizens of the township. In politics, Mr. Stoneburner is a Democrat.

LEWIS STRAW is a native of Vermont, born May 16, 1817. He is a son of David and Mary (Cady) Straw, natives of Maine and Connecticut respectively, and of Welsh descent. His parents came to Ohio in 1831, and located near Bowsherville, where his father became the owner of 195 acres of land; they had a family of nine children—Lewis, Elizabeth, Samuel C., Israel, David, Joel, Jason, Sally and Polly. The father died, aged eighty-two years; the mother, aged seventy-five. The children are all deceased but Lewis and Elizabeth. Lewis Straw remained at home till twenty-one, and was then apprenticed as a cabinet-maker and painter. He began dealing in stock very early in life, and has conducted the business on a small scale ever since. He inherited and bought the old homestead of 195 acres, to which he has added till he now owns 1,000 acres in this county

and 150 acres in Indiana. He was married, in 1847, to Caroline Moody (daughter of David Moody), her death occurring three years later, leaving one child, Dudley, also deceased. In 1851, he married Rebecca Miller, daughter of William Miller, and eight children were born to them—Caroline, Eugene, Leander, Edith, Cannie and Kit. Lenora and Elmora (twins) are deceased. Mr. Straw began life with little help financially, and among the Indians; but by energy, industry and good management he has amassed a handsome fortune. He is a Republican, and has served as Trustee of his township near twenty years in succession.

JEREMIAH J. SWIHART was born in Stark County November 28, 1835. He is a son of Ezekiel and Rhoda (Miller) Swihart, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They were married in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1835, settling near Canton, Stark County, Ohio, remaining there about two years, then moving to this county, near Carey, buying 100 acres of land, on which they resided till about 1840, when they removed near Little Sandusky. They had two children—Jeremiah J. and Peter M. The father died in 1862, aged forty-nine years; the mother is still living, a resident of this township, in her seventy-sixth year. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Swihart was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade, which he has since engaged in. He located in Little Sandusky in 1856, and operated a threshing-machine and huller twenty-five seasons, having the first thresher in the township about 1848. He was married, April 19, 1858, to Sophia Vroman, daughter of David and Sally Vroman, of this county, the latter still living. Their children were Randolph, David, Francis, Launa, Peter, Henry, Bessie, Hancock and Clistia. Mr. Swihart is a Democrat; has served four years as Constable and one year as Township Clerk.

PETER M. SWIHART was born near Carey, Ohio, February 20, 1840, son of Ezekiel and Rhoda (Miller) Swihart (see sketch of J. J. Swihart). He resided at the home of his parents till his marriage to Miss Winnie Fitzgerald, November 4, 1869. Her parents, Garret and Mary (Miniharr) Fitzgerald, were natives of Ireland, coming to America about 1849, and settling in Marion County, where the father died in 1855; his widow was afterward married to Dennis Hogan, and are now residents of this township. Mrs. Swihart was born June 1, 1850. By her marriage to Mr. S., she has had seven children—Cyrus E., Mettie G., Emma C., Ivie M., Nellie B., Miner R. and Millard Y., an infant. Mr. Swihart resides on the old homestead, where his parents located in 1855. The farm contains ninety-two acres, and was once the camping ground of the Wyandot Indians. In politics, Mr. Swihart is a Democrat, and has served several years as Trustee of the township.

JACOB SWINEHART was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 30, 1814. He is a son of John and Christina Swinehart, natives of Virginia and of German ancestry. The latter's grandfather Kelly, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the former's father a soldier in the war of 1812. Jacob Swinehart remained, till he arrived at his majority, with his parents, and returned to assist his mother after the death of his father. He learned the carpenter's trade with his brother, and engaged in that business several years. He was married, August 30, 1838, to Mary A. Kelly, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Longwell) Kelly, natives of Ohio and of Irish extraction, and nine children were born to this union—Mary A. (wife of Aaron Cooperrider), Sarah (wife of J. A. Smith), Joseph P., Christina A. (wife of Peter Mustachler), Emma (wife of John Wiest), John H., Eliza-

beth A., Eliza J. and Lydia E. Mrs. Swinehart was born March 1, 1816. Mr. S. located on his present farm in 1848. He owns ninety acres, all in good state of cultivation. He erected a comfortable dwelling in 1875, since which time his health has been rapidly failing. He is a Democrat; himself and wife both members of the German Reformed Church.

JOSEPH P. SWINEHART was born in this township January 13, 1852. He is a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Kelly) Swinehart, with whom he remained upon the farm till his marriage, March 6, 1879, to Miss Margaret Heining, daughter of John and Mary (Wilt) Heining, residents of this township also. The children born to this union are Myrtie A., January 4, 1881, and Joseph H., January 21, 1883. Mrs. Swinehart was born January 1, 1863. Since his marriage, Mr. Swinehart has been tilling his father's farm of ninety acres, with very gratifying success. He is a Democrat; himself and wife members of the German Reformed Church, and very industrious and well-respected citizens.

CHRISTIAN STURY was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, January 15, 1828. His parents were John and Susanna (Ringgenberg) Stury, who both died in Switzerland. Their children were Susanna, John, Christian and Rudolph. Christian Stury emigrated in 1849, and located in this county in 1850. He was married, August 23, 1852, to Magdalene Kipfer, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ellenberger) Kipfer, natives of Switzerland, who came to America in 1833, locating in Holmes County till 1846, when they removed to this township. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stury have had eight children—Henry (deceased), Susanna (wife of William Longwell), Rosanna (wife of David Barth), Frederick William (deceased), Magdalene, Emma C. and Charles. In 1864, Mr. Stury enlisted in Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fought in the battles at Goldsboro, Sylvania, Raleigh and in many skirmishes, receiving his discharge June 5, 1865. From 1864 to 1867, Mr. Stury rented land, purchasing his present farm at the latter date. It is well improved and in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Stury is a Democrat; both himself and wife members of the Reformed Church, of which he has been Trustee and Deacon.

HENRY TROUP is a native of Perry County, Ohio, born January 31, 1840. His parents, Samuel and Eye (Foucht) Troup, were natives of the same county, where they resided till 1840, when they removed to Sandusky County, residing there thirteen years, coming to Wyandot in 1853, and settling where our subject now resides, and where the mother died in 1861, aged about thirty-nine years. The father is now, in his sixty-eighth year, a resident of Allen County, Ohio. Their children were Henry, Samuel, Adam and Levi, living; and Emaline, Aaron, Jacob and Matilda, deceased. Henry, our subject, remained with his parents till his marriage to Drusilla Lawrence, November 20, 1859. She was a daughter of Jacob and Judah (Swinehart) Lawrence, natives of Perry County, and early settlers of this township. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Troup are Christian J., Almeda A., William W., Charles P., Samuel O. and Iva E. Franklin E. is deceased. During the first seventeen years of married life, Mr. Troup rented land, purchasing his present farm of thirty-two acres in 1876. It is a pleasant home, in good repair, valued at \$80 per acre. Both himself and wife are members of the Reformed Church, of which he was formerly Deacon and now Trustee.

JAMES WHITTAKER, a native of Great Britain, was born May 29, 1831. His parents were James and Mary (Lancaster) Whittaker, the

former a machinist of considerable note, who was accidentally killed in a large cotton factory in which he was engaged. His father's death occurred when our subject was but three years old. His mother gave him a practical education, and at twelve he entered the cotton factory, where he was engaged nine years. At twenty-one, he sailed for America, and subsequently learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed till 1874, when he formed a partnership with B. W. Martin, of Little Sandusky, and has done a flourishing business in the dry goods and grocery trade. Mr. Whittaker was married, March 27, 1881, to Mrs. A. A. Barth, widow of Dr. Barth, of Milwaukee, Wis., a noted physician of that place. Mr. Whittaker is a strong advocate of Prohibition principles. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a highly respected and useful citizen.

CHRISTOPHER WIEST was born in Baden, Germany, March 26, 1824, son of Christopher and Magdalene (Schrote) Wiest. He came with his parents in 1839, and located in Marion County till 1870, the children of the family being Christopher, Philip, John, Christian, Caroline and Barbara. Christian, Samuel and the father are deceased, the latter dying in 1875, aged seventy-five years; the mother is still living. Our subject worked by the month a number of years, chiefly engaged in stage driving. In 1850, he purchased forty acres in Marion County, where he resided twenty years. In 1870, he purchased his present home of 202 acres, paying \$8,900. He owned at one time 500 acres, but has given 300 acres to his children. He was married, May 29, 1850, to Mary Wilt, daughter of Henry and Mary Wilt, natives of Alsace, Germany, residents of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Wiest have been the parents of twelve children—Louise (wife of William Burbach), Barbara (wife of Samuel Burbach), John, Samuel, Lena (wife of Frank Montee), Caroline, Christina, Christopher, Jr., Margaret and Charles. Mr. Wiest is a Democrat; he served as Trustee in Richland Township, Marion County, two terms, and in Pitt three terms. Himself and wife are members of the Reformed Church, and prominent citizens of the township.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS was born in Ashford, Windom Co., Conn., September 17, 1819, and is the son of Raymond and Eunice (Eastman) Williams, natives of Connecticut, and of English and French parentage respectively—his father a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, of Puritan fame. His father was also a commissioned officer in the war of 1812; was married December 16, 1818; migrated to Ohio in 1838; purchased 160 acres at the land sales in this county in 1845, and in 1852 removed to Lake County, Ind., where he died December 30, 1876, aged eighty years. There were ten children of the family, six living—Benjamin, John, Esther, Oliver, Scott and George. The deceased are Lucinda, Fielder, Frank and Hiram. The mother died in 1845, aged forty-eight years. Benjamin Williams, our subject, remained with his parents till twenty-three years of age; operated the Indian Saw Mill in this county in 1840-41; went East, and was married, June 1, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth Hitchcock, daughter of John and Mary (Hosner) Hitchcock; rented land in Marion County from 1844 to 1847, purchasing his present homestead in the latter year. He now owns 245 acres, highly cultivated. He is the father of seven children, five living—Mary, Ann, Volney, John and Frank. The deceased are Frank and William. Mr. Williams has been a hard worker, having cleared 100 acres of forest land. He served as Trustee two years; as Coroner of county four terms; as Director of Agricultural Society ten years, and Vice President four years; and as School Director twenty-nine out of thirty-two years.

JOHN WOOD was born in Clark County, Ohio, December 7, 1818; his parents were Isaac and Sarah Wood, natives of New Jersey, removing to Ohio about 1815, settling in Clark County. They came to Marion County in 1821, entered 260 acres and at one time owned 1,600. They were the parents of fourteen children, three girls. The mother died in 1818; the father in 1861, aged sixty-six. John Wood resided with his father till twenty-two years of age; he then rented land three years and purchased 160 acres east of Scott Town. He has since increased his possessions to 900 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. In 1877, he erected a fine brick residence at a cost of \$4,000, one of the best houses in the township. Mr. Wood has always been a hard worker, often reaping, binding and shocking forty dozen of wheat with a sickle, mowing two acres per day, with a scythe, and cradling 160 dozen of wheat, and helping to shock it in the same length of time; twenty tons of hay were pitched, and fifty shocks of corn were cut by him in two respective days. Mr. Wood is a "hopper from Hopperville," hopping in three successive hops forty-eight and one-half feet at the raising of the Union Church at Big Island in 1871. He was married April 25, 1853, to Catharine Marsh, daughter of Mahlon and Mary A. Marsh, early settlers of Clark County, Ohio; her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and came to Marion County in 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of five children, two living—Sarah and Effie; he was first a Whig and since a Republican, of the temperance persuasion; and has served as Trustee one term; both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fowler, to the support of which he donates generously, and the church owes much to him for its present prosperity; he advocated the building of the C., H. V. & T. Railroad, and was one of the original stockholders.

REUBEN WOOD, deceased, was born in New Jersey October 15, 1817; he is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Moss) Wood. (See sketch of John Wood.) He resided with his father till he reached his majority, at which time he, with his brother, Hampton, purchased 156 acres in Big Island Township, where he resided till he purchased his present home in 1845; he was married, May 26, 1841, to Miss Diantha Bay, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Lapham) Bay, who settled in Marion County in 1826. They were the parents of nine children, three living—Diantha, Amos and Abbey; the deceased were Marcy D., Ruth, Matilda, Jane, Laura and Thomas S. The father died in 1858, aged forty-five years; the mother is still residing in Marion in her eighty-third year. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of ten children, three living—Isaac, John and Reuben. The deceased are Thomas, Ruth, Mary, Iva, Eudora and Cora (twins), and Rudolph D. Mr. Wood died in 1861, aged forty-five, leaving an estate of \$25,000; his widow still survives, and resides on the old homestead. She was born October 18, 1823.

JOHN WOOD, JR., son of Reuben and Diantha (Bay) Wood, was born September 20, 1852; he attended the common schools of his native township, and dwelt under the maternal roof till 1876, when he migrated to Utah, where he remained about fourteen months for the benefit of his health; returning home, he was married, November 20, 1878, to Miss Belle Kirk, of Lucas County, Ohio. She was a daughter of James and Lovina (Wood) Kirk, and was born July 28, 1858; her father, as a blacksmith, passed entirely through the late war, in which he contracted a disease of which he died January 1, 1866. He was the father of eight children, three living—John A., Ella L. and Belle. The deceased are Alfred, Libbie, Maria, James and an infant. The mother is still a resident of this

county. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have two children—Leo A., born September 3, 1879, and Ross E., February 20, 1882. Mr. Wood inherited forty-five acres from his father's estate, and has since added forty-two acres by purchase, all in good condition, valued at \$75 per acre. In political sentiments, Mr. Wood is a Republican.

REUBEN S. WOOD, son of Reuben and Diantha (Bay) Wood, is a native of this township, born January 20, 1858. He obtained a good education, and remained at home till his marriage to Miss Leefee McLain, which event occurred April 8, 1879. Mrs. Wood is a daughter of Abraham and Catharine (Berlein) McLain, and was born February 28, 1862. The children born of this marriage are Grace A., born October 22, 1879, and Walter S., January 6, 1882. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Wood received as his portion of his father's estate forty-seven acres, to which he has added by subsequent purchases till he now owns 117 acres of choice land, well-improved and valued at \$80 per acre. Mr. Wood is a Republican, and an industrious, enterprising young farmer.

JACOB G. WORLEY is a native of Somerset County, N. J., born November 2, 1833. His parents were C. V. D. and Mary A. (Gulick) Worley, natives of New Jersey, his forefathers coming from Holland. His paternal great-grandfather was also a native of that country, and his maternal great-grandfather, Cornelius Van Dyke, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, one of Washington's body guards. He died aged ninety-one years. His grandmother's brother, Cornelius Van Dyke, Jr., was a soldier in the war of 1812. His parents came to Ohio in 1840, settling in Holmes County, removing to Wyandot in 1846, locating in Little Sandusky, where his father engaged in blacksmithing till 1865. Their children were Jane, Jacob G., Henry C., Martin N., Kate D., Sarah G., Peter (killed in the late war), Samuel A. and John S. The father died July 13, 1877, aged sixty-eight years, having been a soldier in the late war, with four of his sons. The mother is still living, a resident of Fulton County, in her seventy-second year. Jacob G. Worley began teaching at the age of twenty-one, which he continued at intervals ten years, later turning his entire attention to farming. He was married, May 10, 1863, to Cemantha V. Mount, daughter of Thomas B. and Margaret (Thompson) Mount, natives of New Jersey, and of German parentage. Her parents came to this county about 1820, the father a mason by trade. He died in his ninety-first year, and his wife in the fifty-seventh year of her age. Their four living children are Mary F., Thompson, Lydia D. and Mrs. Worley, the latter born September 10, 1840. The deceased are Joseph C., George W. and Elizabeth W. Their parents both died in their ninety-first year. Mr. and Mrs. Worley are parents of three children—Mary G., born August 11, 1866; Lula A., April 18, 1868; and Margaret V. D., January 2, 1870. Mr. Worley came with his grandfather to this township in 1854, with whom he resided until the death of the latter, April 26, 1876, and from whom he inherited eighty-four acres of land. He purchased eighty acres in Henry County in 1873, and the same amount in this county in 1881. Himself, wife and daughter Mary are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been four years a Class Leader.

CHAPTER IX.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE TOWNSHIP—ORGANIZATION—BOUNDARIES, ETC.
 —EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST THINGS—OWNERS OF REAL AND PERSONAL ES-
 TATE IN 1845—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIALS SINCE
 1865—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THIS township, as may be readily conjectured, derives its name, "Richland," from the general fecundity of its soil, a soil rich, not in the sense of abounding in material possessions, but in being bountifully provided with those nutritive qualities that yield to the diligent and prudent tiller of the land a rich and generous return for his labors, and the name suggested was in this wise: On April 4, 1835, two pioneers, Conrad Wickiser and Charles Smith, were out "logging" in the northwest quarter of Section 21, when the chain used in the work happened to break, and becoming entangled in a spice bush, tore it up by the roots, disclosing to their views a soil rich and promising. Thereupon the two men resolved that the newly created township should receive the name by which it has since been known. This occurred, as already stated, in 1835, nearly half a century ago, in which year the township was organized.

Richland is bounded on the north, for three miles from east to west, by Ridge Township, and for the remaining two miles by Hancock County; on the east by Salem Township; on the south for four miles from east to west by Jackson Township, for the remaining mile by Hardin County; on the west by Hancock County. Having already spoken of the alimental properties of the soil, it can be safely further said of Richland that it ranks among the foremost townships of Wyandot County as an agricultural section, and as a field for stock-raising purposes it is not a whit behind. The township is studded with prosperous farms, well drained (for the drains or ditches here are most extensive, some of them spreading completely across the township), incumbered with but little timber, and inhabited by a wide-awake, thriving and contented people.

NATURAL FEATURES, ETC.

The streams in this township are not many, nor of any degree of magnitude, and their rarity is not to be complained of as the soil is sufficiently saturated with moisture to be independent of any such outside sustentation. There are only two roads in Richland that run in a direction other than on the section or Congressional lines, or parallel with them. Of these two roads, one leaves the southern line of Section 15, about a quarter mile west of Whartonsburg, cuts off a corner of that section, and leads northwest through Sections 16 and 17, into Hancock County; the other, the Burlington & Mount Blanchard road, laid out in March, 1835, dashes through Section 32 from Hardin County into Hancock County. The highways leading from north to south are: One on Hancock Township line as far as Section 11, where it unites with the road first mentioned; one intersecting Sections

4, 9 and 16 as far as first mentioned road; another intersects Sections 3, 10 and 15, terminating at Whartonsburg; a fourth enters the township between Sections 1 and 2, leading to a mile north of Jackson Township; and a fifth runs along the entire dividing line of Richland and Salem Townships. Of those leading from east to west, there is one along the entire north line, the first regularly laid out road in the township (1835); a second, a mile further south, runs the entire width of the township; a third, another mile southward, to within a mile and a half of Hancock County; a fourth, another mile further south, reaches into Hancock County; another mile, and a road is found traversing to a point half a mile east of Hancock County; the sixth and seventh roads, exactly a mile apart (and the sixth a mile from the fifth) lead through through the entire township. In addition to these are several short, what might be termed "accommodation" roads.

The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland runs completely through the township in a direction almost due northeast to southwest. Entering from Ridge Township, it passes through Sections 1, 11, 14, 15, 22, 28 and 32, when it enters Hardin County. There is a station at Whartonsburg, about the center of the township, and the next nearest on that railway at Forest, Hardin County, and Carey, in Crawford Township, this county.

EARLY SETTLERS.

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
.The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea." — *Whittier.*

The following brief mention is made of a few of the early settlers who located in the township' immediately prior to or within nine or ten years after its organization.

Dr. Samuel Pickett was born in Athens County, Ohio, September 10, 1820. In 1830, his parents, Samuel and Charity Pickett, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively, came to and settled in what is now Richland Township, then part of Hancock County. The Doctor was a leading citizen and a celebrated hunter and trapper. Nathan Benjamin came in 1832, and settled on Section 20.

In 1833, Philip Cole settled on Section 17, Joshua Cole on Section 2, and Charles Smith on Section 17.

William M. Benjamin was born in Washington County, Ohio, June 1, 1804, son of Nathan and Mary Benjamin. In 1834, he came to Wyandot County and settled in Richland Township, where he purchased 160 acres of land in Section 28. He married, in 1823, and had eight children. For thirty years he was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was prominently connected with it.

Conrad Wickiser, a native of Germany, came to Ohio with his family in 1810, settling in Perry County; from there removed to Delaware County, and in 1834 to Richland Township, this county, where he entered 120 acres of land. He was married to Lydia Wicks, and had eleven children. His son, Albert Wickiser, who was born February 24, 1808, lives in this township, near the spot on which the father first settled.

About the same period came Charles Smith from Delaware, who built a cabin on Section 17. Beers Roberts came from same county and located on Section 17; then Ira Bristol, on Section 17; John James, on Section 1; Silas Burson, on Section 1; James Cole, on Section 2; Abraham Cole on Section 8; Harvey Chilson, on Section 13; Simeon Buell, on Section 32.

In 1835 came Joshua Cole on Section 2; Henry Southward, on Section 13; James Duddleson, on Section 4; Robert Reynolds, on Section 1; John Ward, on Section 1; James McConnell, on Section 2; John Quin, on Section 1; Albert Wickiser, on Section 21.

Jacob Wentz moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1837, and settled in Richland Township, entering eighty acres of land in Section 12. He married Elizabeth Capenheffer and had nine children. James Crites, born in Stark County, Ohio, November 9, 1816, came and settled in Richland Township in 1836, entering 400 acres of land. Some of those who came about that period or a little later are David Anway, Joseph McClurg, John and Alexander Crider, John Derringer, Henry Williams, David Armstrong, George Stansel, Benjamin Carey, Dr. Adams, Jacob Striker, Robert Gibson and Isaac Burk.

In 1841, Solomon Spoon came from near McCutchenville, this county, and settled in this township. He was born in Perry County, Penn., April 28, 1802. Removing to New York State he remained there until he emigrated westward, coming to Ohio, a distance of 500 miles with an ox team. After remaining one year near Cleveland, he moved to this county.

Isaiah Liles, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, born in 1818, bought in 1839 eighty acres of land where he now resides, but did not move on it till 1842. Among other settlers may be named George James, W. W. Duffield, David Morrison, Andrew and George W. Reynolds.

FIRST EVENTS.

Among the first settlers the first wedding which took place in this township was in December, 1834, celebrated at the residence of Conrad Wickiser (Section 21), the contracting parties being John Roberts and Abigail Wickiser; the first birth was that of Maria James, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Miller) James, on the 1st day of March, 1835, in the northeast quarter of Section 1; and the first death was that of Elijah Benjamin, a child aged four years, who was killed December 25, 1834, by a tree, in the northwest quarter of Section 28; he is buried in the Stradley Graveyard, Delaware Township, Hancock County.

In the fall of 1838, James P. Ward created no little sensation by bringing into the township the first buggy. The first grist mill was built in 1855, by John and George Sterling at Whartonsburg; they also erected the first saw mill in 1858. There are now two saw mills in Martinsburg, one owned by John Sterling, and the other by William Bristoll. The first and only store was opened by James E. James in Whartonsburg. Previous to this store coming into existence, settlers had to go for their supplies, those in the southern part of the township to Burlington, now Marselles, or Mt. Blanchard, and those in the more northern part to Big Spring and Old Tymochtee. The first election was held April 6, 1835, in the northeast quarter of Section 4, at the house of James Duddleson. There were then elected: Justices of the Peace, Silas Burson and Charles Smith (both Whigs); Constables, John Wickiser (Democrat) and James McCormack, (Whig); Trustees, Conrad Wickiser (Democrat), Ira Bristoll (Democrat) and James Duddleson (Whig); Treasurer, Abijah Smith (Whig); Clerk, John W. Cole, (Whig); Fence Viewers, Robert Reynolds (Whig), Silas Burson, (Whig), and William Benjamin (Democrat); Overseers of Poor, Conrad Wickiser (Democrat), Robert Reynolds (Whig) and John James (Whig); Supervisors, Joshua Cole and Charles Smith (both Whigs). On this occasion there were thirteen votes polled, and several of the voters had not been

in this State one year. The first blacksmith shop was erected in 1835, in the northeast quarter of Section 1, by Robert Reynolds, and the first house was built in January, 1832, by Hescot Pickett; it was of round logs, and 16x18 feet in dimensions.

Following were the owners of real and personal estate in Richland Township in the year 1845:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

David Adams, David Adams, Jr., David Anaway, Joseph Bumthacker, Jacob Barnard, Aaron F. Burson, Ira Bristol, Silas Burson, Thomas Burson, Nathan Brown, Joshua Brown, Peter O. Brown, Obed Brown, William Benjamin, George E. Brown, Elijah Brown, Jacob Bowman, Jacob Bowman, Lindell Brown, James Bowman, Oliver Batchelor, Lovina Beaver, William Bennett, Daniel Bennett, John Barnhart, Elijah Barna, Margaret Battersson, John Case, William D. Carlin, Philip Cole, Abijah Cole, Joshua Cole, Abraham Cole, David Cole, Aaron Cole, William Corbin, William Crites, Jonas Crites, George Crites, Lydia Crites, William Crites, Harvey Chilson, James Clark, Benjamin Covey, Juda Chase, Charles C. Crandall, Daniel Daringer, James Duddleson, Joshua M. Drake, Samuel Dunlap, Charles Ely, Harvey Eldridge, Minerva Eastman, Bailey Fritter, Hiram Fuller, James Fisher, Samuel Frahen, Abraham Fry, William Fort, Robert Gibson, David Gaskill, Israel Hulse, David Hagerman, David Harrington, Harriet Hendricks, Thomas Hershberger, Peter Hines, John Hines, George James, Simon Jennings, James Kelly, David Kimball, Adam Kaln, John Krider, David Kimmell, John Knisely, Joseph Kimmell, Alexander Krider, George Long, Joseph H. Luce, David Moe, Peter Mikesell, Joseph McClurg, Jacob Mucher, James McCormick, Mary Murray, John A. Morrison, Edward Miller, James Mitchell, William Mansfield, Aaron Moore, Christian Motz, Henry Neible, Patrick O'Neil, Albert Pangburn, James M. Phillips, Erastus Pratt, Lowman Pratt, Abraham Parsell, John Pogg, John Quinn, Moses Quinn, Robert Reynolds, Margaret Rutledge, Joseph Richardson, State of Ohio, Charles Smith, Paul Syber, Henry Suthard, George Stansil, George Stansil, Jr., Michael Schwab, Jonathan Swihart, John Shall, John Sager, Charles Steward, Morgan Savage, Joseph Stewart, Eli B. Sprague, William Sutherland, Solomon Spoon, John Stewart, Hezekiah Shaffer, George Stansil, Peggy Thompson, James Thompson, Tarr & Kaln, Isaac B. Turner, Martin Vocht, Jacob Wentz, Conrad Wickiser, James Ward, Benjamin Ward, Jacob Wickiser, Albert Wickiser, Joseph H. Warner, J. P. Ward, Edward Warner, John H. Yambert, Adam Yambert, John Yambert, John Young, Conrad Yarian, Joseph Yam.

Inlots from 13 to 24 inclusive of Jamestown were then owned by the State.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Dr. David Adams (a practicing physician), David Anaway, David Armstrong, William Benjamin, David Baird, William Barker, Irwin Barnhart, Henry Broughf, Daniel Baughman, Ira Bristoll, Silas Burson, Daniel M. Brown, Benjamin Carey, David Cole, James Cole, Joshua Cole, Abraham Cole, Dam't Cole, William Corbin, Henry Crites, George Crites, Jonas Crites, James Crites, John Case, James Duddleson, Robert Gipson, David Hagerman, Isaac Hahn, George James, Alexander Krider, Benjamin Koch, Joseph Kimmell, Michael Kimmell, John Krider, Isaiah Liles, Jacob B. Mansfield, James McCune, Joseph McClurg, Samuel Mann, John A. Morrison, C. D. Murray, Erastus Pratt, Hezekiah G. Phelps, James Petty,

Moses A. Quinn, Robert Reynolds, George Stansell, Henry Southard, Daniel Snowfer, Solomon Spoon, Jacob Stryker, Albert Wickiser, Henry Willard, Jacob Wentz, Benjamin Ward, Benjamin W. Ward, James P. Ward, Jesse A. Ward, John Ward, Jacob W. Wickiser, Coleman Woodward.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in Richland Township was built in 1835, and the first school was held therein. The building stood in the southwest quarter of Section 17, a 16x20-foot structure of round logs, having a roof made of clapboards held on by poles, a puncheon floor, and a door made of split boards, hung on wooden hinges. The windows were holes cut through the logs and covered with oiled paper. The chimney, which shivered in winter on the outside of the institution, was composed of sticks and mud.

A second educational establishment was erected in 1839, on the northeast quarter of Section 2, similar in construction to its predecessor, excepting that it was 20x40 feet in size, and had the distinguished addition of an upper floor of round logs, having the cracks filled with leaves and mud.

Charles Smith was the first dominie in the towuship, and taught in the schoolhouse first built, during the winters of 1835, 1836 and 1837, the attendance averaging about twenty scholars. Abraham Cole was the first teacher in the schoolhouse built in 1839, and his duties were limited to wrestling with some twenty tyros, in their deep researches into the mysteries of Lindley Murray, etc. There are now ten school buildings in this township, located one on each of Sections 1, 9, 11, 21, 23, 32, 34 and 36, and two in Whartonsburg, all brick structures, excepting one of the two in Wharton.

CHURCHES, ETC.

The first sermon preached in Richland Township was June 28, 1835, in the house of Joshua Cole, in the northwest quarter of Section 2, on which occasion the expounder, James Peters (an Old School Baptist) took for his text the entire twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. Shakespeare has said: "Brevity is the soul of wit," and he might have added "of some sermons;" but, perhaps, in Brother Peters' case, what may have appeared superfluous in the length of the sermon (as judging by the length of his text), was conscientiously deducted from the depth of the same.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination has the credit of having erected the first church building in Richland Township. It was built in 1852, in the northwest quarter of Section 28, constructed of hewn logs, and 24x30 feet in size.

Star Bethel Church of God.—This society held its first meeting in the fall of 1854, in the Morrison Schoolhouse, by Moses Coates and J. W. West, and was organized about the same time, in the same schoolhouse and by the same parties. The membership then numbered eleven souls, as follows: Solomon Spoon, Hannah Spoon, Jacob Wentling, Sarah Wentling, John Yambert, Elizabeth Yambert, Mrs. Hersberger, N. B. Coates, Mary A. Coates and Mr. and Mrs. Dowd. Their first church building in this township was erected in 1876, on the northeast quarter of Section 13. It was of wood, 30x40 feet, and cost \$1,200. The pastors have been: 1876, J. V. Updyke; 1877, J. H. McKee; 1878, G. W. Wilson; 1879-80, T. Koogle; 1881-82, M. C. Mowen; 1883, J. P. Heppard; 1884, J. H. McNut. The present membership is about sixty; Elders are, G. W. Kear and John Wentz; Deacons, Theodore Wagers and B. Green. The church was much revived and built up by the labor of Revs. J. V. Updyke and T. Koogle. The

present incumbent, Rev. J. H. McNut, is also doing good work. There is an excellent Sunday school in connection with this church, which now meets nine months in the year.

Beech Grove United Brethren Church.—This society meets for worship in a frame built house, 30x40 feet, erected at a cost of \$600. The present membership numbers twenty-four, and the existing officers are H. B. Pratt, George James, P. Hibens, E. S. Wells and P. Davis.

St. Mary's, Kirby Precinct.—The organization of St. Mary's Church, Kirby, this county, dates from the year 1861. Among the first settlers were Nic Noel, John Brimeyer, Ensminger, Stephen Pfeifer, John Wagner, Nic Karicher, Stephen Brucher, Reinhart Donnersbach, Anthony Molter, Charles Neimerseury, George Klaus, Paul Molter, Math Muller, George Thiel, Nic Gadert, Andrew Deatrigh, John Puri. Rev. Mr. Patrieh was the first priest to visit the Catholics of Kirby. Mass was read in private dwellings, especially in the spacious store rooms of H. Ensminger. The first impulse, however, to the building of a church was a donation of one and a half acres of land for this purpose by Mr. Freas. In 1863, by the united efforts of all the heads of families, especially Nic Noel, John Brimeyer and H. Ensminger, who formed the first council, a frame church was begun and inclosed. On account of financial difficulties it could not be finished until the ensuing year, when George Thiel, an active member, was elected Councilman, who pressed the matter, and made many a sacrifice in traversing the neighboring towns, collecting for this church. The church is situated on Main street, is 50x35, and cost \$2,000.

In the year 1877, a sacristy, 20x15, was annexed, likewise a tower, which adds considerable to the beauty of the church. In 1874-75, a pastoral residence was built at a cost of about \$1,000. A school was necessary, and again Rev. Mr. Rosenberg made many an appeal, until his efforts were crowned with success. It was commenced in 1879, under his supervision, and finished by the present pastor, John G. Mizer. At present it is in charge of a lay teacher, and attended by about sixty children. A small piece of ground next to the church was used as a cemetery. However, this being within the corporation and not a suitable place, a piece of land containing two and three-fourth acres was purchased for a cemetery in the year 1881.

Rev. Mr. Patrieh was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Henry. It was then attended successively by Revs. G. Spearings, 1863-66; Joseph Reinhart, 1866-68; A. Girardin, George Peter, 1868-73; Charles Braschler, D. Zinsmeyer, 1873-75. Rev. Joseph Rosenberg was the first resident priest, who also attended Crawfordsville from Kirby, 1875-80. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John G. Mizer, July 18, 1880. The congregation numbers between fifty-five and sixty families, mostly all farmers, and Luxemburgers. The present church officers are George Thiel, Nic Muller, Joseph Rall and Mike Weber. The principal missions were held in 1871, by Redemptorists and, in 1877, by Franciscan Fathers.

There are now seven church buildings in Richland Township, distributed as follows: Two Methodist Episcopal Churches, one in Section 28 and one in Whartonsburg; three United Brethren Churches, one in each of Sections 1, 2 and 9; one Church of God, in Section 13, and one Dunkard, in Section 33.

Of the burial places in this township, one is located in Section 2, one in Section 12, one in Section 21 and one in Section 35, besides some private grounds. There is an old Indian burying ground on an island in Potato Creek Swamp, where quite a number are buried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Lo! the poor Indian," has left behind, in Richland Township, some souvenirs of the days when he was "great in the field and foremost in the chase." Flint arrow-heads have been found in all sections of the township, and in the northwest quarter of Section 14 there exists an ancient mound, and another in the northeast quarter of Section 23.

The State election returns for 1879 and 1880 showed the following result: For Governor (1879), Charles Foster, 132; Thomas Ewing, 193; Gideon T. Stewart, 1; A. Sanders Piatt, none; total vote, 307; for Secretary of State (1880), Charles Townsend, 146; William Lang, 192; Charles A. Lloyd, none; William H. Doan, none; total vote, 340; for President (1880), James A. Garfield, 152; Winfield S. Hancock, 195; James B. Weaver, none; Neal Dow, 1; total vote, 349.

The town of Whartonsburg was laid out in 1848 by Samuel Rathbun; the first house was built by N. De Pew, and the first store by James E. James, who was the first Postmaster. The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railway passes through the village.

The population of the township, including the town of Whartonsburg, in 1880, was 1,676, an increase of 405 in the decade from 1870.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS SINCE 1865.

Trustees, 1865, G. W. Reynolds, John Rummel, Hiram Taft.

1866—G. W. Reynolds, John Rummel, John S. Shaner.

1867—G. W. Reynolds, John S. Shaner, W. L. Rummel.

1868—Jacob Bott, Hiram Cole, Robert Gibson.

1869—W. W. Duffield, George Eatherton, Hiram Cole.

1870—W. W. Duffield, George Eatherton, John S. Shaner.

1871—John Plott, William Swearingin, Lewis Baughman.

1872—John H. Plott, William Jenkins, A. J. Shellhouse.

1873—Jacob C. Wentz, J. P. Ward, A. J. Shannon.

1874—Jacob C. Wentz, W. W. Duffield, R. Bennett.

1875—Z. G. Murry, George Eatherton, William Swearingin.

1876—Z. G. Murry, Loran Bartlett, George Eatherton.

1877—Simon Kachely, R. Bennett, J. D. Wickiser.

1878—Simon Kachely, W. B. Murry, J. D. Wickiser.

1879—J. A. Bell, W. B. Murry, W. H. Worley.

1880—J. C. Wentz, J. A. Petty, A. J. Shanon.

1881—J. C. Wentz, Isaac Cole, John Phelps.

1882—J. C. Wentz, Isaac Cole, J. H. Sterling.

1883—M. A. Ridenour, William Plott, W. W. Duffield.

Clerks—1865, John Sterling; 1866-68, J. C. Waltermire; 1869, Francis Wood; 1870-72, Isaac Cole; 1873-74, R. B. Bell; 1875, J. A. Petty; 1876, S. R. Coates; 1877, R. B. Bell; 1878, R. V. Rummel; 1879-80, R. B. Bell; 1880-83, John McClelland.

Treasurers—1865-68, Z. G. Murry; 1869, William Bristoll; 1871-71, Hiram Cole; 1872-73, H. P. Marshall; 1874-76, William McClelland; 1877-80, J. S. Shaner; 1881-82, L. W. Ranchler (or Renshler); 1883, W. A. Bristoll.

Justices of the Peace—1865, Z. G. Murry; 1868, James Southward; 1870, William Bristoll; 1873, William Bristoll; 1874, James Southward; 1877, James Southward; 1879, William Bristoll; 1880, Jehu Baker; 1881, William Swearingin; 1882, Jehu Baker; 1883, David Kauble.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL AHLEFELD was born near Mansfield, Ohio, February 28, 1849. He is a son of John and Catharine (Fetzer) Ahlefeld, natives of Germany. They came to this country before their marriage, but after that event settled in the above locality, where they both died. The father operated a grist mill near Mansfield, and died in 1853; the mother died in 1880, aged seventy-four years. Of their eight children, but five are living. Samuel, the youngest, was left an orphan at four years of age. He obtained a common school education, and subsequently spent ten years at the painter's trade. He married Miss Emma C. Jones, May 9, 1871, her parents being Henry and Catherine (Smith) Jones, natives of Ohio and of English birth. Her parents were early settlers in this county, her father having been a merchant, first at Carey and later at Tymochtee. He became wealthy and reared a family of fifteen children—eight now living. The mother died in 1866, aged forty; the father in 1870, aged forty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Ahlefeld have three children—Leroy A., born April 18, 1872; Albert H., September 12, 1873; Myrtle R., September 7, 1875; Mrs. A. was born June 29, 1853. Mr. Ahlefeld resided two years after his marriage in Upper Sandusky, and then moved to his present farm, now of seventy acres, well stocked and improved, valued at \$100 per acre. He erected a fine frame residence, at a cost of \$1,500, in 1883, and has made many other improvements in clearing, draining, fencing, etc. In politics, Mr. Ahlefeld is a Democrat.

JUSTIN ALLIS was born in Hampshire County, Mass., June 16, 1825. His parents, Lemuel and Lydia (Beels) Allis, were natives of Maryland, and of English ancestry. His grandfather served entirely through the Revolutionary war. His parents came to Ohio in 1833, purchasing 300 acres in Medina County, and owning at one time, with a partner, a tract five miles long and a mile wide. Their children were Lucius, Roxanna, Rhoda and Rebecca, by first wife; Justin, Sarah, Elisha, Caroline, Perthenia, Wells, Alonzo, Marilla, Hiram and Amanda, by second wife. The father died in 1854, aged seventy-two years; the mother is still a resident of Medina County, in her eightieth year. Mr. Allis resided with his parents till twenty-one years of age. He then purchased sixty-six acres near his father's farm, where he resided seventeen years. In 1863, he sold this property, moved to Chatham and Dover, Ohio, three years, and in 1867 came to this county and purchased his present farm of 160 acres. He was married, September 15, 1857, to Miss Jeanett E. Blake, daughter of Orrin Blake (see sketch), and born February 27, 1831. They have one child—Burton W., an exemplary young man, the owner of 125 acres of land. Mr. Allis is a strong Republican, and has always been an industrious and well respected citizen. Mrs. Allis is a member of the United Brethren Church.

J. R. ALTER was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 24, 1839. His parents were Samuel and Ann (Stotler) Alter, natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage, the parents of eight children—David, Emanuel, J. R., Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary E., Samuel L. and Joseph H. The father died in 1882, aged seventy-six years; the mother still a resident of Pennsylvania, in her seventy-second year. Our subject began the blacksmith's trade at thirteen, and continued in this occupation several years. He was married, September 8, 1864, to Miss Jane S. Morrison, daughter of William and Rebecca (Walker) Morrison, who died when their daughter was a mere child. Being adopted by John Steel, she resided with him till

her marriage, and he now resides at her home. Mr. and Mrs. Alter are parents of seven children—Maggie A., born December 21, 1865; Clara V., December 13, 1867; Elizabeth E., August 3, 1869; Harry F., June 9, 1871; Earl G., November 14, 1874; M. Dale, October 27, 1878; Samuel W., November 4, 1881. Mrs. Alter was born December 16, 1843. Mr. Alter rented land a number of years, but came to this county in 1872, and purchased his present farm of eighty acres, which he has thoroughly improved. He is a Republican, and member of the I. O. O. F.; both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Forest, Ohio. He has a comfortable home, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

JACOB BAKER, son of Peter and Leah (Martsell) Baker, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., October 19, 1816. He remained at home till his marriage, March 1, 1838, to Mary A. Ramp, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Worst) Ramp. They had three children—Ann M. (deceased), William and David—the two boys both soldiers in the late war. Mr. Baker rented land for many years, but in 1852 he came by wagons to Ohio, with three children—Ann M. dying on the way. They buried her in Wayne County, Ohio. He located near Bucyrus, where they resided until 1860, when they purchased their present farm of eighty acres, paying \$750. This farm they have cleared and improved by good buildings, etc., and now valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Baker has been a hard working, temperate man. He is a Republican and member of the Church of God. Mrs. Baker has acted well her part, for many years spinning flax and wool to make clothes for the family.

DAVID L. BAKER was born in Cumberland County, Penn., April 3, 1843, son of Jacob and Mary Baker. (See sketch.) He was employed on the farm at home till 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the war. He was engaged at Winchester (two battles), Martinsburg, Berryville, Snicker's Gap, New Market, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Hatcher's Run and High Bridge. He was captured at Winchester in June, 1863, and confined one month at Libby Prison and Belle Isle. He was also captured at the latter place, but was released three days later on account of Lee's surrender, receiving his discharge June 12, 1865. Returning home he was married, December 25, 1865, to Emaline F. Coates, daughter of Norris B. and Mary A. Coates; she died October 16, 1880, leaving five children—Florence B., Elma E., Nellie M., Minnie I., Wilbur R. and Wilson R.—the latter deceased. Mr. Baker was again married, May 9, 1882, to Sarah J. Kitzmiller, widow of James Kitzmiller, and daughter of Jacob Guise. They have one child—Mary E. Mr. Baker purchased his present farm of forty acres in 1866; he erected a large barn in 1883, and has made many other improvements, now valuing his farm at \$3,500. In politics, Mr. Baker is a Republican. He is a member of the Grange and Secretary of the Building Association at Wharton; also a member of the Church of God.

WILLIAM BAKER, son of Jacob Baker, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., November 29, 1840. He remained at home till 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., subsequently being engaged in garrison duty, receiving his discharge in July, 1865. He was married, December 27, 1866, to Miss Malinda Starr, daughter of John and Eva (Bryner) Starr, natives of Virginia. They came to this county in 1835, and entered land in Ridge Township, their children being Malinda,

Sarah A., Mary A. and Martha J., Malinda being the only surviving member of the family. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker are Minerva J., September 23, 1867; Alvin E., July 20, 1869; Harrison S., March 9, 1875; Ida M., April 29, 1877; Charles F., October 14, 1879. Mr. Baker rented land till Mrs. Baker inherited 120 acres (to which they have added forty), where they now reside. They also own 160 acres in Ridge Township, 120 of which were inherited. Their farm is in good condition, well stocked and provided with good buildings. Mr. Baker is a Republican; he served as Clerk of Ridge Township two years; is a member of the Grange and Trustee of the Building Association at Wharton, both he and Mrs. Baker being members of the Church of God, with which he was formerly officially connected.

DANIEL BAUGHMAN was born in Pennsylvania May 13, 1797, son of David and Catharine Baughman, of German descent. Mr. Baughman had no advantages of schools, being compelled to stay at home to labor from his childhood. At twenty-five he married Elizabeth Wyner. They had nine children (all deceased but Louis and John). Mr. Baughman came to Ohio when a child and to this county in 1830, entering 167 acres in Salem Township, himself, John Nichols, John Mann and A. B. Inman then being the only settlers in the township. Having lost his first wife by death Mr. Baughman married Rachel Brown in 1835, she afterward becoming an invalid and passing away. For the past seven years he has resided with his granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah M. Kauble, who cares for him without compensation. Mr. Baughman was a farmer and hunter; is now the oldest man in the township, and one of the oldest settlers in the county.

SAMUEL BECHTEL, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Myers) Bechtel, was born in Bucks County, Penn., November 2, 1825. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry, emigrating to Ohio in 1829, and to Wayne County in 1852, then moving to Whiteside County, Ill., where they both died. Their children were Samuel, Ephraim, Solomon, Helena, Catharine, Mary, Nancy, and three others deceased. The father died about 1855, aged fifty-nine, the mother in 1861, aged seventy-three years. Samuel Bechtel was brought up on the farm, where he was engaged till his marriage to Margaret Long, June 24, 1847. He then left his father's home and rented land in Wayne County for several years, moving to Illinois in 1855, to receive an inheritance of 120 acres of land. His father dying without making a will to this effect, he returned to Ohio in 1858, a wiser and a poorer man. In 1860, he purchased forty acres of his present farm, and has since added forty more, besides assisting his son Orren to forty acres. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, valued at \$75 per acre. Mrs. Bechtel was a daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Rutter) Long, natives of Maryland and of English extraction. Her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, suffering much privation during his term of service. Her parents are both deceased, and but three of their eleven children are living, viz.: John, Washington and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Bechtel are parents of seven children—John, Samuel T., Orren M. and Arilla J. (twins), Barbara, Elmer E., John and Alvin, the two latter deceased. In politics, Mr. Bechtel is a Democrat, and both are members of the Baptist Church.

ORREN M. BECHTEL, son of the above, was born in Marion County, Ohio, April 9, 1853. He was educated in the district schools, and remained at home with his parents till his marriage, December 25, 1882, to Miss Emarilla Southward, daughter of James and Maria Southward. He purchased forty acres of land from his father in 1877, paying \$1,700 for the

same, adding twenty acres more in 1883. In 1882, he erected a good two-story frame house at a cost of \$500. His farm is well-improved and stocked with good grades. Mr. Bechtel is a Democrat and an industrious young farmer. Mrs. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PERRY BRASHARES is a native of Seneca County, Ohio, born July 19, 1841. He is a son of Truman and Elizabeth (Karns) Brashares, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and of German descent. His parents were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and soon after located in Seneca County, where the father died in 1850, aged fifty-seven years; the mother in 1869, aged sixty-three years. Perry Brashares worked upon a farm in his native county and in Illinois till 1861, enlisting in September of that year in Company K, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entering the service. He participated in the engagement at Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. He was taken prisoner at the latter place and confined at Libby Prison six weeks, Danville four months, Andersonville six months, suffering untold hardships—then to Florence, S. C., where he was exchanged February, 1865. He was married, March 12, 1867, to Miss Olive Mullholand, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Young) Mullholand, early settlers of this county. She was born September 8, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Brashares are parents of four children—Della, Mary, Hugh and June. For several years Mr. Brashares rented land. He purchased seventy acres in Crawford Township, where he resided six years, disposing of his farm in 1879. In 1881, he procured his present farm of forty-five acres, paying \$2,150—now valuing it at \$75 per acre. Mr. Brashares is a Democrat, and a worthy and industrious citizen.

WILLIAM BRISTOLL, banker and merchant, Wharton, was born in Richland Township March 8, 1837. His parents, Ira and Sarah (Smith) Bristoll, were natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They removed to Ohio and in 1832-33, settled in Richland Township, this county, where Mr. Bristoll entered eighty acres of land. This original purchase he increased to 220 acres of valuable land. He was a prominent and influential citizen. His death took place in 1873, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. B. is also deceased. To their union nine children were born: Margery, Silas S., Huldah M., Polly, Chester, Charlotte, David, William and Harriet. Mr. Bristoll, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native place and educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen, he began as a clerk in his father's store, and became identified with his father's extensive trade. In 1862, he started a small store for himself near the railroad, and kept a small stock of dry goods, groceries, etc. One year later, he erected a store room, in which he continued in business with unusual success for five years. About 1870, he resumed the dry goods business and now has the largest establishment in the village. In 1875, he established the Richland Deposit Bank in connection with his store. He has a large deposit patronage, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the people. Mr. Bristoll is a part owner in the "Bristoll Block," containing three store rooms, which was erected at a cost of \$8,000 or \$9,000. Mr. Bristoll owns the store room he occupies and a half interest in the one occupied by W. A. Bristol. Some years ago, he built the Wharton Warehouse, which he conducted several years. He also owns a farm of 215 acres, a saw and planing mill, besides other village property. Mr. Bristoll began in business with the small sum of \$150, but has by energy and good business management acquired large wealth. He is a gentleman of public and private enterprise, and every legitimate movement that is intended to benefit or enrich the county always receives

his cordial support. He is a prominent Republican and has been called upon to fill various offices of his township. He served as Justice of the Peace nine years, Township Clerk and Treasurer each one year; member of the School Board and Town Council and other offices. January 1, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah, daughter of Peter and Charlotte Lockwood. To this union ten children have been born: of these seven are living—Ira P., Buri B., William S., Mary F., Ettie B., Josie F. and an infant: Lillie, Jasper and an infant are deceased. Mr. Bristoll and family are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN N. BROWN, son of Abraham and Francis (Coon) Brown, is a native of this county, born May 8, 1836. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and of mixed and German nationality. His paternal grandfather was captured by the Indians in the war of 1812, and never returned. His maternal grandfather was in the same war. Mr. Brown's father came to Ohio in 1826, stopping in Marion County two years, then moving to this county, entering eighty acres of land—owning at one time 160. The children of the family were Henry, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Esther A., William, Jacob, Catharine, Letitia, Mary F. and Susan—three latter deceased. The mother died in 1870, aged sixty-five; the father January 26, 1880, aged seventy-six; he was for several years a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Brown was reared on a farm and engaged in the work of the same until he grew to manhood. October 22, 1857, he married Miss Lydia Beery, daughter of Jonathan and Magdaline (Coefman) Beery, early settlers in this county, the latter still a resident at McCutchen ville. Three children resulted from this marriage—Austin M., Laura E. and Eliza A. After his marriage, Mr. Brown rented land several years and then purchased a farm of 100 acres in Mifflin Township, where he resided ten years. He then disposed of his first purchase and bought his present farm of 120 acres, paying \$6,000. His farm is in good repair, valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. Brown has been a hard laborer all his life. January 1, 1850, he claims to have split 774 oak rails. He is a Republican and member of the United Brethren Church. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Evangelical Church.

S. L. CLARK, M. D., was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 13, 1827. His parents, Andrew and Catharine (Cole) Clark, were natives of New Jersey and of Holland descent. His grandparents came from Holland many years ago. His parents removed from Washington County, Penn., to Carroll County, Ohio, in 1821. They had a family of nine children, of whom Dr. Clark is the youngest. Mr. Clark was for three months a soldier in the war of 1812; he died at the age of eighty-nine years, and his wife eighty-seven years. Dr. Clark had one brother, Andrew H., who became an eminent physician and died in Huron County, Ohio, in 1832, of the cholera. Dr. Clark received his education principally at an academy at Carrollton. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. V. McMillen, and graduated at the Cleveland Regular Medical College in 1853; he established himself first at Patterson, Hardin County, and two years later removed to Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, remaining there until May, 1877, when he came to Whartonsburg. The Doctor has established a lucrative practice, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the people; he is a well-read and successful physician. In early days, when milk sickness was so prevalent, he had an extensive practice in the treatment of that disease. So successful was his medical treatment of that disease that his counsel was sought by physicians over a large portion of Central Ohio. In

1879-80, he visited the Territories of Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho. He was appointed and served six months as physician at the "Crow Indian Agency." In 1881, he opened a drug store where he now resides, and enjoys a prosperous business. May 4, 1852, he was married to Miss Mary C. Burson, daughter of Dr. A. F. Burson, of Mt. Blanchard, Ohio. One son was born to this union Charles F., now in attendance at the Cincinnati College of Medicine. Mrs. Clark died May 5, 1879. Dr. Clark married Mrs. Rachel Cole, widow of Abraham Cole. Mrs. Clark had three children by her former husband—Frank, Rufus and Sherman. Dr. Clark owns, besides his property here, the largest store room in Mt. Blanchard, Ohio. He began life with few means, and by close application to his profession has acquired a handsome competence. He is an honorable and highly respected citizen.

SYLVANUS R. COATES, Postmaster and hardware merchant, Wharton, was born in Portage County, Ohio, July 17, 1844; he is a son of U. B. and Mary A. (Randolph) Coates, both natives of Ohio and of English ancestry. They removed from Portage to Wyandot County in 1848. They had three children—Sylvanus R., Moses G. and Emaline F. Mr. Coates now resides at Mansfield, Ohio. Mrs. C. died in 1873, aged forty-nine. Our subject obtained his education in the common schools. He remained at home till of age, when he began renting land and followed it until about 1869. September 24, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah Starr, daughter of John and Eve (Shade) Starr, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Coates have no children. Mrs. Coates departed this life in 1868, at the age of twenty-four years. Mr. C. again married, December 29, 1869, to Miss Minerva Matteson, daughter of Job and Hannah (Messenger) Matteson, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Wheeler H., born October 16, 1871; Hannah, February 1, 1874; Norris M., August 17, 1875; Oliver G., December 21, 1879; Jesse S., May 3, 1883. Hannah died February 7, 1874, aged six days. In 1869, Mr. Coates purchased property in Wharton, and the same year erected a frame store. He was engaged in the grocery and provision trade for nine years, and in 1878 formed a partnership with Mr. Wallace under the firm name of Coates & Wallace. This firm keeps a large and well-selected stock of hardware, stoves, etc., and enjoys a large and successful trade. Since 1869, Mr. Coates has filled the office of Postmaster and with credit to himself. He owns two lots, and is now erecting a fine residence that will cost \$2,500. Mr. Coates is an active business man and an enterprising and highly respected citizen. He is a Republican in politics, and although in a strong Democratic township, he has held various local offices.

ISAAC H. COLE was born in Hardin County, Ohio, November 25, 1839. He is a son of William, Sr., and Mary A. (Shupe) Cole, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and of German descent. They were married in Fairfield County and soon after removed to Hardin County, where they resided about ten years, coming to this county in 1847, locating in Richland Township, where they owned at one time 240 acres. Of their twelve children ten are living—Hiram, Louis A., Isaac H., Lydia A., William, Phillip, Mary M., Dora and Elnora. Jemelia and Lorena are deceased. The mother died in 1881, aged sixty-six years; the father in 1882, aged seventy-eight. Isaac Cole, the subject of this sketch, was fairly educated and remained with his parents till March 4, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the war, taking part in the engagements at McDowell, Strasburg, Cross Keys,

Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge and many minor actions, serving three years, lying in hospital nine months, traveling 3,000 miles and being honorably discharged April 2, 1865. Returning home, Mr. Cole was married, April 2, 1868, to Miss Nancy J. McKenzie, daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Lamb) McKenzie, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively, coming to Ohio in 1860, locating where Mr. Cole now resides. Their two children were Nancy J. and Fayette. Mr. McKenzie died in 1872, aged seventy, and his wife in 1875, aged sixty nine. Mrs. Cole's grandfather McKenzie was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, fighting with the British, having left Scotland for that purpose. Being captured by the Americans, he never returned to his native country. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have six children—Laura A., Adie A., Wilda M., Ella L., Wheeler W., Clara B. Mrs. Cole inherited forty acres, and Mr. Cole purchased forty acres in 1878. He built a neat cottage, costing \$900, in 1873, and a large barn, costing \$1,200, in 1880. He is a staunch Democrat; served as Trustee two years, as Clerk three years. Both he and Mrs. Cole are members of the Church of God.

LEWIS A. COLE, son of William and Mary A. (Shupe) Cole, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 29, 1837. He resided with his parents, going to school and working on the farm till twenty-one, when he began life for himself. In 1861, he purchased forty acres of his present farm, which now comprises 120 acres, most of which he has cleared and improved, and which he now values at \$100 per acre. In 1864, Mr. Cole enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., afterward doing guard duty, spending six months in hospital at Camp Dennison, receiving his discharge June 4, 1865. Mr. Cole was married, April 7, 1864, to Miss Susanna Crites, daughter of Jonas and Mary Crites (see sketch), and nine children were born to them—Mary E., October 25, 1866; Harrison S., July 16, 1868; Elida J., August 13, 1870; Amanda L., September 7, 1872; Harmon A., September 24, 1874; Volumina C., December 3, 1876; John H., October 13, 1880; Harlan F., April 24, 1883; William L., February 3, 1865; the latter is deceased, his death having occurred July 28, 1868. Mr. Cole is a thorough farmer, and a strong Democrat. He and Mrs. Cole are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Cole was born January 27, 1844, and is an agreeable lady.

JONAS CRITES was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 9, 1816. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Wilhelm) Crites, came to this county in 1836, and entered 400 acres of land in this township, where they lived many years, dying in Sandusky County, Ohio. Of eight children, three are living—Sarah, George and Jonas. Jonas, our subject, began life for himself at twenty-two, working for wages several years, until his marriage, July 5, 1842, to Miss Mary Walter, of Lebanon County, Penn., daughter of Peter and Barbara Walter, born February 13, 1814. They had four children—Susan, wife of L. A. Cole; Amanda, wife of Isaac Moore; Elizabeth, wife of William Corbin; Simon P., who died in his eleventh year. Mr. Crites inherited 120 acres, 80 of which now comprise his present farm, on which he has resided thirty-six years, having made all the improvements, always being an industrious citizen. He was formerly a Whig, but now a Republican. He was formerly a member of the Evangelical Church, but he and Mrs. Crites are now both members of the United Brethren Church.

W. W. DUFFIELD, a native of Washington Township, Licking Co., Ohio, was born August 5, 1825. His parents, Samuel and Nancy (Gill-

breath) Duffield, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish-English and Scotch ancestry. They removed to Licking County, Ohio, about 1808, where Mr. Duffield died in 1829; his widow survived him until January 6, 1857, when she died at the age of seventy-two years. To their union nine children were born, viz., Loisa, Robert, George, Hannah, John, Maria, Samuel G., W. W. and Kesiah. Mrs. Duffield had three uncles who were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Duffield, the subject of this notice, was reared to manhood in his native place. His father dying when he was a boy, he was obliged to support his mother, which he did by working by the month and day. November 18, 1846, he was married to Mary A. Collins, daughter of John and Mary (Morrisson) Collins, natives of New Jersey, who moved to Licking County, Ohio, in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Duffield have two children—Margaret J. (wife of W. L. Rummel) and John L. In October, 1861, Mr. Duffield removed to Wyandot County, and located on his present farm, which contains 120 acres. This farm Mr. Duffield has cleared and well improved. He is engaged in keeping Spanish Merino sheep and Durham cattle. His farm, with the commodious buildings which he has erected, is valued at \$125 per acre. He began life with but \$200. and by his perseverance and energy has acquired property to the amount of \$16,000. Mr. Duffield served as Trustee of the township ten years, and is now filling that office. He is Treasurer of the Richland Grange, No. 72, and is also identified with the I. O. O. F.

ABRAHAM FULK, son of John and Sarah (Curtz) Fulk, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 22, 1832. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, early settlers of Ohio, living and dying in the above county. His father was twice married, and had twenty-one children, seven living. His mother died in 1850; his father in 1876, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Fulk walked four miles to attend school in a log schoolhouse; worked on the farm till twenty years of age; worked at the carpenter's trade two years, and in 1855 purchased his present farm of forty acres, which he has since cleared and improved, now valuing it at \$75 per acre. In 1861, Mr. Fulk enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fought in the battles at Franklin, Strasburg, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Manassas Junction, Bull Run (second), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and others. He was wounded quite severely at Gettysburg, and slightly wounded at Chancellorsville. Having served three years, he was honorably discharged October 15, 1864, and now receives a pension of \$30 per month. Mr. Fulk was married August 25, 1855, to Miss Anna Shell, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Leigly) Shell, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His maternal grandfather was a German soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Fulk are parents of four children—John, Jacob, Frank and Joseph. Mrs. Fulk was born December 18, 1831. Both she and Mr. Fulk are members of the United Brethren Church, he being a Republican in politics.

ALEXANDER J. GREEK, of the firm of Kime & Greek, was born in Ridge Township May 20, 1850. He is a son of George and Rebecca (Harrison) Greek, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. They removed to Fairfield County, Ohio; thence to Ridge Township, this county, in 1832. Mr. Greek entered 160 acres of land, to which he added by subsequent purchases till he owned at one time 294 acres. He is the father of thirteen children, viz., Martha, Hannah, Jonathan, Harrison, Eliza, Jacob, William, George, Delilah, Mary A. J., Sarah and an infant. Mr. Greek resides on the old homestead, in the seventy-seventh year of his

age; Mrs. Greek is now seventy-three years of age. Alexander was reared to manhood on the farm, and educated in the common schools. He spent two years teaching school, after which he learned and followed the carpenter trade until 1877. After farming two years, he returned to his trade, and formed a partnership with A. L. Kime, engaging in the furniture business. Mr. Greek, besides his interest in the firm, owns a house and lot on Main street valued at \$1,800. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the School Board. December 22, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella, daughter of Henry and Sarah Kime. Mrs. Greek was born December 20, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Greek have three children, viz.: Grace, born September 22, 1879; Asa F., born May 17, 1881; and Wheeler C., born September 7, 1883.

Z. W. HARRIS was born July 9, 1810. He is a native of New York, and son of Z. W. and Abigail (Madison) Harris, natives of Rhode Island, and of English and Welsh ancestry. His grandfather Harris was a Commissary in the Revolution, and his father a soldier of 1812. His parents came to Ohio in 1824, and settled in Huron County. Their children were Daniel, Andrew, James, William, Z. W., Sarah, Almira and Mary. The father died, aged sixty-three; and the mother in 1867. Mr. Harris obtained some education, and at the age of twelve was employed by a merchant of New Haven, Ohio, with whom he remained eight years. Returning home, he worked on the farm with his father till thirty-three. He married Miss Angeline Eastlick January 8, 1847, she being the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Striker) Eastlick, natives of New York, and of English and German ancestry. Her grandfather Eastlick served seven years in the Revolutionary war. Her parents settled in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have had thirteen children, ten living—Rosilla; Eliza, wife of James Young; Anna, wife of John Ludick; Sarah, wife of Edward Gilland (deceased); Catharine, wife of Byron McLaughlin; Angeline, William, John, Frank and Eva. The deceased are Mary E., Alice A. and James. Mr. Harris came to his present farm in 1852. He made all the improvements; built a good house in 1880 and another in 1883, the first having burned September 25, 1882; has cleared about 200 acres of forest land, now owning eighty acres, valued at \$65 per acre. Mr. Harris is a Democrat, old in the cause, and a respected citizen. For the past sixteen years he has been losing the use of his lower limbs.

CHARLES W. HOSTLER, a native of York County, Penn., was born May 28, 1832. His parents, John and Sarah (Waltermire) Hostler, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They came to Hancock County, Ohio, in 1838, and settled on a farm, where Mr. Hostler now resides, in the eightieth year of his age. Mrs. H. departed this life in 1841. They were the parents of twelve children; of these, five are living. Mr. Hostler, our subject, remained at home until eighteen years of age, and assisted in clearing up the homestead. March 30, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary J. Sterling, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Grimes) Sterling, who were early settlers in Hancock County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hostler are the parents of six children, two of whom are living—Sarah E., wife of George Rinebarger; and Theodore. The deceased are Jacob F., Harlan L. and William A. Mr. Hostler followed jobbing and clearing until 1878, and during that time cleared 250 acres of heavy forest land. In September, 1883, he leased the hotel in Wharton, which he still conducts. He owns a house and lot on Franklin street, valued at \$800. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are respected people.

J. D. JOHNSON, M. D., was born in Greene County, Penn., December 20, 1850. His parents, Nicholas and Susan J. (Frost) Johnson, were respectively natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of Irish and English ancestry. His grandfather Johnson was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pioneer in Greene County. His father was a leading merchant at what was called "Johnson's Cross Roads," and where he died in 1852, at the age of thirty-seven years. He was twice married; by his first wife he had three children, and by his last five. Of the latter family, Dr. Johnson is the fourth child. He was reared in his native place, and at the age of nineteen entered upon a course in Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania. After graduating in the scientific course, in 1871, he went to Winterset, Iowa, where he spent some time teaching and farming. September 12, 1873, he was married to Miss Naomia Bell, a daughter of James and Caroline (Rose) Bell, formerly residents of Hancock County, Ohio, and also early settlers of Madison County, Iowa, but now residents of Mount Blanchard, Ohio. Soon after marriage, Dr. Johnson returned to Ohio, and located at Mount Blanchard, where he took up the study of medicine under Dr. J. A. Grove, with whom he prosecuted his studies until 1876. He took a course of lectures in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and graduated in January, 1876. He immediately located at Kirby, Ohio, where he enjoyed a large and successful practice until 1881 he removed to Wharton, where he still resides in the successful practice of his profession. Mrs. Johnson is the eldest of eight children. She was born November 26, 1853. Dr. Johnson and wife have had four children, viz.: Nellie J., born February 16, 1875; Hettie C., born January 17, 1877; Joseph B., born February 16, 1879; and James H., born July 5, 1881. Dr. Johnson is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Northwestern Eclectic Medical Association. In politics, he is a Democrat.

DAVID KAUBLE was born in Marion County, Ohio, April 2, 1840. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Trutt) Kauble, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. His great-grandfather Trutt was a Revolutionary soldier. His parents settled in Marion County in 1833, removing to this county in 1850. Of eight children only David and Henry survive. The father died in 1865, aged fifty-five; the mother is now in her seventy-ninth year. Our subject resided with his parents till he attained his majority, and in the meantime obtained the rudiments of an education. He was married, June 2, 1861, to Sarah M. Nichols, daughter of John and Margaret Nichols, and nine children were born to them—Miranda A., Daniel, David, Ella, William, Peter, Asa B., J. Nettie and Mary. David is deceased. In 1864, Mr. Kauble enlisted in Company G, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Sugar Island, Snicker's Gap, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Miller's Mill, Atlanta, and many minor engagements. He was taken prisoner at Atlanta, and detained at Andersonville ten weeks; thence to Florence, S. C., two months, after which he was paroled under general order to parole 12,000 sick and wounded. He received his discharge August 15, 1865. In 1868, Mr. Kauble sold his farm and engaged in the dry goods business two years, subsequently renting and milling two years, purchasing his present farm in 1875. He now owns ninety acres valued \$6,000. Mr. Kauble is a Democrat; he is serving his second term as Justice, and has served as Constable several years. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Wharton, also of the I. O. O. F.

HENRY KIME (deceased) was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 3, 1832. His parents, Daniel and Rosanna (McConnell) Kime, were natives of Virginia and of German and Irish descent. They removed to Seneca County, Ohio, about 1820. Of eleven children born to them Mr. Kime, our subject, is the sixth. He remained at home attending the common schools until his sixteenth year, when he started out in life for himself, working for a term of years by the day and month. July 2, 1849, he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Susan (Brown) Barnhiser, natives of Maryland and of German-Irish extraction. They settled in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1837, where they reared a family of children. Mrs. Kime is the third of nine children and was born October 18, 1833. Mr. Barnhiser died August 20, 1877, at the age of seventy-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Kime have been born six children, viz.: Laura E. (deceased); Mary E., wife of A. J. Greek; Alfred and Albert (twins), Walter and Amanda L., wife of Ellis Shellhouse. In 1855, Mr. Kime purchased a small farm in Williams County, upon which he resided twelve years. In 1862, Mr. Kime enlisted to serve in Company K, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the engagement at Champion Hills, where he was mortally wounded, dying a month later. He was a worthy citizen. He left a widow and five children, the eldest of whom was eleven years of age. Mrs. Kime sold the farm in 1864, and removed to Carey, and a year later to Ridge Township, purchasing there forty acres of land. In 1882, she sold and removed to Wharton, where she still resides, and with her sons bought the tile yard east of the village, paying \$4,000. Her sons, Alfred and Albert, conduct the tile yard and do a large business. Alfred owns a half interest in Greek & Kime's furniture store. Mrs. Kime is a highly respected lady. Her grandfather, John Barnhiser, served seven years in the Revolutionary army, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and six years.

JOSEPH KIMMEL, a well-known pioneer of this county, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., May 5, 1819. His parents, David and Susanna (Welker) Kimmel, were of German descent and came to Ohio in 1819, settling in Stark County, where they both died. Mr. Kimmel is the eldest of seven children. He grew up a farmer by occupation and was married, March 21, 1844, to Miss Sarah Silver, who died October 9, 1879, leaving four living children—Alpheus, David, Leroy and Andrew. William (soldier in the late war) and Martha J. are deceased. Mr. Kimmel was married, June 30, 1881, to Miss Margaret Park, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Norris) Park, who came to Hancock County from Pennsylvania in 1840. The former died in 1876, aged seventy-six; the latter residing with Mr. Kimmel, in her eighty-sixth year. Mr. Kimmel moved to this county in 1844, and purchased forty acres of his present farm. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres well-improved, with good buildings, fences, etc., valued at \$100 per acre. For eight years Mr. Kimmel manufactured sorghum, doing a good business. He was formerly a Whig but now a Republican; he served as Trustee one term; is a member of the Wharton Grange and Building Association, and also of the M. P. Church, with which he was formerly officially connected.

ISAIAH LILES was born in 1818, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, son of Lemuel and Hannah Liles, natives of South Carolina and Pennsylvania respectively, and of German descent. His great-grandfather Liles was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, also a Lieutenant. His parents were married in Pennsylvania and in March, 1814, moved to Chillicothe, where they resided till the spring of

1828, and moved to Logan County, Ohio, the father dying there in 1876, in his ninety-eighth year, the mother in her sixty-fifth. Isaiah Liles, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till twenty-one years of age, and after that time was variously employed till 1842, when he removed to his farm of eighty acres, purchased in 1839, and where he still resides. He owned 700 acres in this same locality at one time, and now owns 335 acres. He has been a large contractor, having furnished ties for the Fort Wayne Railroad for many miles of its construction. He was once Land Agent for this district and disposed of 3,000 acres in Richland and Jackson Townships; dealt extensively in stock ten or twelve years; made brick and dug wells for twenty years, always having been a hard worker. He was married, November 25, 1842, to Catharine Young, of Wayne County, Ohio, and seven children were born to them—Samuel G., Second Lieutenant in the late war; Joseph A., soldier; J. J.; Margaret, wife of Henry Shriver; Elvira and Charlotte, both deceased, and Lemuel J. Mr. Liles is a Republican; he has served as Clerk of the Board of Education twenty-five years; was formerly a member of the M. E. Church, but now, with his wife, of the Christian Church.

DAVID McCLELLAND, one of the pioneers of Richland Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 1, 1808. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Riddle) McClelland, and a grandson of—McClelland, who emigrated to this country from Ireland. His father was a First Lieutenant in the war of 1812. At the age of eighteen, our subject came to Ohio with his uncle, William McClelland, who was a blacksmith, and with whom he learned the trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. At the expiration of that time, he returned to Pennsylvania: after plying his trade there three years, returned to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he continued to follow his trade. He then followed teaming on the Columbus (Ohio) & Baltimore (Md.) pike, and from Zanesville to Maysville, Ky., pike, for about three years. In 1843, he married and settled in Ross County, where he continued to reside till 1849, when he came to Ridge Township and purchased a farm of sixty acres. About 1864, he removed to this township, and buying eighty acres of land, paying therefor \$2,100. He has improved his farm, till it is now valued at \$75 per acre. He removed to Wharton in 1880, and has since lived retired. His marriage took place March 19, 1843, with Miss Martha A. Greek, daughter of Jacob and Martha (Miller) Greek, of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland have been blessed with seven children, viz.: Margaret A., wife of Adam Snook; William, Jacob, George and John. Sarah E. and an infant are deceased. Mr. McClelland embarked in life with few means, but by his untiring industry and perseverance, he has acquired property to the value of \$10,000. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party, having cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. Mr. McClelland and wife are highly respected pioneers in the community in which they reside.

WILLIAM McCLELLAND was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, August 31, 1845. His parents were David and Martha (Greek) McClelland. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools; when nineteen years of age, he began and served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade at Patterson, Hardin County. He then entered a blacksmith shop on his father's farm in Richland Township, where he plied his trade for a short time, after which he came to Wharton. He worked for P. R. Moore for three years, since which time he has pursued his trade alone. The spring of 1882, he admitted W. K. Voegel, and the firm of McClelland & Voegel

do a thriving business in the blacksmith trade and manufacturing of wagons. Mr. McClelland owns a house and two vacant lots, besides other property. September 26, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Barnhisel, daughter of Henry and Sarah Barnhisel, who were early settlers in this county. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland are the parents of three children; two of these are living, viz.: Oren O. and I. Pearl; Wheeler is deceased. He is a Democrat, and has served as Treasurer of the township for six years, and of the village since its incorporation.

ISAAC MOHR is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born November 13, 1845. His parents, Jesse and Catharine (Barnett) Mohr, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. They came to Ohio in 1842-43, and located in Wayne County, residing there eighteen years; then to Ashland County, stopping eight years, and finally to this county, settling where our subject now resides. Six children of the eleven are at this date living—Catharine, Cecilia, Harry, Isaac, Lyman and Anna M. The father died in 1878, in his seventieth year; the mother is still living in her seventy-first year. Mr. Mohr remained with his parents, and worked on the farm till twenty-three. He was married, March 19, 1868, to Miss Amanda Crites (see sketch of Jonas Crites), and their children are Ardellus L., March 23, 1870; John N., May 31, 1871; Alice L., born November 20, 1872; Ida M., September 12, 1874; Catharine M., November 3, 1877; Jessie J., August 14, 1878; Clara B., March 5, 1880; Walter H., November 10, 1881. Mrs. Mohr was born June 22, 1848. After his marriage, Mr. Mohr rented several years and then purchased his present farm of eighty acres, his brother Henry owning one-half. It is in good repair and provided with a comfortable frame dwelling, costing \$900, in 1880. Mr. Mohr is a Republican, his wife a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOSEPH MUSGRAVE is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born in the "stormy days" of 1812, April 21. His parents, Moses and Elsie (Roberts) Musgrave, were natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively, and of German descent, his father having been a soldier in the war of 1812. The children now living are Elijah, William, Joseph, Hiram and Mary. Three are deceased. The father died at the advanced age of ninety-six years; the mother at sixty-three. Our subject began life for himself at eighteen; he learned the cooper's trade, which he pursued in Coshocton fifteen years. In 1845, he moved to McCutchenville, and after several subsequent removals located on their present farm in 1858. This farm contains 120 acres in excellent condition, provided with all the modern conveniences, including a neat brick residence built in 1883. Mr. Musgrave was married, January 3, 1830, to Miss Polly Jaqua, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Wilcey) Jaqua, natives of Canada and of English extraction, coming to New York in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave are the parents of thirteen children—Edward A.; Eliza, wife of Joseph Picket; Nancy, wife of J. Baker; Harriet, wife of John Long, and Robert Covitt, both deceased; Melissa, wife of Henry Edwards; Richard Q.; Susan, wife of David Sheldon, and J. Frank; the deceased are Mary E., Margaret J., Alice, deceased wife of Robert Wood; Judge, and an infant. Their mother was born in June 20, 1814. Mr. Musgrave began life poor, but by industry and good management he has amassed an estate of \$25,000. He was formerly a Whig, but now a strong Republican. Mrs. Musgrave is still strong and healthful, and has borne a full share in the hardships of pioneer life.

J. ODENBAUGH, M. D., a native of Washington County, Penn., was born May 24, 1849. His parents, Thomas J. and Susan (Craig) Odenbaugh,

were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. His grandfather, Von Odenbaugh, a titled nobleman, immigrated with his family from Germany and located at Baltimore, Md. Thomas J. was born soon after their arrival in this country. When a young man, he came to Washington, Penn., where he engaged in the mercantile trade, and subsequently married; he was very successful in business, and amassed large wealth. He served as Postmaster under Presidents Jackson and Lincoln. He was the parent of nine children, of whom Dr. Odenbaugh is the youngest. Mr. Odenbaugh died in 1876, at the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. O. resides at Urbana, Ohio, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Dr. Odenbaugh acquired his education in the Union Schools of Washington, Penn., and Bethany and Vermillion Colleges, attending the latter three years. He then went to Goshen, Ind., where he entered a book store with his brother-in-law, C. J. Madden. He then took up the study of medicine, and in 1873 returned to Ohio and prosecuted his medical studies under Dr. J. A. Stansell, of Forest. He graduated at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati in March, 1880, and soon after came to Wharton, where he has established a good practice. October 12, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie L. Mansfield, daughter of Dr. B. and Mary (Shafer) Mansfield, of Mt. Blanchard, Ohio. Mrs. Odenbaugh is the eldest of a family of three children. To Dr. Odenbaugh and wife three children have been born—Edward U., born August 8, 1871; Lena G., born July 29, 1874, and died at the age of twenty months; and Alfred C., born May 26, 1882. Dr. O. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities, and Ohio State Medical Society; he owns a fine residence opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an influential citizen. Mrs. O. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. SAMUEL PICKETT was born in Athens County, Ohio, September 10, 1820. He is a son of Samuel and Charity (Young) Pickett, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively: his father was a cousin to Gen. Pickett, of confederate fame. His parents located in Athens County about 1805, removing to Coshocton County in 1827, and to this county in 1830. They located in this township, being the first settlers, naming the township from the quality of the soil. Five of the seven children are now living—William, Hethcot, Temperance, James and Samuel. The father died in 1856, aged seventy-five years; the mother in 1825, aged thirty. Dr. Pickett obtained but three months' schooling, his youth being spent on the farm and in the woods. He was personally acquainted with many of the noted Indians, having slept in their houses and dined at their tables. His health failing at eighteen, he studied medicine four years with Dr. Stephens, of Mt. Blanchard, and has practiced more or less since that time, though not as a professional. He was married, October 13, 1844, to Miss Clarissa Sterling, who died in 1852, leaving one child—Harrison. Mr. Pickett was again married, July 31, 1854, to Miss Clarissa Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Smith and a native of Bristol, England. Of seven children born to this union but four are now living—Louisa (wife of John P. Tanner), Theresa A., Sink, Lilly and Abraham L. The deceased were infants. Mr. Pickett now owns 150 acres, all earned by hard labor; he was formerly a Whig, but now a strong Republican; member of the Universalist Church. Mrs. Pickett is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Blanchard.

A. S. REYNOLDS was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 16, 1831. His parents were Robert and Elizabeth (Schall) Reynolds, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and

two of his grandfather's brothers were killed in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather was also a soldier in the latter war. His great-grandmother came to Pennsylvania from Ireland, with William Penn, when she was four years of age, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and six years. Mr. Reynolds' parents came to Ohio in 1834, and to this county March 9, 1835. His father entered 400 acres of land, and was a prominent farmer, also a gunsmith and blacksmith. He died August 9, 1848. Five of eleven children are now living—George W., John M., A. S., Eliza and Maria. Their mother resides in Hancock County, in her eighty-fifth year. Our subject obtained a good education, attending the Findlay Academy two years, and graduating at the Cleveland Mercantile College, in 1856. He began teaching at the age of sixteen, and continued at intervals till 1882—in all 101 terms. In 1860, he was elected County Surveyor and re-elected in 1863, but tendered his resignation, refusing to serve. He was married, May 28, 1858, to Hannah J. Morison, daughter of John A. and Nancy J. (Murry) Morison, early settlers of this county. Her father was probably the first Postmaster of Upper Sandusky and the first Recorder, serving three terms. He was also a school teacher thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have two children—Orion E., born January 5, 1860, and an infant who died September 17, 1868. Mrs. Reynolds was born April 7, 1837, in Seneca County, Ohio. Mr. Reynolds purchased his present farm in 1858, and erected a comfortable residence in 1877, costing \$1,600. He is an independent voter, and well respected as a citizen.

REV. L. D. ROGERS was born in Luzerne County, Penn., May 9, 1827. His parents, Almanza and Malinda (Fuller) Rogers were natives of Pennsylvania, and of English ancestry. His mother died when he was seven years of age, and in 1839, he removed with his father to Ohio, and settled near Shelby, Richland County. Mr. Rogers was the parent of ten children, of whom L. D. was one of the younger. He was born July 23, 1794, and died in 1875. Mrs. Rogers was born July 28, 1793. Mr. Rogers was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and was prominent in the early history of Methodism in Central Ohio. Rev. L. D. Rogers, the subject of this notice, passed his early life on a farm, and acquired his education in the Seminary of Norwalk, Ohio, Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, where he attended two years, and subsequently at the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio. From the latter place he entered the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in August, 1851. In 1853, was ordained Deacon by Bishop Morris, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. In 1855, was ordained Elder by Bishop Scott, at Sandusky City, Ohio; and served on the following charges: Galion, Plymouth, Sylvania, Perrysburg, Shannon, Forest, Little Sandusky, Bettsville and at Sylvania a second time. He was superannuated in 1867, on account of failing health, and removed to his farm in this township. September 1, 1853, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Mower, daughter of George and Mary (Crider) Mower, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. They removed and settled near Mansfield, Ohio, in 1834, and were the parents of eight children, of whom Mrs. Rogers is next to the youngest. Mr. Mower departed this life April 24, 1853, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. Mower died January 24, 1883, aged ninety-one years. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, one is living, namely, Iva D. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Central Ohio Conference, although debarred by ill health from active ministerial service he takes an active interest in the success and welfare of the church.

A. F. ROSENBURY was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 19, 1834. He is a son of William Rosenbury, a native of Virginia, born in 1800, passing most of his life in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and dying in 1876. A. F. Rosenbury, the subject of this sketch, was reared by his grandfather, John Frederick, who gave him a fair education. He was married, June 20, 1858, to Miss Margaret A. Forney, daughter of John and Mary (Shroy) Forney, residents of Tuscarawas County. Her death occurred December 20, 1880. The children by this marriage were Alice R., born May 31, 1860; Fremont J. C., March 31, 1863; Florence B., October 19, 1866; William E., February 16, 1870; Elmira J., March 14, 1873; Harry G., October 11, 1875. Mr. Rosenbury was married November 13, 1883, to Mrs. S. A. Doll, widow of Charles L. Doll, and daughter of Solomon and Anna (Metz) Swihart, natives of Stark County, Ohio. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Maryland; her great-grandfather Fombaugh was a soldier under Col. Crawford. Her marriage to Mr. Doll occurred November 17, 1868, three children resulting—Anna E. (deceased); Arthur, born September 27, 1870; Ida M., October 23, 1880. Mr. Doll was a machinist. He met his death by falling from the roof of a burning building February 22, 1880. Mr. Rosenbury rented five years, purchasing his present farm in 1864. It consists of eighty acres, and is well improved and cultivated, valued at \$70 per acre. In politics, Mr. R. is a Republican. He is a prominent member of the United Brethren Church, having been Trustee of the same many years, also Superintendent of the Sunday school at present.

RINER V. RUMMELL was born near the "Old Indian Mill," December 24, 1842. His parents, John and Henrietta (Nichols) Rummell, were natives of Maryland, and of German and English descent respectively. They came to Ohio in 1828 in wagons, and stopped for awhile at Tiffin, then came and settled near the "Old Indian Mill," in this county. Mr. Rummell was a miller by occupation, and operated this mill for a term of years. He was the father of fourteen children, viz., Sidney A., James, Josiah, William, Wesley, Ezekiel, Riner V., Elizabeth, Mary, Eliza, Rinaldo, Almy, Alfred H. and Lola M. Mr. Rummell departed this life in 1870, aged sixty-two years. Our subject remained on the farm until of age, when July 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in a number of skirmishes, and in the battle at Winchester, where he was wounded June 13, 1863. Two days later, he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond, thence to "Old Tobacco House," Belle Isle, where he was confined two months. From there he was transferred to Libby Prison, where from rough treatment he had an arm broken. After two months' confinement in that rebel prison, he was paroled and exchanged. January 4, 1864, he again joined his regiment, and by an accident had the same arm broken again. March 22, 1864, he entered the hospital at Frederick City, and subsequently was removed to the Marine Hospital at Cincinnati. He was honorably discharged July 9, 1864. He returned home, and February 2, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Augusta C., daughter of Charles and Mary Passet. To them five children have been born, viz., Luella L., Herschell, George G., Walter and Frank. In 1872, Mr. Rummell moved to Wharton, and purchased a grocery, which he conducted until 1876. The following year, he bought a drug store, and continued in business one year. Since his retirement from the drug business, he has occupied the position of ticket and freight agent of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad. He owns a farm of 120 acres, beside village property. Politically he is a Democrat. He served as

Township Clerk one year, and as Notary Public since 1877. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a worthy and respected citizen.

ALBERT J. SHELLHOUSE was born in this county June 9, 1837. He is a son of George and Sarah (Wayman) Shellhouse, who settled in this county in 1825. His grandfather had his thumb blown off in acting as cannon "thumbsman" in the war of 1812. The children of this family are all living, namely, Albert J., John, George W., Charles A., Edward, William, Emily J., Frank M., Lucius M. and Smith. Their father died in 1865, aged fifty-three. Their mother is still a resident of Tymochettee Township. Albert J. resided with his parents and worked by month and job work till his marriage, which occurred September 30, 1858. He married Miss Lydia A. Cole, daughter of William, Sr., and Anna Cole, three children being born to them—Ellis M., born June 10, 1859; Perry T., January 16, 1861; Corral M., January 18, 1863. Mr. Shellhouse rented land several years, purchasing forty acres in 1865. In 1875, he bought his present home of forty acres, which he has cleared and improved. He has also dealt somewhat in lumber and live stock since 1865. In 1864, Mr. Shellhouse enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in no engagements, doing special duty till his discharge in 1865. Mr. Shellhouse is a Democrat, and served as Trustee in Richland Township.

JOHN STERLING, a native of Carroll County, Ohio, was born January 14, 1823. He is a son of Jacob and Jane (Grimes) Sterling, natives of Ohio, and of Irish parents, who came from Ireland at an early day. Mr. Sterling, the father of our subject, was born in 1802, and Mrs. S. in the year 1800. They were the parents of seven children, viz., Clarissa, John, George, Samuel, Mary J., James and Solomon. Mr. Sterling departed this life in 1845, and his widow in 1880. John Sterling removed with his parents to Hancock County in 1839, and there spent the remainder of his early life. He assisted to build the first schoolhouse in the district where his parents settled. At the age of twenty-one, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until his removal to Wharton in 1855. He then engaged as workman in a saw mill, and in 1858, in partnership with his brother George, purchased a steam saw mill, which they ran successfully for two or three years, when his brother withdrew from the firm and he continued in the business till 1865, at which time his mill property was destroyed by fire. He immediately rebuilt at a cost of \$2,500, adding a grist mill department, with two run of buhrs. In 1876, he sold this property, and three years later purchased the saw and planing mill which he now owns and conducts. He first purchased land near Wharton in 1857. To this purchase, which consisted of eighty acres, he made additions till he owned 200 acres. Of this tract he now owns 79 acres. In 1880, he erected his residence in the village at a cost of \$1,500. Mr. Sterling began life a poor man, but by untiring energy and perseverance he has accumulated the handsome competence of \$10,000. He is an honorable and upright citizen, and fully merits the esteem in which he is held. March 23, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Waltermire, daughter of George and Mahalia (Edgell) Waltermire. Of nine children born to this union, three are living, viz., John H., Clarissa C. and S. A. Douglas. The deceased are Francis M., who died in a Southern prison during the war; James W., who died from a disease contracted while in the war; Rebecca J. and three infants. Mr. Sterling is a Democrat in politics. He served as Trustee several years; Clerk and Treasurer of the township each one term; Justice of the Peace

two terms; and at present Mayor of the village. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is acting in the capacity of Class Leader.

SOLOMON SPOON is a native of Perry County, Penn., born April 28, 1802, to Melcher and Christina Spoon, of German parentage. When a young man, he went to New York State, stopping six years; came to Ohio in 1835, and came to this county in 1841, settling near Wharton, where he purchased forty acres and entered forty more. Having no home, he slept under a hickory tree one night with the wolves howling about him—then having a family of eight children. His marriage to Hannab Cooney occurred in 1825, and resulted in the birth of thirteen—Abraham, George W. (deceased), Daniel, David F., Solomon, Samuel (deceased), William, Rebecca, Jacob, Mary A., Levi and Elizabeth (both deceased) and Reuben. Mrs. Spoon died February 25, 1859, aged fifty-four years, and our subject was married in November, 1861, to Mrs. Mary A. Case, widow of David Case (formerly widow of William Bennett), and daughter of Abraham Cole. She was born January 29, 1813, in Fairfield County, Ohio, her parents coming to Richland Township in 1835, and entering over two sections of land. Her father died in 1844. Her first marriage was celebrated in 1846; they resided in Delaware County, Ohio, and had five children—Sarah E., Ransom, Verninda, Jerusha and William R., the latter deceased. Mr. Bennett was killed by a falling tree October 25, 1845. Her marriage to Mr. Case occurred in 1851, two children resulting—Luellen and Elnora M., both deceased. Mr. Case died of consumption in 1857, aged fifty-five years. Mrs. Spoon inherited eighty acres of her father's estate and a dowry from her first husband. Mr. S. has disposed of his farm, and purchased town property in Wharton, where he now resides. He is an "old-time" Democrat, the oldest resident in the village and among the oldest in the township. He is a member of the Church of God; his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL SPOON was born in Cumberland County, Penn., January 10, 1830, son of Solomon and Hannah Spoon (see sketch). Mr. Spoon worked for his parents as usually done till twenty-one years of age. He was married, March 13, 1853, to Miss Barbara Bernheisel, daughter of Henry and Susanna Bernheisel, six children resulting from their union: Francis L., who died aged nine months; Emmil A.; Henrietta, wife of Harlow Smith; Lucretia, wife of Thomas Shepherd; Emory and Wheeler. Mrs. Spoon was born June 12, 1833. In 1852, Mr. Spoon purchased forty-seven acres near Wharton, where he resided six years. He subsequently sold out, and bought eighty-two acres near Carey, which he also disposed of, purchasing 120 acres of his present farm in 1863. To this he has added till he now owns 340 acres—the largest in the township—provided with a magnificent residence, costing \$8,000 in 1882, and a fine "bank" barn, costing \$1,500 in 1880. In 1864, Mr. Spoon enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., and doing garrison duty during the remainder of his term of service, receiving his discharge in 1865. He is a Democrat in politics; both he and wife being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID F. SPOON, son of Solomon Spoon, was born in this township November 15, 1834. He purchased eighty acres of land in 1856, residing on the same in Crusoe style three years. He was married August 25, 1859, to Mary A. Rineberger, daughter of Michael and Susan (Miller) Rineberger, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Her parents settled in

Richland County in an early day; her mother is now deceased; her father resides at her home in his eighty-second year. Mr. and Mrs. Spoon have six children, five living—Elmer E., born September 25, 1861; George L., February 19, 1863; Rosilla J., October 9, 1864; Melvin E., March 21, 1867; Olive E., March 20, 1865; Essa L., December 26, 1876. Rosilla J. was accidentally burned to death December 14, 1879. Mrs. Spoon was born May 7, 1838. Mr. Spoon has always been a hard worker, having cleared not less than 120 acres of land. He now owns 65 acres of valuable land, besides lots and residences in Upper Sandusky, Forest and Kirby. He is now (1883) erecting a neat dwelling at a cost of \$1,650. In 1864, Mr. Spoon enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battles at Nashville, Spring Hill, Columbia, and others. He was confined in the hospital at Nashville seven days, receiving his discharge in July, 1865. Mr. Spoon is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Church of God, of which he was formerly a Deacon and Class Leader.

HIRAM TAFT, one of the pioneers of this county, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., February 18, 1806. He is a son of Cruff and Rhoda (Crowell) Taft, natives of Rhode Island and New York respectively, probably of Welsh ancestry—a family tradition averring that three brothers came from Wales in an early day. His parents are both deceased. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Taft began life for himself, learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed about forty-five years. In 1844, he came to Ohio with his family, and located on his present farm, then 120 acres, now 167. This farm was then a forest—the camping ground for wolves and wild cats, but is now in a high state of cultivation and improvement, valued at \$75 per acre. His dwelling, built by himself in 1847, was the first frame building in the township. Mr. Taft was married, January 10, 1830, to Miss Polly Quackenbush, daughter of Cornelius and Rhoda (Carley) Quackenbush, of Holland descent. Her parents were among the first settlers of New York, her father being a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Taft is the eldest of nine children, being born February 14, 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Taft are the parents of five children—Elizabeth J., deceased wife of Benjamin Ward; M. Adelia, wife of Jonathan Bailey; Rhoda, deceased wife of John W. Wenner; Marian C., wife of Edwin Clafin; Alta E., wife of William Kirkland. Mr. Taft has been a hard laborer, has cleared much land, and constructed many buildings in this and other counties. He is a Democrat, and was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Taft is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Forest.

EZRA H. VAN BUREN, a native of Albany County, N. Y., was born March 10, 1843. His parents, Daniel and Catherine (Chesebrough) Van Buren, were natives of New York, and of English and German ancestors, and distant relatives of President Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren's father died and his mother was left with eight children, and came to Ohio with five of them in 1859. The names of the children are Saxton, Martin, William H., Mary J., Sarah, Huldah, Ezra and Hannah. Of these, Saxton, Martin and Ezra are living. Mrs. Van Buren departed this life in 1879, at the ripe age of seventy-six years. Ezra was brought up on a farm, and educated in the district schools. In 1862, he enlisted to serve in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Strasburg, Fisher's Hill, New Market, and a number of other engagements, during which time he served under Gens. Millroy, Hunter, Siegel and Sheridan. He was taken a prisoner at

the engagement at Winchester, and after a month's confinement at Richmond was released. He was again captured at High Bridge, and paroled at the surrender of Lee, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. November, 1865, he married Miss Clarinda, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Jackson, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren have one son, Henry J., born October 5, 1866. Mrs. Van Buren died in 1867, and two years later Mr. Van Buren married Miss Elizabeth Hendrickson, daughter of Thomas Hendrickson. Mr. Van Buren purchased, in 1866, a farm of thirty-seven acres near Forest, Ohio, and resided there until 1871, when he removed to his present farm, which contains 232 acres, valued at \$70 per acre. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he is prominently identified. He is a successful farmer, and an active and esteemed citizen.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, born in Otsego County, N. Y., January 18, 1836, is a son of Daniel and Catharine (Chesebrough) Van Buren, and, being thrown upon his own resources at an early age, received but a limited education. He worked for a number of years by day and month, engaging to some extent, while yet a young man, in the lumber business in Canada. In 1865, he married Miss Dianna Funk, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Rosenberger) Funk, this wife dying in 1873, leaving one child, Mary A., born December 9, 1868. Mr. Van Buren then married, in 1875, Maria M. Alter, daughter of Joseph and Margaret C. (Dinsmore) Alter, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The children by this marriage are: R. Carl, born September 15, 1876; H. Keut, May 18, 1879; M. Ethel, December 6, 1881; Hattie E., April 30, 1883. Mrs. Van Buren was born August 2, 1848. Mr. Van Buren rented land a few years, and then purchased land in Richland Township. He subsequently disposed of this and purchased forty acres in Hancock County, later adding ten acres. In 1882, he again sold out, and purchased his present farm of 163½ acres for \$11,000. He is a good farmer, and makes a specialty of fine stock and Poland-China hogs. In political faith, Mr. Van Buren is an Independent. He and his wife are both members of the Congregational Church at Findlay, Ohio.

JAMES P. WARD (deceased) was born at Akron, Ohio, in 1808. His parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Beech) Ward, were natives of Virginia, and of English and Irish extraction, respectively. They settled at Akron soon after their marriage, Mr. Ward being engaged in the Iron Mills at that place. James P., our subject, obtained a good education, and engaged in teaching several terms. He also worked as molder in the foundry for some time, and later was employed as Captain of a canal boat plying between Cleveland and Cincinnati. He came to this county in 1840, and purchased forty acres, at the time of his death owning 160. Mr. Ward was married, March 19, 1843, to Olive J. Baker, daughter of Christopher and Rachel (Berry) Baker, who settled in this county in 1824. They were natives of Virginia, Mrs. Baker's father having been an English Colonel in the Revolutionary war, her husband a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Ward's father was a prominent farmer after and a miller before coming to this county. He was the father of eleven children, five of whom are now living. He died in 1848, aged sixty-three; the mother in 1875, aged eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Ward were the parents of twelve children, eight living—Elizabeth E., wife of J. D. Wickiser; Alphonzo C., La Fayette B., Spencer O., Howard O., Carl B., Emma E. and Roscoe P. The deceased are Cleopatra R., Walter S., Alice and an infant. Their mother was born May 4, 1826. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Ward came to his widow's pres-

ent farm, which he subsequently developed to a remarkable extent, building fine barn and brick residence in 1879. He was highly esteemed as a citizen; served as Trustee many years; began life poor, but left an estate of \$20,000. He died November 25, 1880. Mrs. Ward still resides on the homestead with her three youngest children.

JOHN WENTZ was born in this county December 18, 1839. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Copenheffer) Wentz, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They came to Ohio in 1837, and entered eighty acres of land, where our subject now resides. They had eight children—Andrew, Jacob, Louisa, Levi, John, Jesse, William and Henry, the two latter deceased. The father was a weaver by trade; he died in 1854, aged fifty-eight years; the mother in 1883, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Wentz obtained a good education, and worked upon the farm and railroad till he enlisted in the army, August 18, 1862. He joined Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged at Winchester, Martinsburg, Berryville, Snicker's Gap, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, High Bridge and many skirmishes, serving two years and nine months. He was wounded in the engagement at High Bridge, and was detained at the hospital at Philadelphia two months, after which he was discharged. He married Savilla Cowdry February 24, 1866, she being the daughter of William and Mary (Bruce) Cowdry, then residents of Michigan, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wentz are parents of three children—Olive, born February 17, 1868; Edith, November 9, 1870; Walter V., April 24, 1881. Mr. Wentz inherited twenty-five acres of the homestead, where he now resides, having added to his inheritance till he now owns eighty-nine acres, well-stocked and improved, valued at \$80 per acre. His dwelling cost \$1,200 in 1880, and his barn \$500 in 1872. He is a Republican, and member of the Church of God; Elder at present. On account of wounds received in the war, he receives a pension of \$8 per month.

J. D. WICKISER was born in Richland Township April 28, 1843, and is a son of Albert and Sabrina (McKay) Wickiser. He passed his early life upon a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and was honorably discharged July 14, 1865. He returned home, and, October 11, 1866, was married to Miss Ellen Ward, daughter of J. P. and Olive J. (Baker) Ward, who settled in this township in 1843. They were the parents of seven children, viz., Stella F., Winifred O., Bertha, John Nelson and Cecil M. Edith and Agnes are deceased. Mrs. Wickiser was born January 7, 1844. Mr. Wickiser owns a farm of eighty-four acres, well improved and highly cultivated. In 1877, he erected a residence at a cost of \$1,200. His farm, with its improvements, is one of the best in the township. In 1883, he and A. C. Kirby erected a fine brick block in Wharton, Mr. W. occupying the east room with a stock of groceries and provisions. He was previously engaged in undertaking and the furniture business. He is an active, enterprising citizen, and well known in the county as a veterinary surgeon. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and also of the Grange. He served as Township Trustee four years, and as Land Appraiser in 1880. Politically, he is Democratic.

ALBERT WICKISER. This worthy pioneer was born in Luzerne County, Penn., February 24, 1808. His parents were Conrad and Lydia (Wicks) Wickiser, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively, and

of German and English descent. They came to Perry County, Ohio, in 1810, soon after removing to Delaware County, and to this county in 1834. They entered 120 acres, and had eleven children, four now living. Mr. Wickiser obtained a limited education. He worked for daily wages till his marriage to Miss Sabrina McKay, September 15, 1833. Her parents were Charles and Hannah (Butler) McKay, natives of New York and New Hampshire respectively. They settled in Brown County in 1823, and in 1841 removed to Illinois, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Wickiser are the parents of fifteen children—Mary E., Irena, Charles W., Jacob W., John D., William M. B., Daniel W., Rhoda J., Sarah M., Marinda N., Hester A., Milton D. L., Albert H., Ossian E. and Phillip E. Their mother was born in York State May 11, 1818. In 1835, Mr. W. entered forty acres of land in this township, he and his wife being now the only ones living of his date of settlement. He being disabled many years, Mrs. W. supported the family by weaving. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been Christians fifty years. In politics, Mr. W. is a Jacksonian Democrat.

D. B. WILLIAMS, son of John and Rebecca (Cope) Williams, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 2, 1830. His parents were natives of Ohio and Virginia, and were married in Columbiana County, where they resided most of their lives. He was a brick-layer by trade, and the father of eight children, the living—John T., Caroline, D. B. and Elizabeth. He died in 1839, aged thirty-eight years; his wife in 1872, aged sixty-eight. D. B., our subject, obtained but a limited log schoolhouse education, beginning life for himself at sixteen. He worked by the day and month until married to Martha W. Morlan September 26, 1850. She was a daughter of Isaac and Martha (Wright) Morlan, natives of Virginia. This marriage was blessed by nine children, five of whom are living—Viola, wife of A. B. Wise; Silas M., Elwood E., Clara B., Hattie M. The deceased are Alice A., Mary H. and Emma, an infant. After several years in various kinds of work, and after several trades in stock and real estate, Mr. Williams purchased his present farm of eighty acres in 1872, paying \$1,600. He has made many improvements, having built a comfortable dwelling in 1878, costing \$1,500. Mr. Williams voted first for Van Buren, but has since been a Republican. He served as Constable in Hancock County many years. He and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed as citizens.

JACOB WISE, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ensminger) Wise, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., January 23, 1810. His great-grandparents came from Germany; his grandfather Wise avoided going into the Revolutionary war by "cutting his leg with tobacco." His father served as Justice of this township from his twenty-first to his forty-eighth year. Our subject began work when a child at \$1.50 per month, and continued to work for himself with advanced wages for many years. In 1842, he came to Ohio, working three years in the cabinet business in Stark County. In November, 1847, he located in this county, purchasing thirty acres of his present farm, to which he has added till he now owns 219 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. Mr. Wise was married, in 1843, to Miss Mary Price, of Lancaster, Ohio. She died September 6, 1882, leaving three children—Aaron B., Jerome O., Caroline, wife of G. E. Rice, of Kansas. The deceased are Mary A. and Fianna. Mr. Wise is an old-time Jackson Democrat; member of the Lutheran Church.

JEROME WISE, son of the above, was born in this township May 1, 1852. He remained at home farming and attending school till his marriage to Miss Serena Clark August 26, 1875. She was a daughter of George W. and Martha Clark, and died February 20, 1876, leaving one child—Ivy M., who also died a few months later. Mr. Wise was again married, March 3, 1881, to Miss Mary Hartman, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Bishop) Hartman, natives of Germany, coming to this country soon after their marriage. Mr. Hartman is deceased; his wife is a resident of Jackson Township. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have one child—Minnie B., born January 26, 1882. Mr. Wise purchased twenty-two acres in 1881, paying \$965. The farm is in excellent repair, and is valued at \$75 per acre. He has been tilling the homestead with his father all his days, and is regarded as one of the best of farmers in the county. In politics, Mr. Wise is a liberal Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Wharton, having passed all the chairs of that lodge.

GEORGE W. YOUNG is a native of this county, born April 1, 1841, to Louis and Christina (Dennis) Young, natives of Ohio and of German and Irish descent—his grandfather Young coming from Ireland, and his grandmother from Germany. His parents located in this county in 1836, rearing a family of twelve children—Cornelius D., George W., Eliza, John R. and Robert L. being the only ones living. The father died in 1869, aged fifty-five year; the mother in 1871, at the same age. Mr. Young obtained a limited education, being compelled to stay at home clearing land. At twenty-one he married Sylvania Bernheisel, the date of the event being June 8, 1862. She was a daughter of Henry and Susanna (Snider) Bernheisel, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They settled in Richland County in 1845, and in this county about two years later. They were farmers, and parents of twelve children. The mother resides in this township in her seventieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of five children—Lawrence R., born May 6, 1863; Florence A., July 1, 1865; Harriet A., September 15, 1867; Orrin O., June 8, 1871; Dessie C., July 28, 1881. Mrs. Young was born March 25, 1847. After his marriage, Mr. Young rented land for several years, purchasing his present farm in 1872. It then consisted of forty acres, but now comprises 130. In 1880, he erected a fine barn at \$900, and in 1882 an elegant frame house at \$2,000. His farm is in a fine state of cultivation and well drained. Mr. Young is a Democrat. He and his wife are both members of the United Brethren Church, of which he is Trustee.



CHAPTER X.

RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

THE TOWNSHIP AS ORGANIZED—ITS PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS—NAMES OF ALL THE OWNERS OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN 1845—EARLY SETTLERS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AT the organization of this county in 1845, the portion now known as Ridge Township was existing under the title of Amanda, in Hancock County. It is a fractional township containing but fifteen sections, and was annexed to this county at the above date, deriving its name from the high limestone ridge which extends across its northern part. It is bounded on the east by Crawford Township, on the south by Richland, and on the west and north by Hancock County. The southern portion of the township is comparatively low, and was once covered with a heavy growth of timber—beech, sugar, ash and walnut—much of which still remains, though the work of improvement is going on rapidly. With the present drainage, large crops of wheat are being harvested from these lands, that at one time were supposed to be adapted to corn-raising only. The northern part is of an entirely different make-up, both as to soil and surface feature. It is considerably elevated above the south half of the township, the soil consisting of a sandy loam, with clay base (white and yellow), and is especially adapted to the raising of wheat, an interest closely looked after by its inhabitants. Here the general improvements are much in advance of those of the southern part, most of the earlier settlers having located in this vicinity, George Greek, Casper Updegraff and William Hunter being a few of the exceptions.

The following were the owners of real and personal estate in Ridge Township in 1845:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

John Allman, Henry Amarine, Jacob Bowers, John Bowers, Jacob Baker, George Cross, Amos Brown, Elijah Brown, Daniel Beck, Sarah Beck, Samuel Brown, Henry Beck, Henry Bacon, William Bennett, Frederick Baugher, William Brown, Silas Brown, George Bucher, Jacob Barnd, Jacob Bucher, Elijah Barnd, Joshua Cole, Aaron Corbin, Charles Cross, Amos W. Crain, Henry Christy, William Carothers, R. and S. Dunbar, David Entley, John Fisher, John Fenstemaker, Benjamin Fickle, Sarah Greek, George Greek, Samuel Greek, Samuel Grindle, Jacob Grindle, Green & Reid, Shadrack Highland, William Hancock, Philip Hall, Philip Huber, John Hershberger, Philip Hall, James A. Hunter, Thomas Iliff, Jacob Jackson, Abraham Karn, Adam Kellar, Adam Killinger, Abraham Karn, William Keller, Francis Keenan, James Kelly, George Long, Christian Leitner, John Long, Aaron Moore, William McDonald, James McGill, David Myers, Frisby Nye, John Patterson, Jesse Price, Jacob Putnam, Lemuel Roberts, Michael Richardson, Philip Richardson, Joseph Richardson, Robert Reynolds, John Smith, Rebecca Saeyards, Jonathan Swihart, David Spade, Thomas N. Shepard, John Starr, George Smith, Ohio,

William Swick, Joseph Shull, Andrew W. Scott, Duncan Scott, John Scott, Nicholas Shull, George Spangler, Joseph Sherman, Charles Thomas, John Thompson, George W. Tong, Hill Tolleston, Ira Taft, James Underwood, Casper Updegraff, Abraham Worley, James Wingate, George Worley, Isaac Wohlgamuth, Michael Yeager.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

John Allman, Henry Amarine, Jacob Blinger, Solomon Baugherd, George Baugherd, Jackson Baugherd, Jacob Boucher, Henry Beck, Jacob Bowers, Henry Blosser, William Cheesebro, Abraham Carothers, William Carothers, George Cross, Thomas Cole, Nicodemus Corbin, Boyd Dunbar, Robert Dunbar, Daniel Findlay, John Free, John Fisher, Benjamin Fickel, Samuel Grindle, Jacob Grindle, Samuel Greek, George Greek, David Graham, John Hershberger, Arthur Hazen, Philip Hall, William Hancock, Jacob Jackson, Adam Killinger, Adam Keller, Samuel Keller, Isaac William Kern, John Long, Joseph Leitner, Thomas McHorter, John Miller (German), John Miller (English), Amos R. Moore, Gideon Nye, Frisby Nye, John Patterson, Peter Putnam, Jacob Putnam, Jacob Putnam, Jr., Michael Richardson, Elizabeth Richardson, Hyatt Roberts, Lemuel Roberts, Joseph Stahl, Daniel Spade, John Starr, Daniel Stahl, John Smith, Thomas Shepard, George Spangler, William Swick, Jacob Thomas, George W. Tong, John Thompson, Casper Updegraff, James Underwood, Isaac Wohlgamuth, Dr. Noah Wilson, a practicing physician.

TOWN OF RIDGEVILLE.

Of the twenty-four lots in this plat, Lemuel Roberts owned eighteen; Amos Moore, three; Daniel Miller, one; Jacob Plummer, one, and John Ragon, one.

TOWN OF JAMESTOWN.

Of the twenty-four lots in this plat, twelve—Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive—were situated in Ridge Township, and twelve lots—Nos. 13 to 24 inclusive—were located in Richland Township, all of which were owned by the State in 1845.

EARLY SETTLERS.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the first white man who "blazed" his way in and out of the sylvan wilds of this township was William Homan, who located here with a wife and five children in 1832-33. He was followed soon after by Andrew Bates, with a wife and three children. In 1834, Jacob Jackson appeared upon the scene. He was born in Berks County, Penn., July 26, 1812, and was a son of Henry and Hannah (Hough) Jackson, with whom he came to Ohio in 1822. He came to this county as above stated, and has ever since resided on the farm which he then entered. He is still living. George Greek, one of the few struggling pioneers in 1836, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., son of Jacob and Martha (Miller) Greek, and was born December 27, 1806. He moved with his parents to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1816, where he grew to manhood. He subsequently spent two years in Baltimore, one year in Cincinnati, then came to this county, and settled on his present farm. He is still an active old man, notwithstanding his many years of toil and pioneer hardships. James Hunter came to this county with his parents, William and Elizabeth Hunter, in 1836. He is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania and Delaware respectively. He has resided on

his present farm since 1845, and is still hale, hearty and happy, an exemplary and jovial pioneer. Casper Updegraff was one of the early settlers, and located in the township about 1840. He was a native of Northumberland County, Penn., and was regarded as one of the sturdiest settlers. He was a man of great physical power and endurance, and in his lifetime did much hard labor. He was born in 1801, and died in 1870. One of the oldest of the venerable pioneers yet living is Benjamin Fickle, who located in this township in 1841. He is a native of Monongahela, Penn., and was born February 29, 1808. He was employed thirteen years on the Ohio Canal, and then moved to his present farm, entered in 1834. He is now quite feeble with age, and broken down by hard labor. Solomon Bocher, son of Frederick Bocher, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 2, 1821, and settled in this township in 1844, having since resided on his present farm, which was entered by his father at a previous date. One of the prominent pioneers of the township is Isaac Wohlgamuth, who was born in York County, Penn., January 3, 1806. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1815, and afterward to this township in 1843. In 1846, he was elected County Commissioner, serving two terms. He has been Justice of the Peace over thirty-three years. Jonas Wohlgamuth settled in the township in 1846. He is brother to Isaac W., and was born in the same locality in 1810. He is regarded as one of the most successful of the pioneer farmers. Joel Chesebrough, one of the wealthiest of the early settlers, located here in 1844. He was born in Albany County, N. Y., January 1, 1810, and resided in that State several years, but has remained in this township since his first settlement here. He now owns 360 acres of valuable land, all earned by hard labor. Henry Brown settled in this township in 1845. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., September 7, 1809.

In the first settlement of the township there were, of course, no established roads, and this was the cause of much inconvenience to the settlers. The first regular road constructed was what is called the Mount Blanchard road, as designated by the Commissioners' report. Supplies were obtained from Upper Sandusky, Findlay and Sandusky City, and the thoroughfares leading to these points constituted the chief lines of regular travel till the sectional roads were legally established. The only grist mill, or at least the first one, was located on Section 14, and was operated by Isaac Wohlgamuth. The motive power was supplied by a horse, and, although it was in fact a grist mill, it was usually denominated a "horse mill," the animal doing the grinding instead of being ground. This mill was established in 1848, but is now "closed for repairs." The first saw mill was erected by John Long about 1836. It was run by water, and was constructed on the old "upright" plan. It was in fact an "old-timer" for various reasons, chief of which was that it usually required about two hours to saw through an ordinary log. This, however, afforded leisure for literary improvement, and it was no uncommon occurrence for the sawyer in charge to digest the contents of a whole dime novel while the "old haggler" was working its way through the log at the rapid rate of about five strokes to the minute. Progress and competition have rendered both the mill and its founder useless, and they have ceased operations. At present, there are two saw mills in operation in the township, one owned by Michael Youngpeter, and the other by F. Williams. The mercantile interests of Ridge Township have not been prominently brought to the front. The first store was established by Eli Ragon, at the would-have-been village of Ridgeville, many years ago, but was never exceedingly profitable, and was at length abandoned.

Its proprietor was born on the eastern shore of Maryland July 30, 1777, and died in Warren County, Ill., April 9, 1856. At present, there are no mercantile establishments in the township.

The first schools of the township were held in the dwellings of the early settlers, one of these being that of George Greek, the kraut barrel being a valued attendant, as some of the pupils who are yet living aver. Deby Martin has the honor of being the first instructor of the then future citizens of the township, though John Long, the hero of the "upright" saw mill, is said by some to be the original agent in teaching "the young idea how to shoot." When the log schoolhouse near the present site of Mr. Greek's residence was erected, among the first to honor it was J. N. Free, then a brilliant young collegiate, now known as the "Immortal J. N." Other early teachers were Benjamin Burnapp, Samuel Updegraff and Isabel Thompson. There are now five school districts in the township, with substantial and comfortable buildings.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church seems to have been the first to call its members together to consider the spiritual interest of the township. The first meetings were held in dwelling-houses and later in a log schoolhouse west of the cemetery, near which the present church building is located. The first organization was effected prior to 1834, probably by Rev. John Conaway, with the following list of members: John Long, John Smith, William Reynolds, T. N. Shepherd, Thomas Thompson, Thomas Huff, and many of their wives whose given names are not remembered. In 1835-36, a log church building was erected west of the present structure, at a cost of about \$150, and this was in use about twenty-five years. In 1859-60, the present frame Bethel was built at a cost of \$1,200, since which time all the pleasures of a neat and comfortable place of worship have been enjoyed. So far as determined, the list of pastors who served in the parish is as follows: Revs. John Conaway, James Wilson, Samuel Allen, Biggs, Hustis, Kimber, Wilson, Wilcox, Pounds, Lee, Thatcher, Graham, Wikes, Lance, Bowers, Good, Frisby, Lindsey, Jagger, Tibbles, Ferris, Miller and Camp. There are now forty members in the society. The first Trustees were John Long, John Smith, David Smith, William Chesebrough, William Carothers, Jacob Jackson and Henry Curtz. The present Trustees are Samuel and Saxton Chesebrough, La Fayette Weaver, Saxton Shoup and Michael Spangler; Stewards—Samuel Smith and William Jackson; Class Leaders—Saxton Chesebrough and Michael Spangler. Among the first revivals were those conducted by John Conaway, and these were followed by Revs. Tibbles, Miller, Graham, Lindsey and Joseph Good, all attended by greater or less success, those of Conaway and Tibbles being quite successful; these were succeeded by many others of less importance.

The Methodist Protestant Church in this township was first organized in 1866-67, by Rev. Evans, who had, for a time previous, conducted religious services in the "Greek" Schoolhouse. Here it was, in fact, that the organization was effected, there being at that time about thirty members enrolled, bearing names as follows: George, Rebecca, Simon, John, Henry and Elizabeth Greek, Henry and Hannah Hagerman, Martha Montague, N. L. Updegraff, Isabel Updegraff, Isaac and Elizabeth Wohlgamuth, Winfield and Mary Tong, Jacob Bocher, Emily Hysington, John and Catharine Ribley, Jerry Snook, William Snook and wife, Louisa Updegraff, William Davis and wife, John Starr, William Baker and wife, Robert and Louisa

Warner, Elizabeth Hines and perhaps a few others. In 1868 and 1869, the present church building was erected at a cost of \$1,100, and was designated "Grace Chapel." It is a frame building 36x45 feet in dimensions and was erected by the Methodist Protestant society, with some assistance from the United Brethren organization, on the southwest quarter of Section 25. Rev. Evans labored as pastor in this appointment five years; Rev. Baker, two years; Rev. Fraikill and Rev. Ravenscraugh perhaps two years, and Rev. Overhultz about four years. The present officers are Henry Hagerman, George Greek and Isaac Wohlgamuth, Trustees, but owing to dissensions and indifference on the part of members the organization has recently been abandoned. Rev. Evans conducted the first revival, which resulted in about thirty conversions and as many additions to the membership of the church, and several others followed, but were only revivals, no further additions to the membership being secured. The building is now unused and, considering the causes which have led to abandonment, almost any other title than "Grace Chapel" would be more appropriate.

The English Lutheran Church was organized in this township in 1838 and 1839, and a log building was erected and afterward weather-boarded. The members of the Reformed Church assisted in the enterprise and the house was consequently divided against itself, from which state of affairs trouble soon arose, which it is unnecessary to detail here. Rev. Huffman was the first pastor in charge, and the names of the original members so far as known were as follows: John Hill, Peter Kiser, Peter Stahl, Adam Keller, Frederick Shuman, Henry Shuman, Charles Kaley, Daniel Stahl, John Buchanan and perhaps some of their wives. The ministers, other than Rev. Huffman, who have labored at this point are Rev. Wolf, Rev. Livinggood, Rev. Howard, Rev. Froukenmiller and Rev. Dustman. The present building was erected by the Reform society in 1862-63 at a cost of \$1,600. It is a frame structure, 32x46 feet in size, and well furnished. The present number of members is about twenty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EBENEZER BAUGHMAN is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and was born June 13, 1824. He is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Wymer) Baughman, natives of Pennsylvania, his father born August 23, 1794, his mother about 1796. His parents came with their parents to Muskingum County when children, and to this county in 1836. Their children were George, David, Ebenezer, Hannah, Rachel, Jacob, James, Susanna, Lucy A. and Notchy. The mother died in 1860, the father December 2, 1873. Ebenezer, the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till his twenty-eighth year. In 1845, he inherited eighty acres from his father's estate in Salem Township, where he resided till March, 1866, when he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Baughman was married, July 4, 1850, to Mary Werner, who was born in Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Henry and Julia A. (Kirtzer) Werner. Ten children have been born to this union, namely: Cornelius, September 30, 1851; George, May 18, 1853; Elizabeth, July 16, 1855; Rachel A., November 1, 1856; Malinda J., September 20, 1858; Emanuel A., August 7, 1860; Emma M., July 8, 1862; Levi B., February 6, 1865; Phoebe, April 27, 1867; Matilda E., September 6, 1868. Two of the above are deceased, namely, Elizabeth E., who died September 14, 1856,

and Malinda J., September 27, 1861. Mr. Baughman is an old settler, and well respected. He served one term as Trustee of the township, and has held other positions of trust. He is a man of generous impulses and good character generally.

JACOB BLOOM was born in Bavaria April 7, 1831. He is a son of Philip and Mary (Cammer) Bloom, who were born in Germany in 1801 and 1811 respectively. His father was a farmer and blacksmith in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1852, settling in Tiffin, Ohio, moving later to Big Springs Township, where he died in March, and his wife in May, 1869. Their children were Philip, Charles, Caroline, Charlotte, Mary, Dora and Jacob. The latter came to America with his parents, and engaged in blacksmithing in Seneca County about twenty-two years. In 1878, he located on his present farm of 100 acres, which he values at \$75 per acre. Mr. Bloom was married, October 7, 1856, to Catharine Drumm, who was born in Bavaria February 16, 1837. Her parents were Jacob and Catharine (Harbaugh) Drumm, who were both natives of and died in Germany—her father in 1844, her mother in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Bloom have six children, namely: Albert, born February 13, 1858; William, May 31, 1859; Mary C., November 25, 1861; Caroline, April 25, 1864; Charles, November 23, 1866; and Catharine, November 7, 1869. In politics, Mr. Bloom is a Democrat; he and his wife both being members of the Reformed Church.

JOHN GREEK, son of Samuel and Sarah (Welshhammer) Greek, was born on the homestead where he now resides November 5, 1844. He was employed at home on the farm till December 28, 1863, at which date he enlisted in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Hartsough, going direct to Chatville, where his regiment encamped one week, then joining the main army at Chattanooga and started on the Atlanta campaign. He participated in all the battles of this campaign, returning and taking part in the battle against Hood at Nashville; thence to Greenville, in camp there when Lincoln was assassinated; thence to Nashville, in camp two months; thence via Johnstonville and Indianola to Green Lake, in camp one month; thence via San Antonio, Richmond and Galveston to Louisville, Ky.; thence to Columbus, Ohio, where he was discharged after a service of two years, without a scratch. Returning home, Mr. Greek resumed work on the farm, and, with the exception of one year in the saw mill business at Carey, has since been engaged on the homestead farm of 200 acres, where he was born and reared. He was married to Miss Jemima A. Crawford, November 15, 1866, their children being Samuel, Eva C., Mary E., Myron M., John M., Tilden, Walter W. and Edith E. Mrs. Greek is a native of Hancock County, Ohio, and was born January 31, 1845, her parents being Samuel and Phoebe (McPherson) Crawford. In politics, Mr. Greek is a Democrat. He is a man of good character, and is well respected in his community.

GEORGE GREEK. This pioneer of Wyandot was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 27, 1806. He is a son of Jacob and Martha (Miller) Greek, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, the former born near Philadelphia, the latter in Dauphin County. His parents moved to Lancaster, Ohio, about 1816, and resided in that vicinity till they were quite old; they subsequently came to this county and resided among their children till the dates of their respective deaths, 1877 and 1876. Their children were George, Catharine, Samuel, Jacob, Martha, Mary A. and William, all living but Catharine. George Greek was employed at home till twenty-one years of age. He then went to Baltimore with a drove of hogs

and remained there two years, after which time he returned home, worked with parents one year, and then went to Cincinnati, where he was employed one year in the butchering business. Following this, he spent three years on the canal and other work, locating on his present farm in 1836. He first entered 160 acres, to which he added till he owned 300 acres. By the aid of his sons he cleared most of his land, to which in the beginning he was compelled to cut roads near two miles through the dense forest. Mr. Greek was married January 23, 1831, to Rebecca Harrison, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 5, 1811. She was a daughter of James and Hannah (Crumley) Harrison, her father having been a celebrated weaver of England; her mother a native of South Carolina. Their children were John, James, William, Amos, Henry J., Delilah, Eliza and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. Greek have had twelve children, namely: Martha A., born June 3, 1832; Hannah, August 20, 1833; Jonathan, July 20, 1835; Harrison, December 13, 1836; Eliza, July 31, 1838; Jacob, February 13, 1840; William, November 4, 1841; George W., December 5, 1843; Delilah J., December 17, 1845; Mary C., August 22, 1847; Alexander, May 20, 1850; Sarah R., November 17, 1852. Of these Jonathan died January 16, 1843; Sarah, at the age of eighteen months; George died at Douglas Hospital, Washington, 1863; and Harrison died in Utah, en route to California, in the fall of 1880. Mr. Greek is a Democrat in politics, and is recognized as one of the most worthy of Wyandot's revered pioneers. His son,

WILLIAM GREEK, remained with his parents till "of age." In the spring of 1863, he went to the mining districts of Idaho, where he remained four years engaged in the mining districts. He returned in 1867, and in 1873 purchased forty acres in Hancock County, selling the same two years later and purchasing his present farm of eighty acres, where he has since resided. He was married, January 6, 1871, to Sarah Alspach, who was born in Hancock County, Ohio, August 31, 1851. She is a daughter of David and Rosilla (Ewing) Alspach, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, the former born January 6, 1821, the latter August 20, 1829. Her parents came to Hancock County in an early day and still reside there. Their children are Rebecca J., Sarah, John W., Laura L. and Emma A., the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Greek have no children. They are thrifty farmers and are highly esteemed as citizens. In politics, Mr. Greek is a Democrat.

JAMES A. HUNTER, one of the pioneers of this township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 21, 1817. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Reed) Hunter, the former born in Pennsylvania January 14, 1790; the latter in Delaware February 3, 1798. They were married in Pickaway County, but resided in Fairfield County about twenty years, moving to this locality in 1834. His father died June 30, 1860; his mother May 14, 1858. Their children are Mary B., James A., Elizabeth T., Zelinda M., Lydia J., Esther A., John W., Amelia R., Mahala M., Isabel B., Martha M., Margaret A. and Thomas T. The deceased are Zelinda and Margaret. James A., the subject of this notice, resided with his parents till about eighteen, and was then employed by the month at home till his twenty-eighth year. He then purchased forty acres of his present farm, and located on the same in 1846, since being engaged in clearing it of its heavy growth of timber, making other improvements and adding to its area. He now owns 173 acres, all of which has been obtained by the "sweat of the brow." Mr. Hunter was married in 1846 to Lydia Sudds, daughter of James and Mary (Rush) Sudds, the former born in October, 1801, the latter November 11, 1797. Their deaths occurred December 9, 1826, and December 21, 1844,

respectively. Mrs. Hunter was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 15, 1825. She died January 28, 1849, leaving one child—Albert, born April 30, 1848. Mr. Hunter was married, July 9, 1850, to Sarah J. Updegraff, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 19, 1830, and the children by this wife were Granville, born March 3, 1851; Cyrus S., March 22, 1855; William and Elizabeth, August 31, 1859; Otis, January 26, 1862; Amelia A., October 12, 1863; Martha, February 27, 1868, all deceased but Granville and Cyrus. In politics, Mr. Hunter is a Republican. He has always been a hard worker and has undergone much of the perplexities and hardships incident to pioneer life.

JACOB JACKSON, one of the worthy pioneers of this township, was born in Berks County, Penn., July 26, 1812. His parents, Henry and Hannah (Hough) Jackson, were also natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, John Jackson, was of a family of two brothers, who were separated when young, and met while participating in the war of 1812. They were of Irish parentage; probably of Irish nativity. His parents came to Ohio about 1822, and located in Wayne County, where his father died about 1850, his mother about 1853. Six of their children are living—Samuel (by his first wife), Jacob, Catharine, William, Peter and Sarah. The deceased are Isaac, Elizabeth, Mary, Henry, Andrew, Daniel and Annie. Mr. Jackson resided with his parents till his twenty-first year. In 1834, he came to this county and entered 120 acres, on which he still resides, probably the only farmer in the township who holds the land he first entered. He now owns 235 acres, valued at \$75 to \$100 per acre. He was married, November 15, 1832, to Rebecca Amrine, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 23, 1811, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Lybarger) Amrine, natives of Pennsylvania; her father died in Richland County, Ohio, in 1816; her mother in this county, March 27, 1847. Mr. Jackson was a Democrat till Scott's defeat, but since a Republican; he and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed in their community.

JOHN W. KRABILL is a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and was born November 29, 1846; he is a son of David and Jemima (Boden) Krabill, natives of Stark County, Ohio, and Cumberland County, Penn., the former born November 3, 1806, the latter December 22, 1812; his parents were married in Stark County, and one year later moved to Seneca, where they resided forty-nine years. They are now residents of Hancock County. Their children are Augustus, Jacob, Davis, Sarah, Ann E., John W., Samuel D., Harriet E., Hiram B. and Irene G. Our subject, John W., resided with his parents till his twenty-fifth year, and then purchased 102 acres in Seneca County, selling the same one year later and moving to his present farm in 1872. He first purchased eighty acres, adding fifty-one more in the winter of 1882. He is a neat farmer and has a comfortable and pleasant home. Mr. Krabill was married, January 5, 1871, to Miss Elvina Plott, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, and daughter of Christian and Matilda Plott, natives of Lebanon County, Penn. Her parents were married in Pennsylvania, moved to Stark County in 1839, and to this county in 1852. Their children were Isabel, George W. and William M. (twins), Samantha, John H., Jackson, Elvina M., Clarissa, Alice, Pierce, Napoleon B. and Sophronia. The father died October 6, 1875; the mother still a resident of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Krabill have one child—Alma A., born April 3, 1876. Mrs. Krabill was educated in the public schools of Carey and subsequently taught thirteen terms in this county. She is a member of the

German Baptist Church. Mr. Krabill is well respected as a citizen, and in politics favors Republicanism.

SAMUEL SHOUP, one of the most prominent farmers of this township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 10, 1826. His parents, Henry and Mary (Secrist) Shoup, were natives of Pennsylvania and Germany respectively. They located in Wayne County, Ohio, soon after their marriage, and resided there till 1848, when they moved to this county, where the father died in 1867; the mother in 1872. Their children were Mary, Elizabeth, John, Catharine and Samuel—John and Elizabeth being now deceased. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, came to this county with his parents, with whom he was associated till his twenty-first year, at which time he began business on his own responsibilities, purchasing eighty acres in this township. To his first purchase, by his success, Mr. Shoup was enabled to increase his possessions very largely, owning at one time 300 acres. He still retains 260 acres, valued at \$80 to \$85 per acre. He was married, August 2, 1851, to Hulda Chesebrough, native of New York, daughter of Saxton and Mary (Young) Chesebrough, who located in this township in 1846. Her grandfather Chesebrough was a wealthy New Englander, and her grandfather Young was a Tory during the war of 1812. Her father died in this county in December, 1861; her mother died in York State in June, 1844. Their children were Mathew Y., Samuel Y., Hannah, Meroy, Hulda, Silas, William, Catharine, Sarah, George W. and Mary A., the latter six all deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shoup have but one child—Saxton C., who was born September 12, 1854. In politics, Mr. Shoup is a Democrat. He is recognized as one of the most successful and substantial farmers of of the township, and is well respected as a neighbor and citizen.

SAXTON C. SHOUP, son of Samuel Shoup, was brought up on the farm, and attended the district schools of his community. He was employed at home till he attained his majority, when he began operations on his own resources, being quite successful in his undertakings. His attention is turned chiefly to farming and stock-raising. In 1878, he invented an automatic gate, which he has obtained a patent upon, and which he has handled to good advantage, having realized \$2,500 to \$3,000 on the article since its invention. Mr. Shoup was married, April 21, 1875, to Miss Ettie Heck, a native of Hancock County, Ohio, born September 27, 1857, and daughter of John and Lydia (Sheseick) Heck, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Wayne County, Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Shoup have one child—Blanche R., born February 1, 1876. In politics, Mr. Shoup adheres to the faith of his fathers. He is one of the representative young farmers of his township, and is possessed of good character. He and Mrs. S. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN M. SMITH, born in Ridge Township August 20, 1849, is a son of John and Rebecca (Moor) Smith, natives of Maryland and West Virginia respectively. His parents married here, and had six children, viz., Elizabeth A., Jerome, George, Sarah L., John M. and Josephine R. His mother died August 22, 1880; his father is still living. John M., our subject, was reared on a farm, and engaged in that occupation till 1869, when he embarked in the tin and hardware business in Mount Blanchard, where he was thus engaged till 1875, when he again returned to the farm. Mr. Smith owns seventy-eight acres, the old homestead of his wife's parents, and is one of the most successful farmers in the township. He was married, November 19, 1874, to Elizabeth A. Grindle, who was born in this township July 23, 1850. She is a daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Harbaugh)

Grindle, who were born and reared in Pennsylvania. They settled in this county about 1832, their children being Rebecca, Margaret, Lydia, Susan, Mary, Amanda, Catharine, John J., Jacob S., William H., Daniel H., Simon P. and Elizabeth A. The father died April 15, 1877; the mother is still living in her eighty-first year, under the care of Mrs. Smith. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith are Carol, August 31, 1875, died October 26, 1875; Lycurgus E., born August 30, 1876; Wheden P., July 22, 1877; Merrill, December 6, 1878; Owen E., December 21, 1880; and Orange J., April 3, 1883. In politics, Mr. Smith is a Republican; he is recognized as one of the progressive farmers of the county, conducting his agricultural pursuits on a scientific basis. Mrs. Smith is an artist of no ordinary skill, and has received instructions in portrait and landscape painting from one of the best artists of Cincinnati. Several excellent pieces of her work now adorn the walls of her comfortable home.

ANN E. UPDEGRAFF, daughter of Jeremiah and Phœbe (Jones) Trego, was born in Lycoming County, Penn., November 16, 1807. Her parents were natives of Honey Brook, Chester County, Penn.; her father born July 30, 1771, her mother August 21, 1772. They were of English descent, and lived and died in Pennsylvania. They were farmers, and reared a large family of children—Nancy, born in 1790; Sarah, July 4, 1793; Hannah, October 16, 1795; Joseph, in May, 1796; Benjamin, May, 1798; Phœbe, 1801; Polly, 1803; Samuel, October 1, 1805; Ann E., November 16, 1807; Smith, February 7, 1809; Mary, February 16, 1811; Washington, 1813. The mother died in 1826, the father about 1835 or earlier, perhaps. Mrs. Updegraff resided with her parents till her marriage, in 1827, to Casper Updegraff, a native of Pennsylvania, born July 13, 1801. He was a son of Isaac and Mary (Snyder) Updegraff, and with him, after five or six years spent in Carroll County, Ohio, they came to this county and located on the farm where she now resides. Her trials and hardships endured in building up a home in this wild woodland cannot be even faintly portrayed. The howling of the wolves and the yells of the Indians were the terrors that have since given place to the lowing herds that graze upon the disrobed fields. Mr. and Mrs. Updegraff had fourteen children, viz.: Samuel J., Sarah J., Lydia, Mary A., Ner L., Hannah, Tamzen, Samantha, Lott, Polly and Phœbe (twins), Ann E., Louisa and John M. The father died November 3, 1870. He was a man of great endurance and strength, and in his lifetime did much hard labor. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and held in high esteem by those who knew him. Mrs. Updegraff is now in her seventy-seventh year, and in comparatively good health for one who has spent so many days in the labors of clearing the harvest field and the home. She joined the German Baptist Church in her sixtieth year, and still holds a membership.

NER L. UPDEGRAFF, son of Casper and Ann E. Updegraff, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, January 26, 1835. He resided with his parents till thirty-three years of age, and has been a resident of this township about forty years, spending the greater part of this time on the homestead where his mother now resides. He has always engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has been fairly successful. He inherited a small portion of land and has since purchased eighty acres, also some property in Carey. Mr. Updegraff was married, August 20, 1868, to Miss Isabel Plott, who died May 12, 1880. She was born in Pennsylvania October 20, 1837, her parents being Christian and Matilda (Widle) Plott, natives of Pennsylvania. In politics, Mr. Updegraff is a Democrat. He holds the offices of Trustee

and Justice of the Peace, and has served in others. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church several years, but of late affiliates with the Christian, known better as the Campbellite Church.

JOHN M. UPDEGRAFF, youngest son of Casper and Ann E. (Trego) Updegraff, was born in the home where he now resides June 20, 1851. He was educated in the district schools, and at the age of ten began dealing somewhat for himself. At the age of fifteen he commenced farming on his own responsibility, and since that time he has been thus engaged. He obtained a portion of the homestead and has since purchased other lands till he now owns 160 acres. He resides with his aged mother and does a good farming business, keeping good stock, doing more or less trading, buying, selling, etc. He is a thorough farmer, a good citizen and a Democrat in politics. He also makes a specialty of breeding Merino sheep and Almont and Hambletonian horses.

ISAAC WOHLGAMUTH, one of the notable pioneers of this township, was born in York County, Penn., January 3, 1806. He is a son of Jacob and brother of Jonas Wohlgamuth (see sketch), and has been a resident of this county since 1843; he resided with his parents in Wayne County till twenty two years of age, and then acquired the carpenter's trade, which he pursued about ten years. He then purchased thirty acres in Wayne County and engaged in farming eight years in that locality, purchasing 160 acres in Putnam County two years later. In 1843, he sold the Putnam property and purchased 150 acres, of which his present farm of 110 acres forms a part, forty acres having been given to his son. On this farm Mr. Wohlgamuth has since resided, doing a general farming business, and in the main being very successful. He was married, October 25, 1830, to Miss Mary Putnam, who was a native of Somerset County, Penn., and daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gross) Putnam, also natives of Pennsylvania. The children born to this marriage were: Solomon, Elizabeth, Isaac, Phoebe, Jonas, Jeremiah and James, living; and Jacob, Catharine A., David, Susanna, Sarah and Mary A., deceased. Their mother passed away May 8, 1875. Mr. Wohlgamuth has been identified with the interests of the township since its organization, and has done much to elevate it to its present standing. He is a supporter of the Democratic principles, and was twice elected to the office of County Commissioner—first in 1846—faithfully discharging his official duties. He has served as Justice of the Peace thirty-three years, and still holds that office. Mr. Wohlgamuth was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church in this township till the date of its dissension and downfall, and is one of the most worthy of Wyandot's pioneers.

JONAS WOHLGAMUTH, one of the most prominent farmers of this township, was born in York County, Penn., December 13, 1810; he is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bisel) Wohlgamuth, natives of Lancaster and York Counties, Penn., respectively; his parents were married in Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio in 1815, locating in Wayne County, where they resided for many years, his father's decease occurring there in 1847; his mother died in this county in 1849. Their children were Jacob, Isaac, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jonas and Emanuel, the deceased being Jacob, Emanuel and Joseph. Jonas, the subject of this sketch, came to this county with his mother in 1846. In August of that year, he obtained thirty acres of land as an inheritance, and this by subsequent purchases has been increased to 290—six acres being appropriated by the railroad company. Mr. Wohlgamuth has labored under great difficulties, having settled on his farm when the coun-

try was wholly unimproved. By diligent and persevering efforts, he has succeeded in carving out from the rugged forest land a home such as few could have procured under similar circumstances, though the toil and trials of pioneer life have left their imprint on his brow. He has accumulated all his property by hard labor, and though he has had many reverses has generally been fortunate and successful. Mr. Wohlgamuth was married March 22, 1833, to Susanna Aker, who was born in Pennsylvania October 8, 1811. She was a daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Walls) Aker, and to her three children were born, namely: Sarah, born March 16, 1834; Keziah, January 15, 1836, and Solomon, December 23, 1841. The latter was accidentally killed by a runaway team June 22, 1876; Keziah died January 28, 1867, and Mrs. Wohlgamuth passed away December 28, 1866. Mr. Wohlgamuth is a member of the German Baptist Church, and one of the most honorable and respected citizens of this township; he is one of its most successful farmers, and has done much for the general improvement of his community.



CHAPTER XI.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—FIRST SETTLERS—OWNERS OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE TOWNSHIP IN 1845—OFFICERS FROM 1845 TO 1884 INCLUSIVE—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—VILLAGE OF LOVELL—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THIS part of the county was named from Salem, a small town in Massachusetts, and received its title from Job Mattson, the first Justice of the Peace to serve under its organization, which took place in 1845.

The township is located in a fertile region of the county, having Crane Township for its eastern boundary, Mifflin for its southern, Richland for its western and Crawford for its northern. Through its center, the beautiful and storied Tymochtee traverses its entire length from north to south in a zigzag course, paralleled almost by its principal tributary, the Little Tymochtee, on the east, while Lick Run, Baughman Run and streams of lesser importance drain its western fields. Its farms are small, for the most part, but the owners are prosperous, and the work of improvement is rapidly going on.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Ezra Stewart is said to be the earliest settler in this township, having located on the southwest quarter of Section 5, in October, 1831. He was a married man with three children, a native of Connecticut. Henry Stewart located in Section 6 in 1834; John Nichols located in Section 19 in 1835; Arnold B. Inman began operations in Section 17 in the latter year; Daniel Baughman in Section 19 in 1836.

John Mann was one of the first settlers. He was born in New Jersey, but moved to Pennsylvania when about seventeen years of age. He married at twenty-one, obtained a horse and bull by hard work, and with this novel turnout did teaming in Armstrong County, Penn., for some time, subsequently purchasing a farm in Mercer County, Penn., where he constructed a flouring mill. He located in this township July 6, 1834; pitched his tent under a large sugar tree, and proceeded to build his cabin, which occupied twelve days in its construction. He had entered one hundred acres of land, and his chattels comprised one yoke of oxen, four cows, a barrel of flour and a few articles of furniture. At that time the nearest settlements were those of Judge Brown, west of Carey, Judge Carey on Tymochtee Creek and Huston's west of Forest, Hardin County. Other early settlers of the township were Elisha Burson, Warwick Miller, Jacob Baughman, Milton Kear, Duane Bland, Abner Suber, William Davidson, George Davidson, Henry Houk, Henry Davis, A. J. Faylor, George Michaels, T. P. Taylor, Ezekiel Bogart, Daniel White and George Cordery.

In the early settlement of this township, as well as that of others in the county, the Indians were often a source of great annoyance. In the fall of 1837, an old Seneca Indian of the original tribe appeared at the cabin of Arnold Inman, and the parents being absent, he demanded of the children

something to eat. On being informed that there was nothing about the house to supply his wants, he was very wroth and drew from his scabbard at his side a long, wicked-looking butcher's knife, which he brandished furiously about him, threatening in the most savage manner to take the lives of the whole group of terrified children unless he was provided with what he desired. To add to the terror of the scene, he drew from beneath his blanket the dried skin of an infant babe in which he carried his tobacco and began filling his pipe, telling his amazed listeners at the time that he obtained the babe's skin at the battle of Buffalo in 1813. He stated that there his squaw was shot while attempting to swim the river, and was drowned as a result. He had sat down to smoke, but having finished his broken speech he arose, went to a shelf in the cabin, and took from beneath a tin pan a good-sized Johnny-cake. He then resumed his seat by the fire, and while thus seated his observing eye discovered a pile of ashes in one corner of the fire-place. True to his native instincts, he began to make investigations by probing the ashes with the ever-present fire-poker of those days, and soon resurrected the smoking potatoes which the children were preparing for their evening meal. He proceeded to deposit these with the Johnny-cake in his blanket, when seeing themselves in a fair way to lose their supper, the eldest of the children, Arwin, prepared to resist the intruder. He went out of the cabin and unloosed the old watch dog, took possession of the old red-skin's gun which he had left standing outside the door, and ordered him to return his trophies and depart. Again the old savage brandished his tomahawk and knife in the air, and threatened death to the brave youth, who stood his ground firmly, and compelled the old Seneca to move away, the boy pitching the gun over the brush fence after him as he made his departure.

From the year 1837, Salem Township increased rapidly in the number of its settlers, who had come to make this then unsubdued forest land their home, till at the organization of the county in 1845.

The owners of real and personal estate in the township were as follows:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Anderson, John, Section 6, 40 acres.
 Brown, Jacob, Section 18, 120 acres.
 Baker, George G., Section 29, 101 acres.
 Bowton, Timothy, Section 13, 133 acres.
 Baughman, Jacob, Sections 8 and 17, 152 acres.
 Baughman, Ebenezer, Section 7, 80 acres.
 Baughman, David, Section 18, 80 acres.
 Baughman, Daniel, Section 19, 167 acres.
 Buckley, Daniel, Section 6, 40 acres.
 Crandall, John, Section 6, 40 acres.
 Chaffee, Sydney L., Section 24, 117 acres.
 Ely, Charles, Section 31, 323 acres.
 Erlick, Charles E., Section 18, 40 acres.
 Fisher, James, Section 19, 80 acres.
 Figley, William, Section 20, 147 acres.
 Gardner, Isaac, Section 8, 48 acres.
 Hurd, Jarvis O., heirs, Section 30, 80 acres.
 Houck, Paul, Section 5, 28 acres.
 Haume, Nicholas, Section 7, 44 acres.
 Hattle, Jacob, Section 30, 40 acres.

Ingraham, Edward, Section 21, 40 acres.
 Inman, Arnold B., Section 17, 96 acres.
 Kurtz, Michael, Section 5, 20 acres.
 Laravill, Jabez B., Section 30, 123 acres.
 Leslie, Alexander, Section 18, 40 acres.
 Layton, Christian, Section 7, 8 and 30, 339 acres.
 Machan, Stephen C., Section 19, 83 acres.
 Myers, Samuel, Section 18, 83 acres.
 Morrow, David, Section 6, 80 acres.
 Mann, John B., Sections 29 and 30, 140 acres.
 Morris, Isaac, Section 18, 84 acres.
 Miller, Warick, Section 6, 132 acres.
 Merritt, Tygart S., Section 31, 40 acres.
 Nicholas, John, Section 19, 80 acres.
 O'Neil, Patrick, Section 30, 123.
 Orr, Smith, Section 7, 40 acres.
 Putnam, Jacob, Section 5, 106 acres.
 Potter, Horace, Section 18, 80 acres.
 Perkins, Thomas S., Sections 31 and 32, 261 acres.
 Preston, John, Section 6, 80 acres.
 Stoll, George F., Section 30, 40 acres.
 Saffle, John, Section 30, 40 acres.
 Stewart, Henry, Section —, 20 acres.
 Sturgess, Thaddeus, Section 32, 101 acres.
 Stewart Ezra, Section 5, 49 acres.
 State of Ohio, Sections 16, 18, 20, 97 acres.
 Suber, Abner, Section 7, 216 acres.
 Trager, Abraham, Section 6, 10 acres.
 Taylor, John, Section 6, 94.
 Starkweather, Elisha L., Section 19, 83 acres.
 Whitacre, Moses, Section 18, 86 acres.
 Yambert, John H., Sections 7 and 18, 251 acres.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Elijah Burson, Jacob Baughman, David Baughman, Robert Bruce, George Belote, Andrew Cordray, Isaac Davis, Henry Davis, Edward Erlick, Isaac Edgington, James Gibson, William Gibson, Isaac Gardner, Elias Hill, James P. Hastings, Paul Houck, Edward Ingram, Arnold B. Inman, John Justice, William Johnson, Alexander Leslie, John B. Mann, John Mann, Job Mattison, Job Mattison, Jr., Warick Miller, George Michael, John Preston, Alvin P. Russell, Paul Suber, Ezra Stewart, Daniel White, Jesse Wilson and George Wright.

FIRST LICKS.

In October, 1831, the first abode of the progressive white man lifted its humble head in the territory now comprised in this township, and from about the door of this primitive cabin rang out the first glad peals of laughter from the children of civilization. This unpretentious edifice was erected on the southwest quarter of Section 5, by Ezra Stewart. It was constructed of round logs, 12x16 feet in size, a marvel of simplicity and inelegance, but yet a home. In 1834, the smoke ascended from the cabin chimneys of Henry Stewart and John Mann. In 1835, John Nichols and A. B. Inman had pitched their tents preparatory to the struggle for existence that was sure to follow the morning dawn of pioneer life.

Roads in this township, were things unknown till 1837, except the trails worn by the feet of the Indians. Over the prairie land teamsters might drive in any direction they chose, the only obstacles being, perhaps, an occasional marsh, in whose grassy confines crouched the rosy cranberry, so agonizingly delicious. In the year above mentioned, the first regular road was constructed, beginning at the northeast quarter of Section 19, and extending north on the section line. Others followed as necessity required, many of the individual land owners cutting their own way through the timbered regions. Indeed the greater part of the original thoroughfares of the township were made in this way, or by the united labors of settlers mutually interested. Bridges across the larger streams were difficult to construct, and fording was necessitated, this, during the rainy seasons, often being a dangerous, if not an impossible feat. At the organization of the county, the sectional lines of travel were, of course, regularly and generally established. In 1852, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was constructed, passing at a southern angle through the southern tier of sections, and in 1876 the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo line was put in operation, running diagonally across the northeast quarter of the township, passing through Sections 2, 11, 13, and 24 respectively, also cutting the southwest corner of Section 12, near the County Infirmary.

The early settlers of Salem usually went to Bucyrus, Fort Ball, now Tiffin, or Sandusky City for their supplies, especially to obtain flour and the heavier lines of sumptuary goods. The latter town was the principal milling point for many years. "Home manufactures" were found to be a necessity and as early as 1836, John Mann, while engaged in hay-making, found a boulder, from which he constructed a run of buhrs, and set up a mill in one end of his cabin, the mill being run by hand, Mrs Mann often performing the labor of turning the stone. Mr. Mann afterward built a horse-power mill, using first two horses, but subsequently increasing the number to eight, making the capacity of the mill about seventy-five bushels per day.* He was engaged in the milling business near twenty years, doing work for the settlers of a large scope of country, extending his patronage into the adjoining counties. He also constructed a saw mill, run by water-power, and dug a ditch one and one-half miles in length to obtain water necessary to its operation, the supply being drawn from Potato Creek Swamp. Many of the original frame buildings of Upper Sandusky were constructed from lumber cut at this mill, to which Mr. Mann added a stream lathe about 1854. As a mechanic he could do almost any kind of work required by the times. He was the miller, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the gunsmith and the shoemaker for the whole neighborhood. He died in 1857, from injuries received by falling between the cars in attempting to board a train at Upper Sandusky. The only mill now in operation in the township is a saw mill on Section 28, owned and operated by George Barkley.

Even in the rude environment peculiar to frontier life and pioneer days we find persons of both sexes who were not proof against the influence of the "tender sentiment." In June, 1845, George Right and Catharine Michaels were united in the holy bonds, by J. Mattson, Justice of the Peace, at the residence of George Michaels. This, we believe, is the first wedding recorded from Salem Township, though in the forty years that have since intervened many are the vows that have been plighted in this locality, in the hope of finding the royal road to happiness. In May, 1835, Ezra Stewart first saw the light of this world. He was a son of Henry and

*The mill was located on Section 29.

Charlotte Stewart, and is said to be the first white child born in the township. Mary Jones, who died October 7, 1839, was the first who here closed her earthly career. She was laid to rest in the Inman Graveyard, on the southwest quarter of Section 7. The first election of the township was held at the Nichols Schoolhouse, April 7, 1845, and the result of this and the succeeding elections up to 1883 are shown in the following:*

Trustees—1845, James P. Hastings, Robert Bruce, William Gibson.

1846—Robert Bruce, James P. Hastings, Isaac Gardner.

1847—Elias Hill, Lewis S. Hixen, Isaac Gardner.

1848—Ezekiel Bogard, Timothy Moody, Alvin J. Russell.

1849—Ezekiel Bogard, Alvin J. Russell, Timothy Moody.

1850—Thomas Wolverton, James P. Hastings, Milton Morral.

1851—James P. Hastings, Thomas Wolverton, Milton Morral.

1852—James Headington, Timothy Moody, George Roads.

1853—Timothy Moody, James Headington, George Roads.

1854—Timothy Moody, James Headington, George Roads.

1855—A. J. Failor, Milton Morral, Hiram Caldwell.

1856—Milton Morral, Hiram Caldwell, John L. Ogg.

1857—John L. Ogg, John Caldwell, Henry Gottfreid.

1858—Henry Gottfreid, John Caldwell, James Headington.

1859—George Michaels, Milton Morral, Ebenezer Baughman.

1860—Ebenezer Baughman, Henry Gottfreid, Jacob Smith.

1861—George H. Davidson, Samuel Kauble, Henry Gottfreid.

1862—Samuel Kauble, Frederick Nagel, George H. Davidson.

1863—Ezekiel Bogard, Jacob Moser, Frederick Nagel.

1864—Ezekiel Bogard, Jacob Moser, Henry Gottfreid.

1865—John Long, Frederick Nagel, Sheridan Cox.

1866—John Long, Frederick Nagel, Sheridan Cox.

1867—George H. Davidson, Benjamin F. Draper, Henry G. Murphy.

1868—John Long, Joseph Brown, Henry G. Murphy.

1869—Henry Gottfreid, Joseph Brown, John Long.

1870—Henry G. Murphy, Henry Gottfreid, Leonard Weaver.

1871—Leonard Weaver, Henry G. Murphy, Benjamin H. Draper.

1872—Henry Gottfreid, Benjamin H. Draper, Daniel W. Nichols.

1873—Henry Gottfreid, Daniel W. Nichols, Henry Eberle.

1874—Leonard Weaver, Henry Eberle, George Michaels.

1875—Leonard Weaver, Peter Pfeifer, Fred Altvater.

1876—Peter Pfeifer, Fred Altvater, William Davidson.

1877—Henry G. Murphy, John Binau, Joseph Reisterer.

1878—Henry G. Murphy, John Binau, Joseph Reisterer.

1879—William Nagel, Nicholas Hoerr, Sebastian Brooks.

1880—William Nagel, Sebastian Brooks, Nicholas Hoerr.

1881—Fred Altvater, John Binau, John Long.

1882—John Binau, Fred Altvater, John L. Ogg.

1883—John L. Ogg, John Binau, Henry Eberle.

Clerks—1845, Alvin J. Russell; 1846, Paul F. Suber; 1847-54, Clark Glenn; 1855, William Marlow; 1856, Moses O. Kear; 1857-58, Jacob Gottier; 1859, Moses O. Kear; 1860-61, Hughey D. Michaels; 1862, Moses O. Kear; 1863, H. D. Michaels; 1864-65, John Caldwell; 1866-67, William Nagel; 1868-69, Peter Trachsel, Jr.; 1870-72, William Nagel; 1873-74

* At the first election of the township, Alvin J. Russell was elected Clerk and Assessor; John Mann and John Preston were elected Constables; Andrew Cordrey, A. B. Inman and Robert Bruce Supervisors, The Judges of Election were Elias Hill, Ezra Stewart and Robert Bruce; Clerk, A. J. Russell and A. P. Gardner. Politics—Whigs and Democrats.

Hughey D. Michaels; 1875-77, George A. Draper; 1878-79, George W. Bogard; 1880, Samuel W. Ewing; 1881, George W. Bogard;* 1882-83, Emil Schlup (resigned); George W. Bogard, appointed.

Treasurers—1845-48, Jesse Wilson; 1849-55, Ezekiel Bogard; 1856, Milton Kear; 1857-58, William Marlow; 1859-60, Jacob Gottier; 1861-63, William Hopkins; 1864-65, Jacob Gottier; 1866, Ezekiel Bogard and Edward McLaughlin; 1867-69, Edward McLaughlin; 1870-72, Peter Trachsel, Jr.; 1873, Leonard Weaver; 1874-75, Daniel W. Nichols; 1876-77, William Nagel; 1878-79, D. W. Nichols; 1880-81, Peter Trachsel, Jr.; 1882-83, William Nagel.

Justices of the Peace—1845, James P. Hastings,† Job Mattson, Jr.; 1847, James P. Hastings, Job Mattson; 1850, Christopher Baker, Job Mattson; 1852, Thomas Wolverton; 1853, William Marlow; 1855, David C. Murry; 1856, William Marlow; 1858, David C. Murry; 1859, Edward McLaughlin; 1861, Edward Ewing; 1862, Edward McLaughlin; 1864, Moses O. Kear; 1865, Jacob Moser; 1867, Moses O. Kear; 1868, Jacob Moser; 1870, Peter Trachsel, Jr.; 1872, Hughey D. Michaels; 1873, Peter Trachsel, Jr.; 1875, Hughey D. Michaels; 1876, Peter Trachsel, Jr.; 1878, D. W. Nichols; 1879, Peter Trachsel, Jr.; 1881, Daniel W. Nichols; 1883, Peter Trachsel.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

No schoolhouses were erected in this township prior to 1838. In that year the first edifice of the kind was founded on the northeast corner of Section 19. Here the work of intellectual improvement began, and from this point it has radiated to the "uttermost parts" of the township, which is now supplied with nine of these temples of knowledge. They are situated on sections as follows: District No. 1, Section 12; No. 2, Section 3; No. 3, Section 5; No. 4, Section 17; No. 5, Section 15; No. 6, Section 23; No. 7, Section 36; No. 8, Section 33; No. 9, Section 32. The primitive log house at length gave way to the neat and comfortable frame structure, and many of these are succeeded by substantial and commodious brick buildings, all well furnished with comfortable seats and the other necessary means of instruction. Among the pioneers of the art of teaching we find the name of Israel Hulse, who wielded the rod in 1842; James Ward, in 1844, and Jacob Strickler in 1845.

The strong devotional sentiment of the settlers of Salem Township first found expression in the erection of a church by the "Bible Christians" on the northwest quarter of Section 17, in the year 1849. Three others are now established in the township—the St. Peter's Catholic Church, the Methodist Episcopal, the Church of God, and the German Evangelical Protestant Church. The latter society held its first meetings at the residence of Nicholas Baumgartner, under the administration of Rev. Heckeleiter, in the spring of 1848. The society was organized at the same residence in 1850, Rev. Dollmatsch officiating. The original members were Nicholas Baumgartner and family, Mr. Pfeiffer and family, Peter Binan and family, George Binan and family, Philip Karg and family, George Stephan and family, Andrew Gottfried and family, Henry Ulrick and family, Jacob Ulrick and family, John Ulrick and family, Charles Steiner and family, John Horn and family, Mr. Kleindinst and family, George Mall and family, Stephen Shlup and Henry Epley. The first officers were Peter

* Appointed in place of Samuel W. Ewing, resigned.

† The first case at law tried in Salem Township, was that of John Rummel vs. William Johnson, the hearing taking place before James P. Hastings, April 12, 1845.

Binau and Andrew Gottfried, who served as Elders, and Philip Karg and George Stephan, who served as Deacons.

In 1850, the society purchased three-fourths of an acre as a site and cemetery in Section 15, and, in 1855, by volunteer work principally, a log church, 24x32 feet, was erected at a cost of \$200. The present substantial brick church building which occupies the site of the old log structure was erected in 1872. It is 32x46 feet in dimensions, comfortably furnished, and cost \$2,500. In 1874, a fine bell weighing 550½ pounds was added at a cost of \$300. In 1882, the cemetery was drained by tile, costing \$200, and, in 1883, the church was supplied with a splendid organ, which was purchased for \$100. The pastors in the order in which they served are as follows: Revs. Heckeleiter, a missionary, Dollmatsch, August Winder, John Beteler, Christian Wolf, A. Hotdorf, A. Allert, George Schladermund, Valentine Klein, Charles Werule, A. Kanetcke, A. Duhill and John G. Ruhl. The membership now comprises about thirty-five and their families, making in the aggregate near 200. The present officers of the society are George Binau and John Bery, Elders; John Binau and John M. Ulrick, Deacons; Konrad Bery, Clerk; John Landenshlager, Treasurer; Jacob Pfeiffer, Julius Cahn and Michael Shwabel, Trustees. The church sustains a Sunday school during the summer seasons, having an average attendance of fifty. Instructions are given in both German and English.

LOVELL.

The town of Lovell, situated in Section 2, on the C., H. V. & T. Railroad, was laid out by Lovell B. Harris, from whom it was named two years after that road was constructed. The post office was established at the same time. The village has one store, one church, one blacksmith shop, a shoe shop and a flouring mill. The latter was built in 1877 by Daniel and William A. Walborn, at a cost of \$6,500. The building is a two-story frame structure, 26x40 feet. The mill was put in operation by the Walborn firm, which has since conducted it. It has two runs of buhrs, with a capacity of twenty barrels per day. A saw mill is run in connection, requiring the aid of four workmen.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Lovell was erected in 1877. The building is 30x40 feet in size, and cost about \$2,000. The society was formerly a part of the church at Crawford Post Office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FREDERICK ALTVATER was born in Otterberg, Bavaria, October 15, 1837. He is a son of Theobald and Barbara (Lanie) Altvater, natives of Bavaria and who emigrated to America in 1842, and located at Mansfield, Ohio. There were five in the family—Peter, Michael, Lonie, Frederick and an infant which died at birth. The mother died in 1847, and Mr. Altvater was married in 1848, to Mary Umstatt, a resident of Mansfield and a native of Germany, having been in America but one year. Three children have resulted from this marriage—Margaret, Mary and George—the second deceased. The father of these removed to this township in April, 1855, and purchased land on which he resided till his death, which occurred February 15, 1862. Frederick Altvater, the subject of this sketch, resided with his father, clearing and farming, till twenty-four years of age, when he purchased seventy-six acres of his father's woodland, which he has since cleared and improved and now values at \$80 per acre. He was married, June 26, 1862, to Anna M. Stephen, a resident of this township and native

of Bavaria, having emigrated to this country in 1846. Ten children were born to them, namely: Mary E., Elizabeth, Margaret, George, Caroline, Emma, Matilda E., Susanna C., Frederick L. and Alma A.—all living but George, who died in infancy. Mr. Altvater is a Democrat in politics, and has served one term as Constable, one term as Assessor, five terms as Trustee and seventeen terms as School Director. He and his family are members of the German Reformed Church.

ELIAS ARNOLD was born in Knox County, Ohio, July 24, 1820. His parents, Elias and Rachel (Pain) Arnold, were natives of Maryland, and settled in Knox County in 1815. Being driven out by the Indians about two years later, they returned in 1819 and purchased land, rearing a family of fourteen children. Elias, the second son, was married May 31, 1850, to Ann Laugsdon, of Knox County, native of Maryland, and ten children resulted from this union, namely: Sarah C., William, Leo, Romaous, Mary E., Anna, Alphonse L., Augusta, John F. and James B. Sarah C., Leo and Mary E. are deceased. In October, 1856, Mr. Arnold settled in Salem Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land at about \$8 per acre; cleared and improved this and now values it at \$70 per acre. He raises various kinds of farm products, always keeping the best grades of stock. In politics, Mr. Arnold is a Democrat; himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM BERTSCH is a native of Baden, Germany, born December 3, 1818. He emigrated to America in 1846, settling in Boston, where he resided eleven years. In 1856, he removed to this county and purchased the farm of 112 acres on which he now resides, and which he has largely improved, having erected a fine brick house in 1871. He was married in Boston December 18, 1849, to Catharine Becker, native of Baden, Germany, and two children were born to them—Wilhelmina (deceased wife of D. W. Nichols) and Catharine C. (wife of Louis F. Long). While in Boston Mr. Bertsch was employed as clerk in a drug store, but since coming to this county has been engaged in farming exclusively, having his farm well stocked and improved. In politics, Mr. Bertsch is a liberal Democrat, and, with his wife, is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN BINAU was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 28, 1840. He is a son of Peter and Barbara (Marquost) Binau, who emigrated to the United States with their family of nine children in 1847, settling in this township. The parents died in 1879, and the farm of eighty acres was disposed of, John Binaw, our subject, purchasing the entire farm. He was married, March 22, 1863, to Mary E. Berg, and twelve children, all living, have been born to them—John A., Mary M., Elizabeth M., Anna L., Frederick J., Jacob P., George E., Katie, Amelia K., Susanna R., Carrie L., and William C. Mr. Binaw engages in agricultural pursuits, being a successful and enterprising farmer. He is now serving his fourth term as Trustee of Salem Township, a Democrat in politics. He and family hold a membership in the German Lutheran Church.

PETER BINAU, JR., son of George and Elizabeth Binau, was born in this township September 25, 1851. He was married in Richland County, Ohio, September 27, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Schmunk, and one son and one daughter have been born to them—Harry, born September 18, 1879, and Edith, born July 11, 1882. Mr. Binaw has forty acres of good farming land in Salem Township, valued at \$75 per acre. He was educated in the common schools, and has spent his entire life in the rural districts, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a Democrat in political sentiment, and has

served one term as Constable. Mr. Binau and his wife are both members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH BROWN, born March 12, 1834, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, and the eldest son of Martin and Cicilia (Simon) Brown, who were natives of France, and emigrated to America in 1832, settling in Richland County, where they both died in March, 1882. Their children were Mary A., Joseph, Ambrose, Ferdinand, Samuel, Cleopha and John. Joseph, our subject, was married September 25, 1860, to Miss Rimlinger, a resident of Crawford County, and a native of France, daughter of Martin and Barbara Rimlinger. This union was blessed by ten children—Mary C., John, Cleopha, Roseanna, Emeline, Francis S., Joseph F., Charlie M., Clara and Annie. Mary and John are deceased. Mr. Brown purchased sixty acres of land in this township in 1863, adding twenty acres more in 1872. Upon this he now resides, having it well improved and stocked. He is a prominent citizen in his township, a Democrat in politics, and with his family, is a member of the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL EWING, Sr., whose portrait appears in this work, was born March 15, 1809, and is the oldest living son of Samuel and Nancy (Cotton) Ewing, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively. His parents were married in the latter State, and resided there many years, closing their lives in Beaver County, where their remains now repose. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, the log schoolhouse and puncheon floor then being in vogue. At the age of twenty, he learned the tailor's trade, which he pursued till 1829, when he abandoned it for the farm. He was thereafter engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1881, when he disposed of his chattels and has since lived a retired life, making his home with his son-in-law, L. C. Moody, his wife having passed away January 1, 1876. Mr. Ewing was married in Beaver County, Penn., March 18, 1835, to Christina Mason, also a native of Pennsylvania, and to this union were born four sons and six daughters, namely: Nancy, John M., Mary, Martin, Amos, Lucretia, Martha J., Alice, Melissa and George W., all living but Melissa. In October, 1851, Mr. Ewing removed with his family to Upper Sandusky, where he resided several months, then removing to his farm of 124 acres, purchased three years previous; this farm is valued at \$100 per acre. In 1851, Mr. Ewing also purchased 160 acres in Salem Township, which is valued at \$75 per acre. He has always been an industrious and thorough-going citizen, and has been a faithful member of the United Presbyterian Church for many years. He is highly esteemed by his circle of acquaintances, and one of the most substantial and respected citizens of the township in which he resides.

JOHN M. EWING, son of Samuel and Christina (Mason) Ewing, was born in Beaver County, Penn., April 26, 1839. He came with his parents to this county in 1851, and located in Crane Township, where his father purchased 280 acres, on which he (John) resided till his enlistment in the late war, April 22, 1861. He was a member of Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and enlisted for three months' service, but subsequently re-enlisted for three years in Company D, Fifteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and a number of others, receiving his discharge at Chattanooga at the expiration of his term, September 24, 1864. Mr. Ewing was married, April 13, 1865, to Jennie Hunter, of Beaver County, Penn., and her death occurring in March, 1866, he was re-married, September 6, 1870, to Celia Gump, of Upper Sandusky. They have five children—

Maude A., Edith B., Ralph C., Carrie M. and Emma E. Mr. Ewing has always been an agriculturist and stock-raiser, managing his father's farm of 160 acres. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, G. A. R., and, with his wife, of the Presbyterian Church, with which he is officially connected.

ABNER E. ENDERS was born in Dauphin County, Penn., March 12, 1848. He is a son of Peter and Amanda (Detric) Enders, natives of Pennsylvania, where they still reside. The family consisted of thirteen children—Francis W., David P., Sarah E., Mary M., Augustus Z., Clara E., Amanda M., Agnes L., Peter E., John E., Emeline and Zacharia E. Abner, our subject, left his father's home for this county January 27, 1870. In 1874, he came to Salem Township and engaged as assistant at the County Infirmary, where he still remains. He was married, November 6, 1876, to Anna Stine, two sons blessing their union—Chauncy B. and Carlos E. From 1877 to 1882, Mr. Enders was employed by G. W. Berry, of Crane Township. Being appointed to the Superintendency of the Infirmary in the latter year, he has since taken up his abode at that place. He is the owner of eighty acres of land in Jackson Township, besides other property. He is a Democrat in politics, and is conducting the institution of which he has charge in a manner which speaks well for his judgment, and is entirely satisfactory to the authorities.

THOMAS J. GAMEL was born in this township May 22, 1851. His parents, Henry and Susan (Davis) Gamel, were natives of Ohio. Mr. Gamel was educated in the district schools of his native township, in which he was married to Margaret Echerlich September 20, 1878. They have two children—Sylvester, born September 20, 1879; and Cyrus A., born August 25, 1881. Mr. Gamel has been a farmer all his life, and by industry and business tact has accumulated a handsome property, owning 124 acres of land, which he values at \$100 per acre, located two and one-half miles north of Upper Sandusky, on the Carey road.

GEORGE W. GANTZ was born in Richland County, Penn., June 31, 1848. His parents, David and Mary (Laninger) Gantz, had six children—Rebecca, Harriet, George W. and William F. Hiram and Sarah are deceased. George W. was married, November 14, 1870, to Mary E. Demler, a native of Germany, and five children resulted from this marriage—George S., William F., Henry A., Harriet E. and Lizzie D. Mr. Gantz purchased eighty acres of land in Salem Township and moved upon the same in 1876. He has since tilled this farm, doing a profitable business, raising various kinds of grain and improved grades of stock. Mr. Gantz is a Democrat, his wife being a member of the German Lutheran Church. She emigrated to America at the age of three years. Hiram Gantz, brother of our subject, was a soldier of the Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and passed through many battles, dying of measles at Grafton, Va., March 13, 1862. His remains were brought home and interred in the Mission Cemetery at Upper Sandusky.

JACOB GOTTIER was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, November 26, 1820. He is a son of Jacob and Magdalene Gottier, natives of the same locality. They emigrated to America and settled in Holmes County, Ohio, August 15, 1833, remaining until 1846, when they removed to this township and purchased 100 acres, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. The father died in October, 1850, and the mother November 23, 1851. Jacob Gottier, Jr., was educated in Switzerland. After locating in this county in 1846 he purchased a farm on which he resided till 1860.

He then removed to Upper Sandusky, where he remained two years, after which he purchased forty acres in Salem Township where he now resides. He values his farm at \$75 to \$80 per acre. Mr. Gottier was married to Elizabeth Nussbaum, of this township, a native of Switzerland. Their children are George A., born January 29, 1852; Mary C., April 5, 1854; Caroline, January 25, 1857; Anna, December 27, 1858; Charles W., December 12, 1862, and Elizabeth, March 7, 1866. Mr. Gottier is a Democrat. He has served the township as Constable, Assessor, Clerk and Treasurer—discharging his duties creditably.

JAMES HIBBINS is a native of this county, born July 5, 1823. His parents, James and Mary (James) Hibbins, settled in Crawford Township about 1823. James and Nancy were their only children. The former was reared by his grandfather, John James, Sr., and was married March 1, 1849, to Sarah I. James, daughter of John James, Jr., and the children of this family are: Mary E., Martha E., Henrietta A., Laura B., Edwin F., Nettie M. and Jessie R. Edwin F. died in infancy. Mr. Hibbins purchased forty-four acres of land in 1852, and to this he has added by subsequent purchase till he now owns 174 acres, valued at \$80 per acre. Upon his home farm is a fine flowing well, which adds materially to the value of the premises. Mr. Hibbins enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, under Capt. Brayton, May 2, 1864, and served till September 2, 1864, being on duty at Snicker's Gap, Harper's Ferry, Hall Town Camp, Winchester and Berryville, being captured by Mosby's forces at the latter place. He subsequently returned to Winchester and from thence home. Mr. Hibbins was the first white child born in Wyandot County. He is an industrious farmer and well respected as a citizen. He entertains Republican views of political questions; his family is associated with the United Brethren Church.

HARKLESS K. INMAN was born in Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio, November 18, 1833. He is a son of Arnold B. and Serenda (Johns) Inman, natives of Rhode Island and Connecticut respectively. They located in Lake County in July, 1824, removed to Bucyrus in 1834, and December 3, 1835, came to this county, where they purchased ninety-five acres of land. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Julia A., Welcome, Arwin, George E., Harkless K., Daniel H., Thomas M., Doctor M., Albert P., Sarah E. and Henry M. The mother died March 26, 1879, and the father December 26, 1880. H. K. Inman, our subject, was educated in the puncheon-floor, clap-board-roof, log schoolhouse of early days. He was married June 28, 1860, to Mary J. Crowell, of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, daughter of Sanders and Rebecca Crowell, natives of New York State. Six children were born of this union—Alice B., Ida M., Cora E., Delbert D., Myrtle E. and Ray G. They are all living, the daughters devoting some attention to instrumental music. Mr. Inman enlisted in Company F, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, under Capt. Joseph McCutchen, October 23, 1863, and passed through many engagements uninjured, save that which he received by the falling of his horse while his regiment was on dress parade. He was discharged and returned home June 23, 1865. Mr. Inman owns twenty-three acres of excellent land, valued at \$75 per acre, on which he is comfortably located. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R.

HENRY KEAR, son of Moses and Jemima (Nathan) Kear, natives of New York and Ohio respectively, was born May 10, 1831. Of a family of nine sons, eight are still living—Nathan, James, Milton, Moses O., Henry,

Doctor, George W. and Seth. Peter, the second son, died May 28, 1831. The family removed to this county in 1821. Mr. Kear obtained a fair education in common schools, supplementing this by attending the Ohio Wesleyan University, from March, 1852, to August, 1853. He obtained his first certificate to teach at the age of eighteen, and subsequently taught nineteen terms. He was married, November 24, 1858, to Susan E. Gibbs, of New Jersey, and four children have been born to them—John C., August 23, 1859; Laura M., August 27, 1860; Mary L., August 26, 1862; Seth S., October 25, 1864. Mr. Kear has eighty acres of land, which he values at \$100 per acre, besides considerable live-stock. He served one term as Justice of the Peace in Tymochtee Township, and is a prominent member of his community. He is a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Upper Sandusky.

JAMES KEAR, son of Moses and Jemima (Nathan) Kear, was born in Tymochtee Township, this county, November 12, 1824. He was married, August 6, 1848, to Margaret S. Long, of Tymochtee Township, native of Pennsylvania. He settled in Salem Township, on a farm purchased about two years previous. It was then forest land, and much labor has been necessary to place it in its present high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Kear have two sons, Wilson H. and Ernest E., the former having married Miss Rosetta Larcomb, and now resides in Richland Township. Mr. Kear was among the early settlers of this county. He was educated in the common schools, and has made the best use of his knowledge thus acquired. His father being a gunsmith, he was largely patronized by the Indians, many of whom our subject was quite familiar with. In politics, Mr. Kear is a Republican.

MILTON KEAR was born in this county September 25, 1826. He is a son of Moses and Jemima (Nathan) Kear, natives of New York and Ohio respectively, and was married January 13, 1848, to Miss Harriet Long, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are Alvin I. and Alice I. (twins), Henry A., Doctor F. and William G. At the age of twenty-three, Mr. Kear removed to Crawford Township, where he remained till 1854, when he located on his present farm in this township. He is a successful and enterprising farmer, and has made many improvements on his premises. In 1875, he erected a fine, large brick residence. Mr. Kear was an old-time Whig, and now affiliates with the Republican party, having served one term as Township Treasurer. He keeps his farm well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and commands the respect of his entire community.

MOSES KEAR is a native of this township, born November 28, 1853. He is a son of M. O. and Laura (Hulse) Kear, also natives of this county, their children being Moses, Rosetta and John R. Mrs. Kear died November 2, 1857, and Mr. Kear was again married March 4, 1860, to Miss Lydia C. Petty, and three children have been born to them—George W., Thomas B. and Effie L. Moses Kear obtained a good education, attending the Upper Sandusky Union School three terms in 1871. He obtained his first certificate to teach at the age of eighteen, beginning his work in the Lovell School, teaching three winter terms. He was married, March 23, 1875, to Hannah L. Wagel, who inherited sixty-eight acres of land, on which they located in 1876. In 1878, they removed to Kansas, residing one year, returning to his farm in 1879, since which he has engaged in agricultural pursuits. His only child is Leona Maud, born December 31, 1875. Mr. Kear is a Republican, himself and Mrs. Kear members of the Church of God.

NATHAN KEAR, son of Moses and Gemima (Nathan) Kear, was born April 14, 1821. He resided with his parents till his marriage to Susan Turner, January 1, 1845. Her parents, Samuel and Lucy Turner, were natives of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Kear had two children, daughters—both married—Cornelia, now the wife of William K. Nye, and Florence, wife of Robert Caldwell. Mrs. Nye has two children—Stella May and William E.; and Mrs. Caldwell has one—Ella M. Mr. Kear was educated in the common schools, and settled on his present farm in Salem Township, February 25, 1848. This farm was purchased two years previous, and has been cleared of its timber and otherwise improved by Mr. Kear, who now values it at \$80 per acre. He has been a farmer from his youth up, believes in the doctrine of Universalism, and is a liberal Republican politically.

JOHN A. KOONTZ, deceased, was born near Hagerstown, Md., July 9, 1836. He is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Monday) Koontz, natives of Pennsylvania. His parents moved to Richland County in 1843, and from there to this county in 1847, settling in Salem Township, where they entered eighty acres of land near what is now the village of Lovell, and where they both died August 30, 1877. They reared a family of eleven children, five of whom are residing in this county, three deceased. John A., the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents till in his twenty-eighth year. He was married, October 10, 1863, to Catharine Ludwig, a native of this county, and two daughters—Dulcie A. and Katie M.—were born to them. Mrs. Koontz departed this life in 1865, and Mr. Koontz was married, October 20, 1874, to Louisa Shellhouse, of Tymochtee Township, and four children blessed this marriage, viz., Harris H., Geneva G., Claud C. and Orland O. Mr. Koontz followed farming up to 1863, when, losing his sight, he engaged in peddling and grocery business several years, accumulating a good home and other property by his industry. He died in Lovel, February 1, 1884, after four months' sickness, being in full possession of his mind till the last, giving full directions for his funeral and naming the day and the hour of its occurrence two days before his death.

JAMES LONG was born in Adams County, Penn., May 18, 1820. His parents were Jacob and Lydia (Eyler) Long, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to this county in 1835. James Long was engaged in shoe-making up to the year 1859, when he purchased land in this township, and engaged till the year 1865 in agricultural pursuits. He was married, in 1856, to Sarah J. Freet, of Tymochtee Township, and two sons were born to them, viz., Franklin and Scott. In 1865, Mrs. Long died, and Mr. L., disposing of his farm and chattels, spent three years in "roaming," marrying his second wife, Diantha Crow, December 6, 1868. Their only child, Mary Alice, died at the age of nine months. In 1870, Mr. Long again purchased land (forty-nine acres) in this township, and since that time has been actively employed in improving the same, now valuing the farm at \$65 per acre. Mr. Long cast his first vote for Harrison, and is yet a staunch Republican.

JOHN R. LONG was born in Northumberland County, Penn., June 5, 1833. His parents, Joseph and Barbara (Rutter) Long, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively, coming to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1836, and to this county in 1847, settling in Salem Township, where the father died November 3, 1863; the mother, May 21, 1883. John Long, the subject of this sketch, was married, April 10, 1856, to Hannah Snyder, of Marion, Ohio, where they resided four years, removing to this township in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Long have four children—Mary J., George B.,

William H. and Cora A., the latter possessing considerable skill as a musician. Mr. Long worked at his trade as carpenter till his marriage, but has since engaged in farming. He owns sixty-five acres of land, which, by improvement, he has made worth \$75 per acre. Mr. Long is a Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee four terms.

JOHN MANN, son of John and Hannah (Willard) Mann, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., November 20, 1820. His parents were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, and located in 1834 in this township, purchasing land, on which they reared a family of seven children, namely: Samuel, John, Margaret A., Isaac, William, George and Willard—all living, the oldest in his sixty-fifth year; the youngest in his forty-ninth. John Mann, the subject of this sketch, was married April 27, 1844, to Miss Susanna Madison, a resident of this township and native of New York. Their children were William U., Job, Job G., Barten S., Isaac E., Malinda H., Jennie S., Unis L., Mary E. and John F. Job, Unis L. and Malinda H. are deceased. In 1846, Mr. Mann purchased forty acres of Government land, which he sold six years later, purchasing 160 acres near Kirby where he resided till 1872, when he located in the village three years, purchasing his present farm in 1874. He has been a resident of the county many years, and witnessed the shooting of the Indian murderer in the Sandusky bottom. He is a Republican; himself and family are members of the Church of God.

JOB MATTESON was born in Genesee County, N. Y., January 4, 1815. He is a son of Job and Malinda Matteson, who were natives of Massachusetts and removed to Marion County, Ohio, in 1814, his mother's death occurring one year later. He was married at the age of twenty-one to Miss Hannah Messenger, of Marion County, and moved to this locality in 1841, purchasing the land on which he now resides. His first wife's death occurred May 18, 1870, and he was again married November 20, 1870, to Mrs. Sarah Scott, their two sons being Franklin J. and Ira T. By his first wife Mr. Matteson had eleven children. He owns 170 acres of land and makes farming and stock-raising his sole business. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1845, being the first officer to fill that position in Salem Township, and served over fifteen successive years. Mr. Matteson was formerly a Whig, but now a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Church of God—officially connected.

LYMAN C. MOODY, son of Timothy and Susan (Bowsier) Moody, was born in De Kalb County, Ind., November 22, 1842. His parents were natives of Vermont and Pickaway County, Ohio, respectively, having settled in this county in 1845. They reared a family of eleven children, the mother dying July 29, 1879. Lyman was married March 14, 1867, to Miss Lucretia Ewing, daughter of Samuel Ewing, then a resident of Crane Township. Their children are Georgia B., Frank D. and Susan M. Mr. Moody gave up his schooling in 1863, and enlisted in the army, acting part of his time as Sergeant. He returned home in August, 1865, and has since devoted his time to farming. Mr. Moody is a Republican, himself and wife both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both strongly in favor of Prohibition.

WILLIAM NAGEL was born January 14, 1842. His parents, Frederick and Eliza (Fallbright) Nagel, were natives of Philadelphia, Penn., and of foreign descent, and settled in this locality about 1844. He was married, August 31, 1865, to Rebecca Grantz. Their children are Ida May, Cora Ellen, Henry Charles, Nettie Rena, William Frederick and Stella

Mabel. By his industry and economy, Mr. Nagel has acquired 182 acres of excellent land on which he now resides. He is a staunch Democrat and has served four years as Township Clerk, four terms as Treasurer, Constable and Trustee. He is a member of the Church of God. Henry C. Nagel was born in Pennsylvania May 17, 1843. He enlisted at Upper Sandusky September 4, 1863, in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. S. S. Pettit, and was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., on the 23d of June, 1864. His remains now repose with the heroic dead on the battle-field he fought so gallantly to win. His grave is unmarked, the board which designated the spot having long since disappeared. His age was twenty-one years one month and six days.

DANIEL W. NICHOLS is a native of Salem Township, born on the farm where he now resides June 16, 1839. His parents, John and Rachel (Baughman) Nichols, were natives of Baden, Germany, and Ohio respectively, and entered this same land in 1834. Their three children were Daniel, John and Sarah M. The mother died in 1844; the father in 1848. Returning from Pickaway County, Ohio, to Salem at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Nichols purchased his father's farm, which had been sold under foreclosure, after which he engaged in carpenter's work about three years, spending some time in improving his premises. In the autumn of 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. W. Chamberlain, of Carey, and participated first in the battle of Winchester, where he was wounded by a gunshot and afterward taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, being exchanged May 18, 1864, after having lost 103 pounds during his imprisonment—the result of semi-starvation. He subsequently took part in the engagement at Maryland Heights, Snicker's Ford, Winchester, Martinsburg, Berryville, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, High Bridge, and others repeated at some of these points. Being captured at High Bridge, he was held till Lee's surrender, receiving his discharge June 13, 1865. Returning home, Mr. Nichols resumed his trade and farming business, later devoting his entire attention to the latter. He was married, June 20, 1869, to Wilhelmina Bertsch, and three children were born to them—William B., Daniel W. and Catharine F. Mrs. Nichols' death occurred December 24, 1878. Mr. Nichols still resides on the farm, being one of the staunch Democrats of the township. He served as Trustee and Treasurer each two terms, and has been Justice of the Peace since 1878. He is a member of the G. A. R., at present Quartermaster of the order.

JOSEPH RIESTERER was born in Baden, Germany, November 25, 1836. He is a son of Anthony and Frances (Celler) Riesterer, natives of Germany, where the latter died in 1846. The former emigrated with his entire family in 1853, and settled in this township, the children being Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary, Anthony, Harmon, Francis and Rose—all now being deceased but the two former. Joseph Riesterer was married October 18, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, a resident of Salem Township and native of Maryland. They had ten children, viz., William, Rose, Ann, John H., Mary, Frank, Francis, Edward and Emma. Henry is deceased. Mr. Riesterer was left a poor boy, on his own resources, at the age of sixteen, and by his industry he has acquired a good farm of fifty-four acres, purchased in 1864, and valued at \$70 per acre. He has served in several township offices, and was at one time First Lieutenant of the Home Militia, which was called out in 1863, remaining ten days in Camp Wayne, Wooster, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Riesterer is a Democrat; himself and family members of the Catholic Church.

FOSTER W. SAVIDGE, son of Reuben and Jane (Clawson) Savidge, is a native of Somerset County, N. J., born September 7, 1816. His parents were natives of the same State, and migrated to Ohio in 1824, settling in Muskingum County, removing to this county in 1834. His father died in 1855, sixty-six years of age; his mother in 1862, seventy-five years of age. Of their sixteen children but two are living—Lewis C. and Foster S. The latter, who is the subject of this notice, at the age of twenty-one went to Zanesville, where he engaged in milling three years. Returning home he was married, January 16, 1845, to Miss Julia A. Kirts, of Marion, Ohio, a native of Maryland. Their children are Laura L., George W., William, Charles F., Sarah, Jane, Elizabeth A., Michael K. and Daniel W. The latter, also Charles F., is deceased. After his marriage, Mr. Savidge removed to the cranberry marsh in this county, where he resided five years, gathering as many as 3,100 baskets of this fruit in one season. In 1853, he purchased land in this township, where he now resides, owning 100 acres, which he values at \$100 per acre. He also owns 130 acres in Marion County, and has been a farmer for the past forty years. In politics, Mr. Savidge is a Republican.

JAMES B. SCOTT, son of Thomas and Mary (Hannah) Scott, was born February 9, 1827. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively, and settled in this county in 1835. Their children were ten in number, James B. having been born in Wayne County, Ohio. The father died in April, 1851, the mother in the same month, 1852. James B. remained with his parents till January 27, 1847, at which date he was married to Mary J. Armstrong, native of Ireland, daughter of David and Sarah Armstrong. Their children are Olive J., Celinda F., David T., Orville M., Clarinda R., Robinson A., Clara B., Rosa A., John B. and Sarah E. The deceased are Clarinda R. and Robinson A. Mr. Scott resided in Jackson Township till the death of his wife April 21, 1878; soon after he removed to Salem, where he was married, January 14, 1882, to Miss Lucy A. McCrary, widow of John McCrary, who died February 21, 1880. She was a resident of this township, native of Ohio, and daughter of Ursin and Sarah (Kentfield) Godman. Her first husband lived and died in Hardin County, and by him she had one child—Anetta M., now four years of age. Mr. Scott owns fourteen and a half acres of land and some town property in Lovell, where he now resides. He has served in several township offices; a Prohibitionist in politics. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lovell.

ISAAC SHAFFER is a native of Northumberland County, Penn., born January 8, 1836. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Kauble) Shaffer, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. Isaac removed to this county in 1862, and engaged in various kinds of work on the farm till his marriage, July 6, 1882, to Elizabeth Laudenschlager, occurred in this township, where Mr. Shaffer owns 160 acres of good land in a high state of cultivation, valued at \$75 to \$80 per acre. He is a thorough and prosperous farmer, and has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits the principal part of his life. In political sentiments, Mr. Shaffer is a Republican.

PERRY M. SHELLHOUSE was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 2, 1844. He is a son of Edward S. and Mary (Willis) Shellhouse, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively. His grandparents came to Butler County in 1808; moved to Connersville in 1811, and to this county in 1819. Their children were Katie, Edward S., Sallie, Lydia and George. Edward S. returned to Butler County, and was married, March 17, 1831, to Mary

Willis. After several removals, they located permanently in this county, where Mr. Shellhouse died March 3, 1873, in his sixty-eighth year. His wife died in Lovell, Ohio, January 3, 1884, in her seventieth year. Their family consisted of seven sons and four daughters—Sarah A., Edward S., Lydia, Conrad H., George W., Chandler W., Perry M., Louisa, Francis M., Mary E. and Amasa. Perry M., the subject of this sketch, obtained a good education, graduating at the Carey High School in 1865, since which time he has engaged to a considerable extent in teaching in this and adjoining counties. He spent several years in selling goods over the counter and by wagon, returning to Lovell in 1879, where he still resides, now engaged in the poultry business. He owns some town property, and is an industrious and enterprising citizen. A Democrat politically.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER was born September 28, 1844. He is a native of Mansfield, Ohio, son of John and Magdalene (Everly) Shoemaker, who settled in this county in 1847. He was married, October 9, 1872, to Mary Fleck, of this township, and six children—four sons and two daughters—were born to them: William, Franklin, Nora C., Louis E., Joseph and Elizabeth. In 1884, Mr. Shoemaker purchased eighty acres of land, on which he now resides, following agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. For about nineteen seasons he has operated a threshing machine. In politics, Mr. Shoemaker is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and are intelligent and respectable citizens.

JOHN H. ULRICH was born in Baden, Germany, May 22, 1839. His parents, John and Wilhelmina (Rouch) Ulrich, were natives of the same place, and emigrated to America in June, 1854, and settled in this county. They had five children—Henry, Elizabeth, John H., Eva M. and Jacob, the second having died in 1860. Our subject worked by the day and month for some time after his arrival in this country, and July 4, 1862, married Christina F. Boyer, who emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, May 15, 1857. This marriage has been followed by five children—Anna C., Mary H., Rosa M., Sarah A. and Lizzie M. Anna is deceased. In the third year of his marriage, Mr. Ulrich purchased forty acres of land, which he has improved and to which he has added by subsequent purchase till he now owns ninety-seven acres. A fine barn with all its contents was destroyed by lightning September 2, 1878. Mr. Ulrich is a prominent Democrat in his township. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, as is his wife also, and his daughters are associated with the English Methodist Church.

JONATHAN Z. WALBORN is a native of Berks County, Penn., born February 4, 1837. His parents were Daniel D. and Lydia (Zerbe) Walborn, natives of Pennsylvania, who located in this county in 1855, purchasing 240 acres of land. They had seven children—Jonathan, Henry, Salesa, William A., Daniel, Emeline E. and Franklin L. Mrs. Walborn died May 13, 1872, and Mr. W. was married, in the winter of 1874, to Mrs. Catharine Seltzer, of Schuylkill County, Penn. He subsequently migrated to Kansas, purchasing 160 acres in Montgomery County of that State. Jonathan Z. Walborn resided with his parents till June 22, 1858, when he married Maria C. Berry, of this county, daughter of Jehu and Rebecca Berry, and seven children blessed their union—Edward P., Ella S., Lydia J., William A., Olive R., Emma M. and Anna M., twins. William A. and Olive R. are deceased. Mr. Walborn has cleared near forty acres of timber land, and has always been a man of energy and prominence in his community, having filled various offices of trust, and done much for the development of the town of Lovell. He served as Postmaster six years, took an active part in

securing the right of way of the C., H. V. & T. Railway, and was one of the chief movers in laying out the town. In politics, Mr. Walborn is a Democrat; he and wife members of the Lutheran Church.

DANIEL WHITE was born in Delaware County, N. Y., January 4, 1808. His parents, Ebenezer and Catharine (Cable) White, were natives of Connecticut. They settled first in New York, moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1812, to this county in 1828, and to Sandusky County in 1832. Daniel White remained in this locality, and was married, March 16, 1833, to Eliza Gibson, daughter of Robert and Amelia Gibson, and five children were born to them—James G., May 19, 1836; William G., November 1, 1838; George G., January 16, 1841; Benjamin G., October 19, 1856; Emily G., born May 19, 1847, died May 2, 1881. Mr. White obtained a fair knowledge of the common branches in the district schools, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising all his life. In political faith, Mr. White is a Democrat.

CATHARINE WRIGHT was born in Frederick County, Md., March 30, 1823. She is a daughter of James and Rebecca Grimes, natives of Maryland. Her parents moved to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1833, and there reared a family of twelve children, Mrs. Wright being the seventh. She was married, August 18, 1840, to William Wright, of Seneca County, a native of Virginia, and ten children were born to them—Sophia M., James W., John E., Rebecca L., Joseph H., Susan E., Mary E., Jacob H., George W. and Martha J. The deceased are Mary E., Jacob H., James W. and Sophia M. Mr. Wright departed this life July 27, 1863, having been a resident of the township from 1846. His widow and family still reside on the old farm. Mrs. Wright has undergone many hardships, having been a widow twenty years.



CHAPTER XII.

SYCAMORE TOWNSHIP.

ITS ORGANIZATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—INHABITANTS AND OWNERS OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN 1845—FIRST THINGS—ROADS, ETC.—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.—SYCAMORE VILLAGE—ITS CHURCHES AND SECRET SOCIETIES—OFFICERS OF THE TOWNSHIP SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THIS township formerly belonged to Crawford County, and was originally included in that county in 1821. It is what is known as a fractional township and comprises Township 1 south, Range 15 east. It derives its name from Sycamore Creek, the nearest approach to a river that courses through its midst, and this creek, no doubt, obtained its title from the many so-called "sycamore" trees that grew in that neighborhood, in reality the plane-tree or buttonwood, the sycamore proper (*Sykomoros*, fig-mulberry), being indigenous only to Egypt, Syria and neighboring districts. This township lies in the extreme northeast of Wyandot County. It is bounded on the north by Seneca County, on the east by Crawford County, on the south by Eden Township, and on the west by Tymochtee Township. It is six miles in length from north to south and four in breadth from east to west. Being one of the earliest settled townships in this part of the county, the timber has been well cleared off, and thereby it has a decided advantage over some of the other townships, as the farms are more numerous and better developed, and altogether show evidence of a more advanced state.

Of the streams in Sycamore Township (which all flow east or northeast), the creek that gave it its name is the most notable. Sycamore Creek takes its rise partly in Crawford County and partly in Sections 22 and 27, this township. It flows nearly due northwest and "glideth at his own sweet will" through Sections 21, 16, 17, 18, 7 and a small portion of 6, when it enters Tymochtee Township and finally pours its waters into the Sandusky River near Mexico, in the latter township. Mile Creek, the most northerly stream, which finds its source in Crawford County, flows in a northwesterly direction through Sections 10, 3, 4, 5 and northeast corner of 6, where it enters Seneca County by the farm of Peter Pennington, ultimately finding its way to the Sandusky River. A stream, which enjoys the oleaginous and euphonious title, Greasy Creek, contributes its measure to Sycamore Creek; it rises in Crawford County, although one of its tributaries has its birth in Section 16, this township, and passes through Sections 15, 10, 16, 9, 17 and 8, uniting with Sycamore Creek in the northwest quarter of Section 7. Taylor Creek has its main springs in Section 34, and after flowing through 33, 27 and 30, penetrates Tymochtee Township by the farm of J. Lease, and falls into the Sandusky River about a mile west of the township line. Its smallest tributary rises in Section 28, courses through Section 29 and conjoins with Taylor Creek on Section 30, and a larger tributary rises in Section 34, traversing Sections 33, 32 and 31, entering Tymochtee Township by the farm of P. Smith and flows into Taylor Creek on Section 14,

latter township. There are to be found some other smaller creeks in various parts of the township. The Wyandot Reservation line runs from Tymochtee Township eastward through the northern part of Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 for a quarter of a mile, thence south into Eden.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first white settler in Sycamore Township was Samuel Harper, who, with his wife and seven children, four sons, William, James, Samuel and George, and three daughters, moved into the township March 1, 1821, where he entered 160 acres in Section 18, and another 160 acres in Section 6. He settled on Section 18, and resided there till his death, which occurred October 18, 1821. He was a native of Ireland, born in 1748, and came to America previous to the Revolutionary war, toward the commencement of which he enlisted. At the battle of Bunker Hill, he received a gunshot wound in the left arm, which was broken below the elbow. This disabling him, he was discharged and he then settled in Northumberland County, Penn., having been married, in Chester County, Penn., to Catharine Grimes. In the fall of 1818, he moved to Ross County, Ohio, and March 1, 1821, to Sycamore Township. He died in October of that year. Mrs. Harper lived on the homestead until 1834, and then moved to Sycamore Village, where she died in 1848, having reared all her children to maturity. Alexander Morrow came with Samuel Harper from Ross County, Ohio, March 1, 1821, and lived with the Harper family for a time; he afterward bought land on Section 7.

Peter Baum, Sr., came about fifteen days after Samuel Harper, accompanied by Daniel Walters, who afterward married Susanna Baum, daughter of Peter Baum, Sr. He entered ten acres of land on Section 18, and died there. Ichabod Myron and Rufus Merriman, came about the same period. John Eyestone came from Ross County, entered 160 acres of land in Section 7, where he settled.

In 1822 came George Kisor; he entered eighty acres of land, where he died some fifteen or twenty years after. William Lupton succeeded Kisor, coming in the early part of 1823. He settled on Section 17, where he entered 160 acres of land, and there died about 1848. He had three sons and one daughter; John, Samuel, Lewis and Massy, all of whom died in Sycamore Township, excepting Lewis, who died in Eden Township. About the same period came to this township the following: Peter Betzer, William Griffith, Michael Van Gundy, Jephtha Brown, Andrew Clingman, David Ford, the Crawfords and Starkeys, James Milligan, Jesse Ingerson, William Goodman, James and Lorin Pease, and Conrad Betz.

Between 1823 and 1826, Jacob Hershberger and family, Solomon Pontius and family, William Griffith and family, Samuel and Bribner Hudson and their families, Abram and Samuel Bair and their families, Benjamin Van Gundy and family, William Goodman and family, William and Samuel Caughey and families, Jacob Combs and his family, from Virginia: Gershom Cunningham and family.

From 1826 to 1830, Levi Pennington and family came from Virginia; Hampton Ford and family of three sons and one daughter, Benjamin Knapp and family, William Betzer and family, Adam Coon and family and Abram Brown and family. Following is a list of those who were assessed for the payment of taxes in the township of Sycamore in 1845, showing also the kinds of property owned, and (when real estate) upon what sections located:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

- Anno, Samuel, Section 29, 160 acres.
 Ackerman, George, Section 27, 80 acres.
 Brown, Ezra, Section 16, 240 acres.
 Brown, Jephtha, Section 8, 160 acres.
 Bair, David, Section 20, 160 acres.
 Brundage, Benjamin, Section 3, 80 acres.
 Butler, Simons, Section 18, 80 acres.
 Baum, Peter, Section 18, 80 acres.
 Bair, Abraham, Section 6, 80 acres, also owned carding machine.
 Bair, Samuel, Section 5, 80 acres.
 Brown, Abram, Section 31, 107 acres.
 Bruna, John J., Section 30, 80 acres.
 Berry, Jacob A., Section 30, 80 acres.
 Bretz, Conrad, Section 18, 160 acres.
 Betzer, William, Section 30, 164 acres.
 Barkhart, Peter, Section 10, 100 acres.
 Betzer, John, Sections 27 and 34, 354 acres.
 Bardeen, Magdalena, Section 9, 120 acres.
 Cleland, Arthur, Section 15, 120 acres.
 Carey, Harvey, Section 22, 80 acres.
 Carpenter, Daniel, Sections 8, 9 and 23, 320 acres.
 Culver, Ebenezer, Section 27, 80 acres.
 Cornell, M. J. and W. H., Section 4, 80 acres.
 Combs, Jacob, Section 6, 120 acres.
 Caughey, William, Section 6, 40 acres.
 Caughey, Samuel, Section 6, 40 acres.
 Caughey, William, Section 6, 40 acres.
 Coon, John, Sections 28 and 21, 120 acres.
 Clingman, Andrew, Section 19, 80 acres.
 Corey, David, Section 28, 80 acres.
 Crawford, James, Section 29, 80 acres.
 Cunningham, G., Section 4, 80 acres.
 Dunlap, James R., Sections 3 and 10, 100 acres.
 Dennison, George, Section 3, 160 acres.
 Eyestone, Ezekiel, Section 30, 80 acres.
 Eyestone, Abraham, Section 30, 80 acres.
 Eyestone, George, Section 33, 199 acres.
 Eyestone, John, Section 7, 160 acres.
 Eichelberger, John, Section 28, 80 acres.
 Ford, Stephen, Section 28, 80 acres.
 Ford, Charles, Section 19, 40 acres.
 Ford, David, Section 20, 160 acres.
 Goodman, D. and John, Section 9, 160 acres.
 Garnett, George, Section 34, 97 acres.
 Goodman, William, Section 17, 80 acres.
 Gurney, Isaac, Section 4, 80 acres.
 Griffith,* William, Sections 7, 17 and 18, 559 acres.
 Gregg, Andrew, Section 10, 160 acres.
 Hushlinger, Jacob, Sections 3, 4 and 9, 240 acres.
 Hoover, John, Sections 22 and 27, 320 acres.
 Hudson, Allen, Section 8, 160 acres.

*One of the first County Commissioners.

Haines, Daniel, Section 9, 120 acres.
Hudson, Samuel, Section 18, 80 acres.
Hudson, Bribun, Section 8, 80 acres.
Hiestand, Martin, Section 22, 80 acres.
Hershberger, Jacob, Section 16, 80 acres.
Ingerson, Jesse, Section 18, 80 acres.
Jacqueth, Isaac, Section 32, 100 acres.
Jones, Levi, Section 31, 102 acres.
Kisor, George, Sections 21, 22 and 28, 320 acres.
Kisor, John, Section 28, 40 acres.
Koon, Andrew, Section 30, 80 acres.
Klick, John, Section 21, 160 acres.
Knapp, Samuel, Section 19, 80 acres.
Kroft, John, Section 21, 80 acres.
Kester, Jonathan L., Section 34, 80 acres.
Lundy, James, Section 30, 80 acres.
Lee, Ebenezer, Section 10, 80 acres.
Lemon, Joel, Sections 28 and 29, 200 acres.
Lundy, Levi, Sections 18 and 19, 240 acres.
Lupton, John R., Section 21, 80 acres.
Lupton, William, Sections 16, 17 and 20, 240 acres.
Lemart, Lewis, Section 10, 135 acres.
Little, James, Section 29, 160 acres.
Martin, John, Section 15, 160 acres.
McCauley, Alfred, Section 21, 80 acres.
McEwen, Robert, Section 3, 80 acres.
Myers, John L., Section 4, 79 acres.
Morrow, Alexander, Section 6, 42 acres.
Milligan, William, Section 29, 160 acres.
Neadry, John, Section 3, 120 acres.
Plane, Mary W., Section 5, 80 acres.
Pontius, Solomon, Sections 19, 20 and 32, 342 acres.
Pease, Loren A., Section 35, 1 acre.
Pennington, Isaac, Section 4, 160 acres.
Pennington, Levi, Section 5, 160 acres.
Pennington, Henry, Section 5, 80 acres.
Pool, Rodney, Section 6, 119 acres.
Porter, Simon, Section 22, 80 acres.
Rogers and Smith, Sections 20 and 21, 160 acres.
Reed, T. C. and J. M., Section 7, 3 acres.
Rogers, Calvin, Section 5, 120 acres.
Reed, Isaac C., Section 7, 160 acres.
Searles, John, Section 34, 80 acres.
State of Ohio, Section 34, 66 acres.
Shafer, Gideon, Section 4, 1 acre.
Talman, Elihu, Section 7, 157 acres.
Talman, Akins, Section 8, 160 acres.
Van Gundy, Michael, Sections 15, 16, and 17, 450 acres.
Welch, Hugh, Section 6, 160 acres.
Wilson, Elisha, Section 19, 80 acres.
Wagner, Jacob, Section 5, 40 acres.
Walter, Daniel, Sections 15 and 32, 120 acres.
Weeks, Robert M., Section 3, 80 acres.

Wolverton, Lewis. Section 28, 120 acres.
 Yates, Abner. Section 10, 25 acres.
 Yates, Thomas, Section 10, 40 acres.
 Watson, George A., Section 15, 80 acres.
 Pennington, Isaac, Section 4, 80 acres.
 Dunlap, Daniel W., Sections 10 and 15, 120 acres.
 Gregg, Andrew. Section 10, 160 acres.
 Milligan, William, Section 29, 80 acres.
 Ingerson, Alvin, Section 15, 40 acres.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Samuel Anno, Benjamin Bair, Abram Bair, Jephtha Brown, Lucas Baum, Conrad Bretz, Abram Brown, Elizabeth Baum, William Betzer, John J. Bunn, Jacob Beery, Peter Betzer, John Betzer, Andrew Bentley, Andrew Bender, Peter Burkhart, David Babcock, William Caughey, Moses J. Cornell, Henry B. Copenhagenaver, Gershom Cunningham, Daniel Carpenter, Andrew Clingman, Jacob Combs, John Cunningham, Adam Coon, David Corey, T. R. Culver, Miner P. Cable, James Crawford, Charles Chapman, John Coon, Ebenezer Culver, Asa Culver, Harvey Corey, Harriet J. Davis, James Dunlap, George Eyestone, George Eyestone, Jr., John Eyestone, Harman Eyestone, Ezekiel Eyestone, Abram Eyestone, John Eyestone, Jr., Jacob Eckleberry, Hampton Ford, David Ford, Stephen Ford, Isaac Gurney, Moses C. Gibson, David Goodman, William Goodman, John Goodman, William Griffith, Andrew Gregg, Adna Gillett, Bribner Hudson, Samuel Hudson, Allen Hudson, John Harper, James L. Harper, Jacob Hershberger, Leonard Housburg, Martin Heistand, George Harper, Jesse Ingerson, Alvin Ingerson, Jacob Imler, C. F. Jacqueth, Solomon S. Knapp, George Kisor, Jonathan Kester, Samuel Kittsmiller, Benjamin Knapp, Levi and Willits Lundy, James Lundy, James Little, Joel Lemon, William Lupton, Samuel Lupton, John K. Lupton, Lewis Lupton, William Leasure, Ebenezer Lee, John L. Myers, James Milligan, John Mattocks, John Martin, John Needry, George Ockerman, Salmon Osburn, Rodney Pool, Levi Pennington, Isaac Pennington, Solomon Pontius, Loren A. Pease, Mary Wilson Plain, Henry Pennington, Thomas F. Pierce, Benjamin Palmer, Simeon Porter, Caleb Phillips, Calvin Rogers, T. C. and J. M. Reed, C. P. Rogers, Alva Rose, Salem T. Richardson, Andrew Storkey, Salem P. Swinehart, Benjamin Shepard, George Taylor, Akins E. Tallman, John Tobridge, Michael Van Gundy, Michael Van Gundy, Jr., William Van Gundy, Hugh Welch, David Wagoner, Elisha Willson, Lewis Wolverton, Benjamin Wilcox, Ransom Wilcox, Daniel Walter.

FIRST THINGS.

The first house in Sycamore Township was erected by Samuel Harper about the year 1821. It was of hewed logs, dimensions 18x18 feet, one and a half stories high, and it stood till 1834-35. The first saw mill was established by William Griffith in 1830 on Section 18; it was operated until destroyed by fire in 1876-77; and the first grist-mill was known as Taylor's mill, erected on Sycamore Creek in Section 17 by George W. Taylor in 1843-44. It had two run of buhrs, and is still being operated. Prior to this mill, settlers had to go to the old Indian Mill at Upper Sandusky, to have their grinding done, or to Buck Creek in Clark County, Ohio. The first election in the township, which was then a full Congressional township, was held at the house of George Kisor near Petersburg, in 1822-23, when a full board of township officers were elected. Prior to

1822, provisions were brought in from the south. At that date a store was established at Old Tymochtee. The first wedding in the township took place in 1826, at the residence of Peter Baum, the contracting parties being Daniel Walters and Susannah Baum, and the first births were Susannah and Barbara Walters (twins), children of Daniel and Susannah Walters. The first death was that of Samuel Harper, which occurred at his old homestead in 1823. He is buried on the farm A. Bretz now lives on. The first store in the township was in Sycamore Village, kept by George Harper previous to which settlers went to Delaware for their supplies. There are now, besides those in Sycamore, three stores in the township, all in the village of Petersburg, viz.: One dry goods, by John Bender; one grocery, by Jerome Williams, and one drug store, by Francis Culver.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

The only highway that traverses this township from north to south, other than the Crawford County line, is the Section line a mile west of Crawford County; three roads cross the township from east to west—one in the center, passing through the town of Sycamore, one a mile further south and a third on the Eden Township line. In addition to these there are several others leading either in parallels with or along the section lines, or in an irregular manner, one of which latter inclines in a northwesterly direction from the village of Sycamore to Mexico, in Tymochtee Township, and the Morrison State road, which was the first regularly laid out road in the township. The Ohio Central Railroad intersects Sections 18, 20, 21, 28, 27 and 34, entering this township from Tymochtee on the farm of Charles B. Ingerson, and enters Crawford County by the farm of C. C. Pancoast.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The first school in this township was held in the village of Sycamore, and the first schoolhouse was a round-log structure, 18x18 feet in dimensions, located on Section 17. It was erected in 1825-26 by the citizens of the township. The first teacher was Nancy Parmenter, who received the munificent sum of \$1 per week as salary, and this amount was raised by subscription. There are now six school buildings in the township.

The first religious services in Sycamore Township, before any regular house of worship was erected, were held during the summer of 1822 at the house of Mrs. Harper, John Stewart, a colored missionary, and James B. Finley officiating, and meetings were continued to be held at private houses or cabins, and occasionally on the old camp ground, until the erection of the first church in 1834. This place of worship was a frame structure built on Section 18, nominally by the Methodists, actually by the united support of the people, regardless of sect.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church of Pipetown.—This society held its first meeting in this township in the old round-log schoolhouse in about 1834, and in that year their first church building was erected on a piece of ground seventy rods north of the southeast corner of Section 10, on the county line of Crawford and Wyandot. It was of frame work, 30x40 feet, and completed at no other cost than the gratuitous labor of those interested.

The present church was built in 1853, a plain, but neat frame building, dimensions 28x35 feet, cost \$625. It is located on the same site as the old, and in Section 10. In 1844, this society had some forty-four members, among whom were R. Weeks, William Gregg, Thomas Yates, A. Gregg, Lewis Lemert, Isaac Blair, Benjamin Shepherd, John Thompson. Robert

Weeks, Jr., and the wives of all of them, together with several children. The pastors have been: Among those prior to 1844—Revs. Thomas Thompson, James Wilson, H. O. Sheldon; since 1844—Revs. Martin Welsh, Ralph Wilcox, Luke S. Johnson, — Kishler, Jesse Williams, Thomas J. Gard, John McKean, — Huestis, and others, with their colleagues. The first Trustees were Robert Weeks, William Gregg, Thomas Yates; present Trustees, C. W. Longwell, R. L. Speer, J. F. Gregg. There is at present no membership, and the church building is now used for funeral services, Sabbath schools and irregular church meeting appointments. The Sabbath schools are held in the summer months, and the attendance of scholars averages about fifty. In December, 1844, a revival took place in connection with this society, under the guidance of Revs. M. Welsh and J. R. Jewett, on which occasion many children and youths and about a dozen adults were brought into the church, and in January, 1854, quite a number of heads of families, as well as young persons, were converted and joined the church under the administrations of Revs. Luke S. Johnson and — Kishler.

There are several private burial grounds in the township, and of the public cemeteries one is located in each of Sections 10, 18, 29.

SYCAMORE.

This village is situated on Sycamore Creek between Sections 17 and 18, and on the line of the Ohio Central Railroad. It was laid out in the year 1842, while Sycamore Township was yet a part of Crawford County. "Old Sycamore" as it is now termed, was of slow growth, and never attained higher than an ordinary country hamlet. Subsequent additions have been made, rather plats laid out independent of the "old town," till it now comprises a thriving village of over 300 inhabitants. The first house erected on the site of the village was in the year 1836. It was a store 18x30 feet in dimensions, and built of logs by George Harper, who opened a store, conducting the same two years. At the expiration of this time, he disposed of the stock to William Combs, who continued in the mercantile business about the same length of time as Mr. Harper. Combs sold to Gustaf Saffel, who was one of Sycamore's leading merchants till 1880.

In 1849-50, A. W. Brinkerhoff and J. B. Wilson opened a store and did business till 1856, when the firm dissolved and Brinkerhoff removed to Up-per Sandusky.

The village now has three dry goods stores, besides groceries, a sash and door factory, and a very fine five-story brick flouring mill erected in 1884 by George Taylor.

RELIGIOUS.

United Brethren Church in Christ.—The first meeting of this society was held in a schoolhouse located on Section —, by Rev. J. Powell, in the year 1849. Two years later, a permanent organization was effected by Rev. William Mathers, with eleven members, as follows: John Gring, F. Clapsaddle, William Van Gundy, Charles Shire, Samuel Swinehart, Jane Swinehart, Martha Brady, John Beck, Margaret Morris, Elizabeth Noel, Mary Crawford and Father Swinehart. The society continued to worship at this schoolhouse until 1853, when it erected a frame building in Sycamore, 30x40 feet in size, at a cost of \$800. This was used as a house of worship until 1873, when it was replaced by a commodious brick structure, 44x60 feet in dimensions. This edifice, located on Saffell's Addition, cost \$4,300. The following pastors have served this charge, viz.: Revs. S. Es-

sex, one year; S. H. Rowdabaugh, two years; Rev. Clingal, two years; J. Ridly, one year; L. Moore, one year; Rev. Struble, six months; E. B. Maurer, two and a half years; and C. L. Bevington, the present incumbent.

The present number of members is ninety, with the following officers: Trustees—William Van Gundy, P. K. Sheaffer, J. W. Eyestone, William Kinley and Solomon Downey. The society has been blessed with several revivals, some of the principal ones occurring in 1873, 1875 and 1877. In 1884, some fifty accessions were made to the church. A Sabbath school, Missionary Society and a society termed "The Gleaners," composed of young people, are maintained, and are in a flourishing condition.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Rubicon Lodge, No. 645, I. O. O. F.—The dispensation was granted this lodge July 20, A. D. 1876. The original members were I. B. Gibbs, J. N. Asbury, M. G. Clapsaddle, George W. Biles, Philip Bloom, D. M. Bope, G. Eyestone, Harvey Griffith, J. A. Gibson, A. E. Gibson, W. A. Milligan and William Park. Nathan Jones, M. W. G. Master, organized the lodge with the following officers: I. B. Gibbs, N. G.; J. N. Asbury, V. G.; G. W. Biles, Secretary; J. A. Gibson, Treasurer; William Milligan, Warden; Philip Bloom, Conductor; William Park, I. G.; A. E. Gibson, O. G.; D. M. Bope, R. S. N. G.; H. Griffith, L. S. N. G.; G. Eyestone, L. S. V. G.

The present officers are: C. Moessner, N. G.; P. L. Babeock, V. G.; E. V. Ingerson, Secretary; Jacob Staum, Treasurer; Philip Bloom, Warden; H. W. Hawkins, Conductor; J. S. Gault, I. G.; M. G. Clapsaddle, O. G.; D. M. Bope, R. S. N. G.; H. Griffith, L. S. N. G.; Wilber Brown, R. S. V. G.; A. Montours, L. S. V. G.; A. J. Bretz, R. S. S.; A. J. Brown, L. S. S.

The society has a membership of fifty-five, and holds its meetings every Saturday evening in the hall over H. M. Byers' drug store. Prior to December, 1883, it convened in "Biles' building." There has always been a deep interest taken in the order in this place since the institution of the lodge, and it has always been prompt in its attendance upon the sick or needy. But one member has been taken away by death. The financial standing of the lodge is good, now having \$450 on interest.

Jaqueth Post, No. 196, G. A. R. was organized January 31, 1882, with the following members, viz.: B. Pontius, J. E. Goodrich, W. Brown, C. Moessner, J. A. Boley, E. J. Wilson, J. Staum, William Milligan, William Beard, William Hill, T. Fox and Edward Ingerson. The Post was organized by Inspector Brown, of Toledo. It has a membership of seventeen, with J. A. Boley as Commander, and C. Moessner, Adjutant.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS SINCE 1845.

Trustees—1845, Hugh Welch, Isaac Jaqueth, John Martin.

1846—Isaac Jaqueth, Jesse Ingerson, Jephtha Brown.

1847—Jesse Ingerson, Jephtha Brown, Isaac Jaqueth.

1848—Jesse Ingerson, Jephtha Brown, Isaac Jaqueth.

1849—John Kisor, Andrew Gregg, William Betzer.

1850—William Betzer, John Kisor, Andrew Gregg.

1851—William Betzer, John Kisor, Andrew Gregg.

1852—Andrew Gregg, William Betzer, Jonathan Kester.

1853—Elisha Willson, Peter Burkhart, Jesse Ingerson.

1854—Elisha Willson, Jesse Ingerson, John K. Lupton.

1855—John K. Lupton, Ezekiel Eyestone, James K. Dunlap.

1856—John K. Lupton, James K. Dunlap, Ezekiel Eyestone.

- 1857—Ezekiel Eyestone, Elisha Willson, Jephtha Brown.
 1858—Jesse Ingerson, Jephtha Brown, Elisha Willson.
 1859—Jesse Ingerson, Jephtha Brown, Elisha Willson.
 1860—Jephtha Brown, S. P. Swinehart, William Betzer.
 1861—J. A. Gibson, S. P. Swinehart, Enoch Eyestone.
 1862—J. A. Gibson, Enoch Eyestone, S. P. Swinehart.
 1863—Enoch Eyestone, Jephtha Brown, J. K. Lupton.
 1864—William Van Gundy, Jephtha Brown, C. C. Pancoast.
 1865—William Van Gundy, C. C. Pancoast, J. T. Konkle.
 1866—E. Willson, J. T. Konkle, P. C. Kitchen.
 1867—L. A. Pease, P. C. Kitchin, Silas Baker.
 1868—J. A. Gibson, P. C. Kitchin, Silas Baker.
 1869—J. Gault, Cyrus Griffith, M. D. Betz.
 1870—J. Gault, J. F. Gregg, J. W. Little.
 1871—Jordan Gault, J. W. Little, A. Bender.
 1872—J. W. Little, A. Van Gundy, A. Bender.
 1873—A. F. Bender, A. Van Gundy, Cyrus Griffith.
 1874—Z. S. Willson, A. Thatcher, William Gibbs.
 1875—Z. S. Willson, A. Thatcher, William Gibbs.
 1876—A. C. Hershberger, Cyrus Griffith, J. W. Little.
 1877—A. C. Hershberger, Cyrus Griffith, William Van Gundy.
 1878—A. C. Hershberger, Cyrus Griffith, William Van Gundy.
 1879—Jephtha Brown, A. J. Bretz, Benjamin Pontius.
 1880—A. J. Bretz, Benjamin Pontius, John W. Nichols.
 1881—A. J. Bretz, Benjamin Pontius, John W. Nichols.
 1882—A. J. Bretz, Benjamin Pontius, John W. Nichols.
 1883—John W. Nichols, A. J. Bretz, Griffith Eyestone.
- Clerks—1845-46, James C. Pease; 1847-48, Augustus Saffell; 1849-50, Samuel Hudson; 1851-54, Henry J. Flack; 1855-61, T. A. Peeso; 1862, J. W. Eyestone; 1863-66, I. Philips; 1867-68, G. E. Basom; 1869-75, I. Philips; 1876, J. C. Stalter; 1877, Wilber Brown; 1878, F. H. West; 1879, Wilber Brown; 1880-83, I. B. Gibbs.
- Treasurers—1845, George Harper; 1846, L. A. Pease; 1847-54, John Harper; 1855, Jephtha Brown; 1856, A. Saffell; 1857-59, A. H. Lundy; 1860, John Harper; 1861-65, A. H. Lundy; 1866-68, A. Saffell; 1869-73, John Stinchcomb; 1874, William Van Gundy; 1875-78, Silas Baker; 1879-83, William Van Gundy.
- Justices of the Peace—1845, David Ellis, Joel Lemon; 1848, Benjamin Knapp, Jacob Hershberger; 1850, Jephtha Brown; 1851, Jacob Hershberger; 1857, Andrew Gregg; 1860, M. C. Gibson, Jacob Hershberger; 1866, John W. Reynolds, James C. Pease; 1869, James C. Pease, John W. Reynolds; 1871, G. W. Biles; 1872, J. E. Goodrich; 1874, George W. Biles; 1877, B. F. Culver; 1880, Tilghman Zellner; 1881, J. E. Goodrich; 1883, Tilghman Zellner.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOB BAKER is a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and son of Richard and Fannie (Wheeler) Baker, natives of New York State. He was born March 27, 1843. His parents were married in Steuben County, N. Y., and migrated to Ohio in 1835, settling in Seneca County, where they reared a family of six sons—Silas, Frank, Job, Gratton H., Ralph W. and Richard W. The parents are still living. In 1865, Mr. Baker purchased 140 acres in Crawford County, and lived upon this farm till 1873. He then sold out and purchased 210 acres in this township, adding forty acres a few years later.

In 1872, he purchased 210 acres in Seneca County, now owning 460 acres, valued at \$65 to \$100 per acre. He has always devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, and has met with admirable success. He keeps some thoroughbred short-horn cattle, and good grades of stock generally. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Baker enlisted in Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Green River, and other minor engagements, receiving his discharge in August, 1863. He resumed work on the farm the same year, and has since been thus engaged, dealing more or less in stock. Mr. Baker was married November 14, 1865, to Eliza Nichols, of Mexico, this county, daughter of Henry M. and Margaret (Le-master) Nichols, parents and daughter all natives of Barkley County, W. Va., in which State the former were united in marriage. Her parents came to Ohio in 1842 and settled at Tiffin. In 1851, they removed to Mexico, where the father died January 29, 1879, and where the mother still resides. They had nine children, and seven still survive, namely, John W., Susan E., Ann E., Henry B., Samuel M., Catharine B. and James H. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have six children—Mary P., Maud A., Wheeler H., Mary M., Nora D. and Charles F. Mr. Baker is a member of Eden Lodge, No. 310, F. & A. M., of Melmore, and also of the Royal Arch, Tiffin, Ohio. He obtained a fair education in the common schools, and spent two years at the Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. He is a strong Republican and Prohibitionist.

HIRAM BARE, M. D., was born July 25, 1832. He is a native of this township, and a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Berry) Bare, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. His parents were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and in 1824 moved to this township and purchased eighty acres of land, on which he erected a log cabin, in which he died in August, 1840. Five of the eight children are living—Elizabeth, Hiram, Mary, Samuel and Eliza. The mother is living in Sycamore, in her seventy-fifth year. Hiram Bare was seven years of age when his father died. He went to ——— County, where he remained eight years, and then returned to Wyandot. He had availed himself of the advantages of the common schools, and in 1852 went to Tiffin and became a student in the Heidleberg College, where he pursued his studies at intervals several years, teaching in district schools during the winter months. He continued teaching in this manner till about 1858 or 1859. In 1855, he began the study of medicine at Mexico, under the instructions of Dr. B. A. Wright, and continued his studies, teaching occasionally and attending lectures till about 1858, when he began the practice of his profession in Crawford County. He has since practiced in Jay County, Ind., Maumee City, Mexico and Bucyrus, establishing himself in Sycamore in 1881. In 1882, he erected a fine brick residence, which he now occupies. He was married in March, 1854, to Eliza R. Robinson, of this county, and one child was born to them. It died in infancy, its mother in confinement, September, 1855. Dr. Bare was married, June 4, 1862, to Miss Eliza Perdue, of Crawford County, daughter of Laban and Margaret (Harper) Perdue, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Dr. Bare is quite successful as a practitioner, and has a large patronage. He is a member of the F. & A. M. at Bucyrus, and strong in Republican faith.

ANDREW F. BENDER, born July 30, 1821, is a native of Pennsylvania, Cumberland County, and son of George and Mary (Taylor) Bender, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German lineage. His parents moved to Ohio in 1824 and located in Bucyrus, moving to Benton in the fall of the

same year, and entering eighty acres of land, where the sons and daughters were reared, their names as follows: Elizabeth, Andrew F., Mary, Susanna, George, Samuel and Joseph, all living but Samuel and Susanna. The mother died in 1830, the father in 1851. Our subject spent his youth and early manhood with his father, with whom he was engaged in farming several years. About 1844 or 1845, he purchased a small farm of thirty three acres, which he improved and resided upon for several years. In 1852, he became the owner of the old homestead farm of 150 acres, and disposed of his former home. In 1860, he sold the old homestead and purchased 160 acres in the same township, selling out again in 1863, and purchasing forty acres where he now resides. By subsequent purchases he has added forty-seven acres, and now owns eighty-seven acres, valued at \$90 per acre. Mr. Bender was married, October 18, 1842, to Sarah Kiser, a native of this township, and daughter of George and Susanna (Hare) Kiser. This union was blessed by ten children—infant son, John, George, Andrew, Susanna, Sarah, Emma, Lily, Harvey and Mary, all living but the infant son. Mr. Bender now lives a retired life. He has served his township in several different offices, and is well respected in his community. He is a Democrat, and both he and Mrs. Bender are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Petersburg.

MICHAEL D. BETZ was born in Buffalo Valley, Union Co., Penn., April 28, 1824. He is a son of William and Catharine (Davis) Betz, natives of Pennsylvania and of German and Welsh descent. His parents were married in Union County, their children being John, Rosanna, Catharine, Susanna, Solomon, Leah, William, Mary, Michael D. and Jacob. Of these the deceased are William, Mary, John and Rosanna. Mrs. Betz died about 1846, aged fifty-five; Mr. Betz died in 1869, aged eighty-one. Michael D. worked upon the farm with his father till twenty-four years of age. He then worked three years at the carpenter's trade and one year at grain threshing, operating the first separator ever used in Ross County. He was married, February 19, 1852, to Mary A. Pontius, a native of Ross and resident of Wyandot County, daughter of Solomon and Rachel (Wells) Pontius, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. Her parents were united in wedlock in Pickaway County, Ohio, and moved to Ross County and then to this township about 1833. Their children were Barbara, Andrew, Susanna, Elizabeth, Mary A., Rezin W., David, Sarah A., Benjamin—all living but Susan, Elizabeth and Barbara. Mr. Pontius died in 1867, and Mrs. Pontius in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Betz have had six children—Martha J., born February 15, 1853; Mary C., January 17, 1855; William E., February 23, 1856; Florence J., December 27, 1861; Ward Beecher, June 28, 1864; Jay W., November 7, 1869. William E. and Ward B. are deceased, the dates of their respective deaths being September 25, 1862, and March 2, 1867. In 1852, Mr. Betz moved to this township, but returned to Ross County in the same year on account of ill health. Two years later he returned to this township where he has since been exclusively engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1855, he sold his first farm, and in 1860, purchased his present tract of 200 acres. He is largely engaged in growing blooded stock—thoroughbred merino sheep, Poland-China hogs and short-horn cattle. Mr. Betz is an old Whig-Republican-Prohibitionist, and has served his township in many ways. He is a member of the United Brethren Church at Sycamore.

WILLIAM BETZER. This aged and respected farmer was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 14, 1806. He is a son of John and Sarah

(Holman) Betzer, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, and of German lineage. His parents married in Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio in 1800. They located in Ross County, where they resided till 1835, when they came to this county. Peter and William were their only children. The father died in about 1859, and the mother about ten years later—both in their eighty-fifth year. Our subject was married, August 7, 1827, to Susanna Wells, a native of Maryland and resident of Pickaway County. She was a daughter of Rezin and Elizabeth Wells, and was married in Ross County, Ohio. This marriage was followed by five children—Rezin, Sarah A., Elizabeth, John and an infant daughter. Sarah A. and Elizabeth are now the only living. In 1828, Mr. Betzer entered 160 acres of land in this township, and several years later moved upon the same, and with his own hands cleared and improved it, enduring many hardships known only to pioneers. In 1845, he purchased 120 acres at the land sales, entered forty acres more, and a few years later purchased eighty acres in Tymochtee Township. He has since purchased two tracts of 80 acres each, one of 65 acres and one of 31 acres, most of which he has distributed to his children. He now lives a retired life with the wife of his heart, whom he married fifty-seven years ago. Both are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Betzer has been a life-long Democrat.

WILLIAM W. BETZER, son of Rezin and Elvira (Wilson) Betzer, was born in this township March 15, 1859. His parents were also natives of this county, where his mother still resides. His father died when our subject was an infant. The three children of the family were Mary, William W. and Elisha R. William Betzer began life on his own responsibilities when quite young. He inherited 160 acres from his father's estate, and this legacy he traded in 1882 for eighty acres of improved land in this township—five acres now within the village corporation. This farm he cultivates and values at \$100 to \$110 per acre. Mr. Betzer was married, October 13, 1881, to Lucy J. Byers, a resident of this township and native of Seneca County, Ohio. She is a daughter of Philip and Ruth E. (McDongle) Byers, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Betzer is a first-class farmer and citizen, and is a warm advocate of Republican principles.

THEODORE F. BLAIR is a native of Warren County, N. J., and was born August 9, 1844. His parents, James and Sarah (Linaberry) Blair, were born in New Jersey and were of Scotch-Irish and English parentage. They were married in their native State, their children being named as follows: William L., Emaline, Matilda, Caroline, Malinda, Theodore F., Marshal and James A. Of these Malinda and Marshal are deceased. The mother died in New Jersey, August, 1854. By a former marriage to Mary Liday Mr. Blair had three daughters—Elizabeth A., Rachel and Mary—the latter deceased. In 1856, Mr. Blair emigrated to Ohio and settled in this township, where he purchased land, engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. He was one of the most prominent farmers of the county, and at his death owned about 1,400 acres of land. His death occurred in September, 1867. At his father's decease, our subject became the owner of the homestead, on which he now resides and does an extensive business in grain and stock-raising. He was married, October 15, 1868, to Celestia J. Spencer, a native of Athens County, born November 26, 1848, and daughter of Samuel and Barbara (Lane) Spencer. This union has been blessed by three children—Marietta B., born September 22, 1873; Samuel S., June 4, 1875; Frank T., April 23, 1880; Marietta died May 7, 1874. Being a

member of the Ohio National Guards, Mr. Blair was called into the service in May, 1864, joining Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and serving till August. He and Mrs. Blair are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mexico. In political sentiment Mr. Blair is a Republican.

JOHN E. BREESE, son of Harrison and Zuba (Baker) Breese, was born in Delaware, Ohio, February 6, 1845. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and of Irish descent. They were married in Delaware County, Ohio. Their children were Fletcher, Isabel, Adelaide, John E., William H. and Josephus K.—all living but the eldest, Fletcher. The father died June 18, 1858, aged forty-four years; his widow still survives, residing in Deunquat, in her sixty-ninth year. Mr. Breese began blacksmithing in 1862. August 14 of the same year he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the service. He participated in the engagements at Memphis, Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bluffs and siege of Vicksburg; was taken sick at the latter place and sent to the St. Louis Hospital, being discharged at that place July 25, 1865. Returning home, Mr. Breese resumed his trade in Delaware County. He was married, February 21, 1867, to Eliza J. Case, a native of Delaware County, and daughter of Charles and Catharine (Carney) Case, natives of New York State and Pennsylvania respectively. Her parents were married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio about 1833, locating in Delaware County. Their children were George, Caroline D., Henry, Mary A., Sophronia, Eliza J., Caroline A. and Adelaide E. George, Henry and Adelaide are deceased. The father died November 18, 1882, aged seventy-six; the mother is now in her sixty-eighth year. Mr. and Mrs. Breese have no children. They moved from Delaware County in 1871 and located in Petersburg, this township, where he has since plied his trade. Mr. Breese is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a staunch Republican.

ANDREW J. BRETZ was born May 23, 1825. He is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and is the youngest son of Coonrod and Susan (Foorman) Bretz, who were born in Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His parents were married in Lancaster County, Penn., and migrated to Ohio about 1808, locating upon 160 acres in Fairfield County, where they reared a large family. Their children were Peter, Lydia, Anna, Lucinda, Eli and Andrew J. Three others are deceased. In 1835, the farm in Fairfield was sold, and the family came to Wyandot County. They purchased 160 acres in this township, where the parents died. Andrew J., our subject, was married, February 25, 1852, to Mary Baum, daughter of Michael and Ruhama Baum, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish descent. Her parents had nine children—Jackson, Alexander, Eliza, Mary, Harrison, Russell, Barbara, Peter and James—all living but Mary. The father died in January, 1861; his widow resides with her son, Andrew J. Mr. and Mrs. Bretz have one son, James Alexander, born August 29, 1853. He was married, February 25, 1875, to Lucy A. Paulin. Mr. Bretz inherited his father's farm at the latter's death, and in 1870, he added eighty acres more, now owning 240 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. His farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is provided with good buildings: Mr. Bretz is a strong Democrat, and has served this township as Trustee for five years.

ASA BROWN is a native of Upper Canada, and was born near Brookville, Leeds County, June 27, 1806. He is the fifth son of Nathan and Susanna (Webber) Brown, who were natives of York State, and who

emigrated to Canada in 1800. They had twelve children, but four of whom survive, viz., Obediah, Asa, Nathan and Armena. The father died in July, 1825, the mother in 1838. Asa, our subject, was married, February 20, 1830, to Elizabeth Lee, native and resident of Leeds County, Canada, and daughter of Samuel and Anna Lee, natives of York State, and of English and Irish descent. Their eight children are all deceased. Mrs. Brown, born May 3, 1812, died January 10, 1850. She was the mother of ten children, namely: Wilber, born in Leeds County, Canada, June 13, 1832; Lucy A., born July 13, 1834, also in Canada; Hannah M., born May 12, 1836, also in Canada; Delilah, July 11, 1838; Letitia, February 19, 1840; Armenia E., December 2, 1841; Caroline A., January 8, 1844; Olivia A., November 3, 1847. The latter five were born in Crawford County, Ohio. Nathan L. and Samuel P. (twins) were born December 15, 1849. Of these children the deceased are Hannah M., Samuel P., Olivia A. and Nathan L. Mr. Brown came to Ohio in 1837, and purchased 160 acres in Crawford County, where he resided many years. In the meantime he returned to Canada, and was married, June 10, 1851, to Nancy A. Brezee, of Leeds County. By this wife two children were born—Lucinda, April 17, 1852, and Thomas W., December 24, 1854. The latter died October 16, 1856, and their mother departed this life February 8, 1859. March 19, 1860, Mr. Brown was married to Anna Snyder, of Crawford County. In 1878, he moved to Sycamore, where he purchased property, and now lives on his land near town, where he erected a fine brick residence. Mr. Brown is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, as is also his wife, who was formerly connected with the United Brethren Church. His first wife was also a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and his second wife a professor of Christianity. Mr. Brown was first a Whig, then a Republican, and now a Prohibitionist.

WILBER BROWN was born in Elizabethtown, Leeds Co., Canada, June 13, 1832, son of Asa and Eliza (Lee) Brown. In 1853, he began farming in Crawford County, Ohio. In 1872, he embarked in the grocery trade in Lucas County, where he remained till 1875. He then sold out, and in 1876 moved to Sycamore, and began the dry goods business, closing out the same year. In 1877, he embarked in the drug business, which he still pursues. He owns property in Fostoria and also in Sycamore, where he is conducting a profitable and prosperous business. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the army, and was honorably discharged in May of the same year. Mr. Brown was married, July 3, 1853, to Clarissa Lindley, of Likens Township, Crawford County, daughter of Eli and Irene (Triscot) Lindley, natives of York State, and of English parentage. Her parents reared a family of five sons and six daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had one child, born December 2, 1854, died October 6, 1875. Mrs. Brown passed away August 8, 1872. July 15, 1873, Mr. Brown was married to Eliza A. Lucas, of Whitehouse, Lucas Co., Ohio, daughter of David and Catharine (Demuth) Lucas, natives of Pennsylvania. Three children have been born to this union—Eliza C., October 9, 1875; Catharine D., August 3, 1879; and Wilber L., November 28, 1881. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican; served as Township Clerk several years; is a member of Rubicon Lodge, No. 645, I. O. O. F., and both himself and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. They were both school teachers in their younger days.

ALVA BUNN. This gentleman was born in this township April 22, 1843. His parents were Levi and Mary (Bishop) Bunn, natives of Pennsyl-

vania and Virginia. They were of German parentage, were married in Ross County, Ohio, and in an early day moved to this county and settled in this township. Their children were Lovina, Nicholas, John, Benjamin F. and Alva, all now living but Nicholas and Benjamin F. The father died on January 13, 1853, the mother in August, 1867. Alva Bunn was reared on a farm, and in this pursuit he has ever since engaged. He now resides on the farm of his mother-in-law, owning fifty acres himself in this township. He was married, September 12, 1867, to Mary L. Osborn, of Crane Township, natives of Crawford County, and daughter of Warner and Susanna (Heston) Osborn, natives of York State and Ohio respectively, and of English and Irish descent. Her parents were married in Seneca County, then moved to Crawford County, and in 1854 to Crane Township, this county. Mrs. Bunn is their only child, and she was born October 21, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn are the parents of seven children—an infant daughter, born April 27, 1868; William W., born April 23, 1869; Rolla O., July 2, 1871; Velora, September 11, 1873; Detwiler, May 26, 1876; Zora, October 4, 1878; Arden, June 15, 1883. The infant daughter is deceased. Mr. Bunn has served his township as Constable four years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Melmore, and an active Republican. Mrs. Bunn is a member of the United Brethren Church at Sycamore.

WILLIAM A. CAUGHEY, dry goods merchant, Sycamore, was born October 7, 1835. He is a native of this township, and son of William and Charity A. (Pennington) Caughey, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, of Irish and Welsh descent. His parents were married in what is now this township, but sold out in 1847 and purchased a farm of eighty acres, all of which is now within the corporation of Sycamore Village. Their children were Caroline, James P., Flavius J., William A., Phœbe J., Alva L. and Eliza A. These are all living but Flavius J., who was drowned in the Sandusky River while bathing, June 21, 1844. He was twelve years of age. The father died August 30, 1848, the mother August 9, 1856, aged fifty-five and fifty-two years respectively. William A., our subject, remained at home till of age, and then spent one year in Minnesota. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and passed through the engagements of Green River, Shiloh and Salt Creek, being captured at the latter place in October, 1862. He was held by the rebels until March, 1863, and then returned to his regiment at Murfreesboro, where he was detailed as issuing clerk at brigade headquarters, which position he held till discharged in September, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. He returned to Sycamore, and engaged in merchandising and produce business, and February 23, 1865, was married to Susan B., a native of this township, and daughter of Bribner and Jane (Caswell) Hudson, who were natives of York State, married in Cayuga County, and who moved to Ohio in 1827, locating in this township, rearing a family of ten children, namely: Sarah, James B., Smith, Samuel, Elizabeth, Alvin B., Oliver P., Richard L., Robert C. and Susan B. The deceased are Samuel, Smith, Elizabeth, Oliver P. and Alvin B. The father died in 1872, the mother in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Caughey had eight children, namely: Bertha L., born December 19, 1865; Anna D., February 6, 1867; Janie, March 31, 1868; Nettie, March 25, 1870; James B., March 5, 1873; Wheeler A., April 13, 1876; Charles F., February 16, 1878, and Sallie, September 14, 1881. Janie died May 23, 1871; James B., September 29, 1880; Charles F., October 8, 1880; and Bertha L., October 15, 1880. Mr. Caughey sold out his merchandise in 1865, and purchased land in Tymochtee

Township. In 1867, he disposed of this, and in 1868 moved to Missouri, where he purchased eighty acres, adding forty in 1875 and another forty in 1881. In December, 1882, he disposed of all this, and returned in March, 1883, to Sycamore, and purchased the interest of the Martin Bros., of the firm of Ketchin & Martin Bros., in the dry goods and grocery business. The firm has since been known as Ketchin & Caughey, and is doing a thriving business. Mr. Caughey is one of the foremost citizens of Sycamore, and a Republican.

WILLIAM CORFMAN was born in Tymochtee Township June 19, 1834, son of Jacob and Mary (Beery) Corfman, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio. He was reared in his native township, and educated in the common schools. He was engaged in farming till 1872. In 1874, he organized the Wyandot Mutual Relief Association, and was elected its Secretary, officiating in that capacity till 1883, when he was appointed Solicitor, the success of the association being largely due to Mr. Corfman's efforts. In 1868, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Tymochtee Township, serving twelve years. He served two years as Clerk, and declined a second nomination. For the past few years he has dealt in farming implements. October 1, 1882, he became interested in the *Sycamore Star*, and continued in that connection till January 1, 1884. He aided in organizing the Pleasant Ridge Cemetery Association, framed its by-laws, and was elected its Secretary, serving as such at the present time. He owns a good farm of seventy-five acres in Tymochtee Township, and gives some attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Corfman was married, October 23, 1856, to Barbara J., daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Terflinger. She was born in Tymochtee Township, in March, 1836, and died November 10, 1872, leaving seven children—James A., Hiram E., Lawrence S., Albert C., Urban, Flora Ann and Lily A. He was again married in May, 1873, to Miss Catharine Neibel, daughter of Anos Neibel, five children being born to this union—Bertha, Nellie, Alla C., Ella M. and Ora. Mr. and Mrs. Corfman are members of the Evangelical Association. In politics, Mr. C. is a stanch Democrat.

SOLOMON F. DOWNEY was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 6, 1849. He is a son of Henry and Anna (Fought) Downey, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, and of German and Irish ancestry. His parents were married in his native county, and reared four children—Mary M., Solomon F., David H. and Thomas W., all living and married. The mother died February 15, 1877, aged fifty-two years, and Mr. Downey was married the following May to Martha Boland, of Seneca County, where they still live. Our subject was reared a farmer, and was thus employed as an assistant for several years. In 1873, he engaged in the lumber business in Seneca County, and after that rented farms for several years. In 1877, he purchased forty acres in this township, adding thirteen acres in 1880. This farm he has provided with excellent buildings, of all necessary kinds. He keeps the thoroughbred Merino sheep, Poland-China hogs, and devotes his attention to general agriculture. He was married, February 19, 1874, to Martha J. Betz, a resident of this county, native of Ross County, and daughter of Michael D. Betz. By this union four children have been born—Bertha M., December 28, 1875; Earl B., March 19, 1878; Ward S., July 10, 1881; Bart F., November 23, 1883. The deceased are Bertha M., who died February 23, 1877, and Ward S., September 22, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Downey are members of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. Downey is an enthusiastic Republican of the temperance type.

DANIEL DUNLAP was born July 24, 1804. He is a native of Chester County, Penn., and son of Daniel and Abigail Dunlap, natives of the same State, and of Irish parentage. His father died in Pennsylvania about 1831, and in 1832 his mother moved to Ohio with her children. She died in Crawford County in 1855. Our subject is the only living member of the family. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has been fairly successful. He was married, March 12, 1840, to Miss Isabel Hall, native of Fairfield, resident of Crawford County, and daughter of Joseph and Mary (Mills) Hall, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. Her parents were married in Fairfield, and moved to Crawford County in 1829. They had eleven children, eight of whom now survive—Samuel, Daniel, James, Josiah, Isabel, Mary, Rebecca and Martha J. The mother died March 13, 1860, the father in August, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap are the parents of thirteen children—Emily, born June 16, 1841; Joseph H., November 14, 1842; Mary E., April 1, 1844; Hannah J., June 2, 1845; Martha E., April 18, 1848; infant son, May 11, 1849; Andrew L., June 27, 1851; Justice, May 17, 1853; Daniel F., June 22, 1854; Isabel R., February 18, 1856; Frank B., July 7, 1858; Sarena M., December 17, 1860; Eunice A., December 26, 1862. Six of these are deceased—infant son, May 12, 1849; Andrew L., March 23, 1852; Justice, August 3, 1853; Frank B., July 7, 1860; Sarena M., August 30, 1861; Joseph H., June 15, 1863; Emily, April 6, 1872. Mr. Dunlap has been fortunate in his business transactions, and now owns several hundred acres of land. He is a Democrat, and strongly imbued with the Jacksonian spirit. Mrs. Dunlap is a member of the Baptist Church.

FAYETTE DUNLAP. The subject of this notice is a son of Daniel and Isabel (Hall) Dunlap, and was born June 22, 1854. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectfully, and of Irish lineage. They were married in Crawford County, Ohio, and reared a family of thirteen children, namely: Emily, Joseph H., Mary E., Hannah J., Martha E., Andrew L., Justice, Daniel F., Isabel R., Frank B., Sarena M. and Eunice A., also an infant son. Our subject was married, June 22, 1876, to Hulda M. Pancoast, a native of this county, and daughter of Casper C. and Anna A. (Kester) Pancoast. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and York State respectively, and of English and German parentage. They were married in this county and reared a family of four sons and two daughters, namely: Hulda M., Kester C., William E., George W., James W. and Essie M. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have two daughters—L. Gertrude, born June 24, 1877; and Edith, born August 28, 1878. In 1877, Mr. Dunlap purchased in this township 107 acres of land, which he has improved with cultivation, tiling, buildings, etc., and now values at \$100 per acre. He has one of the best sugar groves in the county; has always been a farmer and a Democrat.

EDMOND K. EYESTONE, was born November 13, 1856. He is a native of this township and son of Enoch and Hannah (Weatherby) Eyestone, both natives of Ohio. His parents were of German lineage. His mother is deceased; his father passed away in March, 1880. Mr. Eyestone was reared a farmer, and early in life learned the law of labor. He was married, May 11, 1879, to Viola Stokley, a native and resident of this township, and daughter of William B. and Charlotte (Lemon) Stokley, natives of Ohio and York State respectively. Her father is deceased; her mother departed this life May 6, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Eyestone have but one child, a daughter, Lottie J., born March 4, 1880. In 1881, Mr. Eyestone came into posses-

sion of eighty acres of land, the old homestead in this township, where he now lives, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a good farmer and citizen, and votes in the interests of the Republican party.

GEORGE W. EYESTONE, born November 18, 1831, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and son of George and Elizabeth Eyestone, who moved from Ross County, and settled in this township in 1833. His parents died at the respective ages eighty-five and fifty-two, having reared a family of six sons and two daughters. Mr. Eyestone worked at the wagon and carriage trade from 1849 to 1860, and then began the work of a carpenter, which he has continued to a greater or less extent to the present time. He enlisted, February 4, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in the battles of New Market (receiving a slight flesh wound in the head), Berryville, Piedmont, Winchester and Fisher's Hill. At Winchester, he received another wound in the calf of the leg, and at Fisher's Hill he was wounded in the hand by a minie ball, as the result of which he receives a small pension. After eight months in the hospital at Little York, Penn., he was honorably discharged June 11, 1865. He then returned home and has since given his attention to farming and his trade. Mr. Eyestone was married, December 17, 1852, to Sarah A. James, of this township, native of Athens County, Ohio, and daughter of Benjamin and Melissa (Richeson) James. Her parents were natives of Ohio and — respectively, and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Eyestone had two children, daughters—Eva A. and Roberta M., who died in 1875 and 1878 respectively. Mrs. Eyestone passed away April 29, 1881, and Mr. E. was married, May 3, 1882, to Mrs. Rosa H. Kisor, widow of Henry Kisor, of Tiffin, Ohio. By her first husband, Mrs. Eyestone had two children—Edith and Earl. Mr. Kisor died in December, 1877. Mr. Eyestone owns thirty-eight acres of well-improved land where he now resides. He and Mrs. Eyestone are members of the Lutheran Church, of which society his first wife was also a member. In politics, Mr. E. is a staunch Republican and Prohibitionist.

ALICE EKLEBERRY is a native of this township, and was born August 22, 1847. She is a daughter of Joel and Phœbe (Jaqueth) Lamon, natives of York State, and of English descent. Her parents were married in Jefferson County, N. Y., and migrated to Ohio in 1837. They located in this township, and reared a family of eight children, five of whom now survive. Her father died October 24, 1875, aged seventy; her mother is still living, in her seventy-seventh year. Mrs. Ekleberry's marriage to Levi Ekleberry occurred September 3, 1868. He was a son of Nathan and Eliza (Wolverton) Ekleberry, and was reared in this county. Three children were the fruits of this marriage—Dow, born October 25, 1869; Nettie, October 7, 1871; Roy, March 28, 1875. Mr. Ekleberry was a farmer, and highly respected in his community. He died March 26, 1875. His widow still lives in this township, and rents the farm, rearing her children, and giving her mother a home with her.

JORDAN S. GAULT was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 28, 1853. He is the second son of Jordan and Louisa (Betts) Gault, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Welsh descent respectively; his parents came to Ohio in 1854, and now live in Mexico, this county. Jordan Gault, our subject, was married, December 14, 1876, to Hannah Vermilyea, of Noble County, Ind., daughter of Philip and Lucy (Higginbotham) Vermilyea, natives of New York and Ireland respectively. Her father died February 22, 1876; her mother now resides in Sycamore. Mr.

and Mrs. Gault have three children—Charles J., born December 24, 1877; May, born May 14, 1879; Marcus F., September 1, 1881. Mr. Gault has followed agricultural pursuits during the principal part of his life, and now resides on his father's farm. He obtained a fair education in the common schools, and is comfortably situated in life. He is a member of the Rubicon Lodge, No. 645, I. O. O. F., at Sycamore, and votes with the Republican party, to whose interests he is strongly attached.

MADISON P. GEIGER was born March 14, 1853; he is a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and son of Henry and Christina Geiger, natives of Baden, Germany. His parents emigrated at the ages of thirteen and fourteen respectively, and were married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in February, 1835. In the same year they moved to Seneca County, where they had entered land in 1834, and where they reared their family. Their children were Coonrod, Catharine, Jacob, Hannah M., William M., Mary A., John Henry and Madison P.—all living but Mary A. The father died January 13, 1882. The mother resides in Seneca County with her daughter, Hannah M. Mr. Geiger, our subject, was married December 9, 1879, to Lizzie Brown, of Seneca County, daughter of Jonathan and Lucinda (Miller) Brown, also natives of Seneca County, of Scotch and English descent. Her parents were married in their native county, and had two children—Abigail and Lizzie, the former deceased. The father died in 1861; the mother now lives in Seneca County. In 1880, Mr. Geiger purchased eighty acres in this township, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits; he is a Democrat politically. Himself and family are members of the Reformed Church.

ISAIAH B. GIBBS, M. D., was born at Hope, Warren Co., N. J., March 31, 1844; his parents, John P. and Catharine M. (Swayze) Gibbs, were natives of New Jersey and of Scotch descent. They were married in Warren County, and migrated to Ohio in 1858, settling in Mexico, this county, where they followed farming and reared a family. Their children were Susetta E., Sarah M., Phœbe A., Emma L., Isaiah B., Alice J., Henrietta O. and Hattie D. Sarah, Phœbe and Emma L. are deceased. The parents now reside in Henry County, Ohio. In 1860-61, Dr. Gibbs attended the Methodist Central Ohio Conference Seminary, in South Toledo. He read medicine at that place with Dr. B. A. Wright, and clerked in Wright & Clark's drug store till 1867; attended lectures in Cincinnati in 1867, 1868 and 1871, completing studies at the Physio-Medical Institute, and in the spring of the same year locating at Hoskins, Wood Co., Ohio, where he formed a partnership with Dr. D. B. Gedney, and continued his practice until May, 1873; he then removed to Plymouth, Ohio, where he remained till 1875, when he removed to Sycamore, where he has since been engaged in his profession. Dr. Gibbs was married, October 8, 1871, to Ada C. Kear, daughter of Byron and Eliza A. (Clark) Kear, natives of this county. Mrs. Gibbs was born in Wyandot County, and was one of three children, the others being Emma E. and Flora E. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs—Naannah, January 12, 1879; Ethel, April 25, 1881. The latter is deceased, her death occurring October 7, 1881. Dr. Gibbs owns a comfortable house in Sycamore, and has established a lucrative practice. He is a Republican and has served four terms as Township Clerk. Is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 314, at McCutchenville, and of the McCutchen Chapter, No. 96, at Upper Sandusky; is also a member of the I. O. O. F., at Sycamore; was a charter member and is now District Deputy Grand Master.

WILLIAM GIBBS was born in Hope Township, Warren Co., N. J., May 12, 1828. His parents, Christopher and Susanna (Bunting) Gibbs, were natives of the same State, and of Scotch and English parentage respectively. They were married and resided in Warren County, being the parents of ten children—Elizabeth, John P., David V., Levi B., Richard, Sarah A., Israel, Abraham N., William and Christopher—all living but Israel, Abraham N. and Sarah A. Their father died in 1831, the mother in 1862. At the age of twenty-two years, our subject began the merchant clothing business, which he followed till 1856, in his native place. He was married in August, 1850, to Miss Emeline Blair, of Hope, Warren Co., N. J., daughter of James and Sarah (Lineberry) Blair, natives of the same county. Her parents were married in their native locality, and had eight children—William L., Emeline, Matilda F., Caroline L., Malinda, Theodore F., Marshall and James A. Mrs. Blair died in 1853, and Mr. Blair in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are the parents of four children—three sons and one daughter—namely, Theodore Marshall, James Blair, May and Saron Ellsworth. Theodore M. died in December, 1869. James B. was married in February, 1876, to Miss Ahneda E. Lease, daughter of Eden and Mary (Keller) Lease, of Seneca County, Ohio. May was married in January, 1874, to A. F. Saffell, son of James and Jemima (Hartsough) Saffell, of Wyandot County, Ohio. Saron E. was married in September, 1883, to Miss Nancy E. Martin, daughter of Absalom and Rachael (Bretz) Martin, of Seneca County, Ohio. In 1856, Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbs moved to Ohio, Sycamore Township, and located on their present farm, which they own, 300 acres, where they now reside. He does a general farming and stock-raising business, is a breeder of thoroughbred, registered, merino sheep. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mexico, and in politics a Republican.

CYRUS GRIFFITH, a native of this township, and son of William and Mary (Cowgill) Griffith, was born June 19, 1831. He resided on the homestead till his marriage, October 3, 1853, to Elizabeth Crous, of Melmore, Seneca Co., Ohio, and native of Lancaster, Penn.; then purchased, 1854, 130 acres of land to which he added 220 acres in 1864, and sold fifty acres in 1867. He has since purchased twenty acres, now owning 320 acres valued at \$80 to \$100 per acre. He has been chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits and has done considerable business in stock-shipping. Mrs. Griffith is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Crous, who were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Lancaster, Penn., and moved to Ohio in 1840, locating in Seneca County, where, after a few years engaged at his trade, Mr. Crous began farming, which occupation he followed during the remainder of his life. The children of this family consisted of four sons and two daughters, namely, Jacob, Frederick J., Henry, Henrietta, Elizabeth and Leonard G. Their father died September 4, 1846, and their mother July 4, 1853. Mr. Griffith is one of the prominent farmers and citizens of the township, and is a strong Republican politically.

HARVEY GRIFFITH, son of William and Mary (Cowgill) Griffith, was born in this township in 1833. His parents were natives of Hampshire, where they were married in 1815, and were of Welsh and German descent respectively. They moved to Ohio in 1819, and settled in Ross County, where they resided six years, he being engaged as a fuller and dresser of cloth. In 1825, they moved to this township and entered eighty acres of land upon which he erected, in 1827, the first saw mill in the town-

ship. He also erected a fulling mill, which he operated till about 1838, when he traded his mill property to George Harper for 120 acres of land. On this he moved and reared a family, five of whom are now living, namely, Mary, Jesse, Cyrus, Harvey and Jane—all now living in this township but Jesse, who resides in California. The father died December 23, 1861, the mother August 8, 1868. Harvey, our subject, resided on the home farm which he superintended and tilled. He was married, April 25, 1867, to Miss Ann M. Myers, of Upper Sandusky, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and daughter of George and Elizabeth (Baker) Myers, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. Her parents moved to Ohio and reared a family consisting of five sons and four daughters. They located in this county, where the mother died. To Harvey and Ann M. Griffith were born three daughters, namely, Minnie A., January 1, 1869; Hettie, July 9, 1871; and Fannie, May 17, 1879. Mr. Griffith came into possession of the homestead in 1861, by his father's death, and to this farm he has added sixty-three acres, making 219 acres in all, valued at \$100 to \$110 per acre. He has always engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a life-long Republican.

DAVID GOODMAN was born August 25, 1810, in Ross County, Ohio. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Conner) Goodman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish descent. They were married in Ross County and had eight children; four survive—David, John, Daniel and Ann. The mother died in June, 1832, aged forty-four; the father, in February, 1870, aged eighty-nine. David Goodman came to this county in 1831, and located on eighty acres entered by his father in 1827. His parents moved into a cabin erected on the farm, and the sons and father cleared away the forest, living principally upon "Johnny cake" and venison for several years. Mr. Goodman was married, January 30, 1837, to Miss Mary Van Gundy, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, and daughter of Benjamin and Sallie (Snyder) Van Gundy, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. There were ten children in the family, four surviving—Hannah, Elizabeth, Jefferson and George. The parents both died in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman were blessed with thirteen children—Ann E., William, David, Sarah J., Mahala, Minerva, Mary E., Laura, Isabel, John, Hiram, Catharine and George W. The deceased are Mary E., William, John and George W. The mother died April 2, 1868, aged sixty-two years. In 1855, Mr. Goodman purchased eighty acres on which he still lives, adding to this till he now owns 238 acres, all in this township. He values this land at \$75 to \$85 per acre. He has always been a farmer and successful; was once a Whig but now a Republican.

GEORGE HEISTAND was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 28, 1832, son of Daniel and Nancy (Krans) Heistand, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch descent. His parents were married in Fairfield County, and in 1837 moved to Wood County, where they purchased and cleared a farm of forty acres which they sold in 1844. They then moved to Seneca County, and, after eight years, to this county, locating in Tymochtee Township, where Mrs. Heistand died. Mr. H. died in Indiana. George, the subject of this sketch, was married, August 9, 1855, to Mary E. Van Gundy, a resident of this township, native of Ross County, Ohio, and daughter of Michael and Hannah (Eyestone) Van Gundy, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Heistand have two sons—William H., born July 17, 1856, and Isaac, born February 22,

1859. In October, 1856, Mr. Heistand moved to the farm of eighty acres where he now resides. He is a successful farmer and a strong Republican, well respected in his community.

AARON C. HERSHBERGER was born in this township April 8, 1836, is a son of Jacob and Christina (Hess) Hershberger, natives of Rockingham County, Va.; his parents were married in Seneca County, and in 1832 settled in this township on 160 acres, entered by his father, Jacob Hershberger, Sr. There were four children in the family—John H., Aaron C., Mary C., and an infant deceased. Mrs. Hershberger's death occurred March 2, 1876. Our subject was married, March 14, 1861, to Sarah E. Finch, a native of Seneca County, and daughter of Solomon R. and Hester (Dean) Finch, natives of York State, and of English descent. Her parents came to Ohio in 1838 or 1839, settled in Seneca County, and reared a family of eleven children—Jesse, David, Mary J., Madison, Randolph, Caroline, Margaret, Catharine, Esther, Sarah E. and Julia, all living except Esther. The mother died September 5, 1859, the father August 25, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Hershberger have two children—Alwilda and Jeanette. After renting land a few years Mr. Hershberger purchased the old homestead in 1866. In 1879, he removed to Tiffin, Ohio, for the purpose of educating his daughters, remaining two years. In the meantime he disposed of the old farm and purchased in the same township 180 acres, where he has resided since 1881, it being the same farm on which he was born. He devotes his time to agricultural pursuits, exclusively keeping fine grades of sheep. He was a member of Company E, Ohio National Guards; is a Democrat, and has served three years as Trustee.

JONATHAN HILL, son of John F. and Eliza (Titus) Hill, was born in Warren County, N. J., November 26, 1815. His parents were natives of New Jersey; were of English and German descent, and were married in Warren County, where they resided till their death. Their children were Jonathan, Andrew T., Catura K., Gideon L. and John B.—all living but Gideon. Jonathan Hill was married, February 17, 1844, to Sarah E. Simpson, who was also of his native county and daughter of James and Harriet (Squires) Simpson, also natives of same county. Her parents came to Ohio in 1846, and purchased land in Tymochtee Township, where they resided till 1866, when they moved to McCutchenville, where they resided till their respective deaths. He died May 11, 1866, and she followed February 14, 1867. Seven of their twelve children survive, viz., Jehiel L., Sarah E., John, Charity C., Almira, Nancy A. and Theodore F. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had eight children—Harriet, Ann Irene, Adel A., Cleone M., James S., John B., Edward S. and Parmelia M. The deceased are Harriet, Cleone M. and Edward S. Mr. Hill came to this State in 1846, and settled in Seneca County, where he was engaged at the cabinet trade till 1849, when he moved to this township, still working at his trade. In 1861, he moved to Wood County, where he purchased land on which he resided two years. He then returned to this township and purchased thirty acres where he still resides. He was formerly a Whig-Republican, but now a Prohibitionist. Mr. Hill and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church at McCutchenville.

ABRAHAM HONSBERGER was born October 27, 1826, in Lehigh County, Penn. He is a son of Abraham and Margaret (Richart) Honsberger, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Lehigh County, and were the parents of nine children, five now living—Ann, Rebecca, Eliza, Polly and Abraham. The latter learned the black-

smith's trade when a young man, and was thus engaged about twenty years. In 1848, he came to Ohio and located in Seneca County. In 1866, he purchased eighty acres of land near Tiffin (where he had previously bought twenty-eight acres), and began farming. In 1877, he sold out and purchased 160 acres where he now lives. In 1880, the brick residence with which his farm was provided was destroyed by fire, but his present house was built in the same year. He was married to Miss Mary A. Bacher, a resident of Lehigh County, Penn., and daughter of Henry and Christina (Glick) Bacher, natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. Her parents had ten children, five of whom are yet living—Rebecca, Sarah, Jacob T., Solomon and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Honsberger are the parents of seven children—Amanda M., born December 24, 1848; Henry A., February 26, 1850; Margaret A., March 4, 1853; Franklin A., March 31, 1855; Elvina C., January 20, 1857; Laura M., May 10, 1859; Wilson A., May 3, 1864; all are living but Amanda who died June 27, 1872. In politics, Mr. Honsberger is a Republican. He and his family are associated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

BENJAMIN F. JAQUETH was born in the town of Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., September 9, 1820. He is a son of Amasa and Lydia (King) Jaqueth, natives of Vermont, and of English parentage. His parents were married in Jefferson County, and migrated to Ohio in 1848, and located in Crawford County, where they died at the respective ages seventy-eight and fifty years. Our subject came to Ohio in 1843. He purchased eighty acres of land in Crawford County in 1845. He subsequently sold this and after several deals in real estate purchased, in 1868, in this township, 125 acres, where he still resides. He was married, April 12, 1847, to Mary J. Valentine, widow of Leonard Valentine, a native of Richland County, Ohio, resident of Crawford County, and daughter of John and Nancy (Wry) Hazlett. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish and English parentage, and died when she was very young. Mr. and Mrs. Jaqueth had ten children, though but eight are now living—six sons and two daughters. Mr. Jaqueth was reared a farmer, but has given some attention to other vocations; was for some time in the employ of the Ohio Central Railroad Company. He has a farm well improved, which he values at \$80 to \$90 per acre. Politically, Mr. Jaqueth is a Republican-Prohibitionist.

VIRGIL JUMP is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, and was born March 19, 1850. He is a son of Jervile and Debora (Close) Jump, natives of New York. His parents were of English descent; were married in New York, and migrated to Ohio about 1842, settling in Crawford County, where they still reside. Our subject has been a farmer from boyhood. He has eighty-two acres of land in this township, well improved and provided with a fine brick residence built in 1878. His land is valued at \$80 to \$90 per acre. Mr. Jump was married, November 17, 1874, to Hulda Wilson, a native of this township, and daughter of John L. and Susanna (Kisor) Wilson, natives of York State and Ohio respectively, of English and Dutch descent. Her parents now live in Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Jump have four children, two sons and two daughters—Martha, born December 4, 1876; Nettie, May 22, 1878; Ora J., September 20, 1880; Wilson V., February 11, 1883. Mr. Jump is among the most enterprising agriculturists of his township and is highly esteemed as a citizen. He is an enthusiastic Democrat.

WILLIAM B. KITCHEN was born at Berwick, Columbia Co., Penn., March 12, 1838; he is a son of Amos E. and Margaret (Campbell) Kitchen, natives of New Jersey, and of Scotch and English parentage respectively. His parents were married in Montour County, Penn., and resided in Berwick, where they reared eight sons and two daughters, whose names are as follows: Oliver P. H., Matilda, Pemberton C., Dewitt C., Permilia, Edmond, John C., William B., Amos E. and an infant. Matilda, Dewitt C., Amos E. and the infant are deceased. Amos E. lost his life in the battle at Dallas, Ga.; Dewitt C. was all through the Mexican war and the late rebellion. The father died in 1840, and in 1842 his widow and her children moved to Ohio and settled at McCutchenville. Mrs. Kitchen died at the home of her daughter in December, 1883, aged eighty-two years. She was a sister of John and Alexander Campbell, prominent men in the early history of this county. Our subject was cast out upon the world at the age of thirteen; he spent his early years in telegraph offices and as a drug clerk. In 1856, he returned to this county and clerked in a general store till 1861, in August of which year he enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Gibson, serving in the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, until discharged in September, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Returning home Mr. Kitchen was engaged in clerkships until 1867, when he opened a general store at Belle Vernon, where he remained about eleven years. In 1879, he migrated to Kansas, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits a short time; then returning to Sycamore, where he has since conducted a profitable business in dry goods, groceries, etc. Mr. Kitchen was married, March 4, 1868, to Sarah E. Haymon, a native of Tymochtee Township, and daughter of George and Ellen (Scott) Haymon, natives of Ross County, Ohio, and of German and Scotch descent; her parents were married in this county, their children being Samuel, Jacob, Matilda J., George, Rebecca, Amanda, Charlotte, Sarah E., Josephine V., Joseph, Thomas and Peter. Samuel and Rebecca are deceased. Her father was accidentally killed by a horse in 1870; her mother died in 1883, their ages being sixty-two and seventy respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen have had five children—Minnie J., born December 21, 1868; Jay, January 28, 1871; Ray, May 25, 1873; Day, July 4, 1875; Gay, November 5, 1880. Minnie J. is deceased. Mr. Kitchen is warmly attached to the interests of the Republican party, and is one of the foremost merchants of Sycamore.

WILLIAM KINLEY was born in Tymochtee Township February 28, 1848; he is a son of ——— and Susanna (Sheneberger) Kinley, whose sketch appears in the Eden Township division of this work. Mr. Kinley was married, August 19, 1869, to Miss Laura A. Swinehart, a native of this township, daughter of Samuel P. and Jane (Milligan) Swinehart. Two children have blessed this union—Jerusha M. and Willard C. Mr. Kinley began housekeeping on moderate means; he rented land about seven years, and then (1876) purchased his father's homestead of forty acres (in Crane Township), which he sold in 1877; purchased forty acres in same township, and soon after sold out; purchased forty-seven acres in Tymochtee Township, and sold out in 1879, buying a farm of seventy acres in the same year. In 1882, he disposed of thirty acres to H. Griffith, leaving forty acres, which he values at \$170 per acre; he has personal property to the amount of \$1,500 to \$2,000, all of which has been obtained by industry and economy; he has served his township in several offices, and is regarded as one of the reliable citizens of his community; he and Mrs. Kinley are members

of the United Brethren Church, with which he is officially connected; he is also Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

JEHIEL T. KONKLE was born March 19, 1827; he is a native of Hardwick Township, Warren Co., N. J., and son of John and Mariam (Drake) Konkle, natives of the same county, where they were married, and where Mrs. Konkle died in July, 1882, at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Konkle still lives in the same county, and is in his eighty-fourth year. They were of American descent, and had ten children. Those living are Jacob D., Alfred F., Jehiel L., George W., Elizabeth M. and Milton S. At the age of nineteen, our subject, Jehiel, left home to learn the miller's trade, which he followed in his native county about five years. In 1850, he came to Ohio, and for eight years was engaged in the same business in this and Seneca County. He was married, December 31, 1853, to Mary E. Park, of this township, but native of Warren County, N. J. She is a daughter of Jonathan A. and Eliza (Davis) Park, who were born and married in Warren County, N. J. Five of their eight children are yet living, namely: Mary E., Rebecca D., Sarah J., John B. and William. The father died November 16, 1858, the mother April 19, 1862, both in this township. To Mr. and Mrs. Jehiel Konkle were born six children, viz., Jonathan P., John F., Mariam, Eliza Otilia, Regena and Iva C. Mr. Konkle gave up milling in 1855, and began farming, which occupation he has since continued. In 1864, he purchased the homestead of 120 acres of his wife's people, and on this farm he still resides. He has improved his farm in various ways, buildings, fencings, etc. He has served in different township offices for about sixteen years. He and Mrs. Konkle are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Konkle is a Republican.

JACOB LEASE is a native of Frederick County, Md., and was born March 15, 1816. He is a son of Henry and Barbara Lease, both of whom died in Maryland. He came to Ohio at the age of eighteen years, and was for several years employed as a farm hand in Seneca County. He was married, in Seneca County, to Elizabeth Smith, who bore him two children, only one of whom is now living—Charles, a resident of Dakota. Mrs. Lease has been deceased about thirty-two years. Soon after the death of his first wife, Mr. Lease married Mary J. McCormick, of Seneca County, and this marriage resulted in seven children, four now living, namely, Jane, Ann, Eliza and Robert. Mrs. Lease died in 1877. Mr. Lease has now retired from active labor. He is a Democrat, having been educated in its principles from his youth.

JOANNA LEE was born November 15, 1819. She is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Gobel) Veirs, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and of English descent. Her parents were married in Steubenville, Ohio, and moved first to Belmont County, thence to Putnam County, and thence to Wyandot in 1847. They had six children, of whom but three survive, two sons and one daughter, viz., Joanna, John and James. The father died in 1841; the mother in 1854. Joanna was married, March 19, 1839, to Hugh Lee, of Belmont County, Ohio, born July 12, 1810, and son of Robert and Mary (Vance) Lee. His parents were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively; were married in Washington County, Penn., and moved to Belmont County, Ohio, where they reared a family of twelve children, but four of whom now survive—John, William, Joseph and Priscilla. His father died in 1849; his mother in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lee became the parents of twelve children—Amanda C., LaFayette, Robert, James T., Samuel V., Mary R.,

Eliza, Hugh, Joseph V., Carrie E. and Ivy, all living but Eliza, Robert and an infant son. Mr. Lee began business for himself as a farmer, purchasing land first in Putnam County; then in Wyandot, Sycamore Township, in 1847, owning at his death 550 acres. He died June 12, 1882. He was a life-long member of the Lutheran Church, and affiliated with the Democratic party. Mrs. Lee still continues the management of the farm, assisted by her sons. She is a member of the Lutheran Church at Deunquat, this township.

WILLIAM A. MILLIGAN was born in this township December 23, 1833. He is a son of James and Susan (Weddle) Milligan, who were natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, and Westmoreland County, Penn., respectively. They were married in Fairfield County, and moved to this county in 1831, settling on land entered in this township by his father in 1829. Here they reared a family of ten children, three of whom survive, namely, William A., John W. and Sarah E. The father died August 13, 1855; the mother April 16, 1879. The former was a Methodist minister, having joined the church at the age of twelve. William A., the subject of this sketch, and who has never married, lived with his father till the latter's death. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed till the late rebellion. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Culver, and passed through the following battles: Shiloh, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chattanooga, through the Atlanta campaign, Resaca, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville and others. He was 100 days under fire, and was honorably discharged at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., December, 1863. He then veteranized in the same company, and served till November 13, 1865, at which time he was discharged at Victoria, Tex. He then returned home and to his trade, which he has since been engaged at. He purchased the homestead of eighty-two acres, where he still lives, and which is valued at \$75 to \$85 per acre. He also owns town lots in the village of Sycamore, and devotes his time to farming and stock-dealing. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, member of Wyandot Lodge F. & A. M., No. 314, at McCutchenville; charter member of the I. O. O. F. at Sycamore; member of the G. A. R., and a Republican-Prohibitionist.

JOHN F. MONTGOMERY, son of Francis and Maria (Gregg) Montgomery, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 25, 1836. His parents were natives of the same county, and of Irish descent. They moved to this county in 1850, and reared in this township a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. The father died in September, 1877. His widow now resides in Seneca County. In 1859, Mr. Montgomery made a purchase of eighty acres in this township. He sold this farm in 1861 and purchased fifty acres in Seneca County, where he resided seven years. He next moved to Republic, where he lived five years, and then purchased ninety-five acres of improved land in Sycamore Township, where he now resides. Mr. Montgomery was married, May 1, 1863, to Martha E. Bland, of this county, daughter of William and Margaret Bland, natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively. Her parents migrated to Ohio in an early day; were married in Muskingum County; moved to Wyandot, and purchased land in Tymochtee Township, where they were closely associated with the Indians. They died in the years 1858 and 1862 respectively. Mr. Montgomery has been an agriculturist all his life, and quite successful. He is Republican in political sentiment, and was once elected Township Clerk in Seneca County. He is a member of Eden Lodge, No. 310, F. & A. M., in Melmore, and Mrs. Montgomery is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sycamore.

JAMES C. PEASE is a native of Hartford County, Conn.; was born January 9, 1815, and is a son of Luther and Nancy (Pease) Pease, natives of the same State. His parents were of English ancestry, and migrated to Ohio in 1817. They settled in Geauga County, and reared a family of three sons and one daughter, namely, Nancy L., Luther L., James C. and Loren A. Nancy L. is deceased. The father died in 1827, the mother in November, 1840. While a young man our subject learned the trade of a wagon-maker. In 1839, he located in Sycamore, where he and his brother, Loren A., opened a carriage and wagon shop, which they conducted until 1850, and then purchased 285 acres in Sycamore and Eden Townships, and began farming. He added ninety acres to his original purchase, and in 1881 gave up active business, purchased the John Kisor property at Petersburg, where he has since lived a retired life. He is now in his seventieth year. Mr. Pease was married, November, 1839, to Eliza C. Hall, a resident of Geauga County, Ohio, native of York State, and daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Clark) Hall, natives of York State and Connecticut respectively. Her parents were married in Oneida County, N. Y., and moved to Geauga County, Ohio, as early as 1820. Their children were Eliza C., Martin, Moses, Josephine, Carlos, Solon and Angeline. Three are deceased—Martha, Carlos and Angeline. The mother died in 1874, the father in 1877. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pease were Melissa, Virgil J., Myron E., Josephine E. and Luther D. The two eldest are deceased. Mr. Pease served as Justice of the Peace nine years, and was elected Land Appraiser in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic order at Upper Sandusky, and in politics is an old Whig-Republican and Prohibitionist. He and Mrs. Pease were formerly members of the Congregational Church, from which they now hold letters.

LEVI PENNINGTON is a native of Hampshire County, Va. He was born October 24, 1811, and is a son of Elijah and Elizabeth Pennington, natives of Delaware and Virginia respectively. His parents moved to Ohio in 1826, and located in Seneca County, where they rented land a few years, in the meantime (1827) purchasing eighty acres and entering 160 acres in this township. About the same year they purchased eighty acres and entered the same amount in Seneca County. He resided on his first purchase till the death of Mr. Pennington. Of sixteen children but three now survive—Isaac, Nancy and Levi, our subject. The latter was married, January 24, 1833, to Elizabeth Hummon, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Peter and Mary Hummon. Her parents were also natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and reared a family of ten children; three are living—William, Saloma and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington had five children—Mary E., Peter, Saloma, James H. and Levi M., all living but Mary E. The four living are all married. In January, 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington celebrated their "golden wedding" with ten grandchildren in attendance. Mr. Pennington has followed farming from his youth, first with oxen among the roots, clearing land and working hard. He inherited the homestead on condition that he support his parents in their declining years. By good management, industry and economy, he has amassed a considerable fortune; has assisted his children in starting in business, and still owns about 550 acres of valuable land. Mr. Pennington cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has been faithful to the Democratic cause all through his life.

LEVI M. PENNINGTON is a native of this township, and was born August 25, 1852. He is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Hummon) Penning-

ton, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. He was married, January 16, 1873, to Delilah Badger, of Tymochtee Township, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Fisher) Badger, natives of Wayne and Wyandot Counties respectively. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pennington have one son—Jesse, born September 26, 1874. In 1880, Mr. Pennington purchased forty acres of land in this township, and eighty acres in Eden Township. He resides on the former tract, and is improving his farm in various ways. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and has met with very good success in his favorite calling. His early years were passed at home on a farm, and in attending the district schools. Besides this part of his education, he also attended two terms at the Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio. In politics, Mr. Pennington is a staunch Democrat.

PETER PENNINGTON, son of Levi and Elizabeth Pennington, was born in this township January 6, 1835. He resided with his parents till his marriage to Hettie J. Johnston, May 8, 1859, and then purchased 100 acres in Eden Township, Seneca County, moving upon this farm the same year, and since residing there. It is just outside the Wyandot County line, opposite the farm of his father. Mr. Pennington also purchased forty acres in this township in 1865, and now values his farm of 140 acres at \$100 per acre. He is an excellent farmer, and keeps a good grade of stock—Jersey cattle, Cloud horses, Poland-China and Chester-White hogs. Mrs. Pennington is a native of Bucks County, Penn., and daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Baty) Johnston, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. Her parents migrated to Ohio in 1846, and located in Eden Township, Seneca County, where they reared a family of seven daughters, all now living but one. Their father and mother are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington have one child—Maggie E., born December 5, 1865. In politics, Mr. Pennington is a Democrat.

DENTON V. ROGERS was born in Bedford County, Penn., November 1, 1833, and is a son of John and Rachel (Smith) Rogers, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Holland and English lineage respectively. His parents married in his native locality, moved to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1839, and were the parents of six children, four now living—Thomas, Mary C., Matilda and Denton V. Mrs. Rogers died July 4, 1858, and Mr. Rogers January 26, 1881. At the age of seventeen, our subject went to Wisconsin, where he was employed in various ways for several years. He also traveled through parts of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Dakota. May 11, 1873, he was married to Minerva A. Courtney, of Vineland, Winnebago Co., Wis., daughter of George and Ann (Gale) Courtney, natives of England. Her parents were married in Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to America about 1832, locating in Winnebago County, Wis. Eight daughters were born to them—Maria W., Elizabeth J., Margaret A., Minerva A., Libbie, Mary C., Martha E. and Lucy—all living. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had three children—Laura A., born November 2, 1875; infant son, September 2, 1880; Irvin C., February 14, 1882—only the latter surviving. Mr. Rogers was engaged in the real estate business in Minnesota, and in 1881 moved upon the farm in this township inherited from his father. He owns 133 acres, valued at \$100 per acre, his farm being well watered by several constant-flowing springs. He does a general farming and stock-raising business, and is considered a good agriculturist. He votes with the Republicans.

THOMAS ROGERS, son of John and Rachel (Smith) Rogers, was born in Bedford County, Penn., July 11, 1838. He was married, January 15,

1863, to Rebecca J. Eaton, of Crawford County, native of Van Wert County, and daughter of James and Parmelia A. (Fields) Eaton. Her parents were natives of this State, and of Irish and English parentage respectively, and were married in Crawford County. They moved to Van Wert County subsequently, the mother dying in Crawford County October 1, 1840. Mrs. Rogers being the only child. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of nine children—Emma B., born December 18, 1863; infant daughter, January 8, 1865; Eva May, March 25, 1868; Margaret E., August 26, 1870; Rebecca J. and John H. (twins), December 30, 1873; Mary M., November 23, 1875; Franklin E., February 4, 1879; Dora P., January 11, 1881. Two are deceased—the infant and Eva May, who died December 12, 1870. In 1869, Mr. Rogers purchased eighty acres of timber land in Hancock County, where he resided till 1882, when he sold out and moved to this township, where he purchased 160 acres, on which he now lives. He also inherited 133 acres from his father's estate in the same township, now owning 293 acres valued at \$75 to \$85 per acre. He is an excellent farmer, and votes the Democratic ticket.

JACOB STAUM was born December 28, 1832. He is a son of Daniel and Susan (Hostetter) Staum, and a native of Holmes County, Ohio. His parents were born and married in Somerset County, Penn., and moved to Holmes County, Ohio, in 1831. In 1845, they came to this county, and purchased land in Eden Township, where they lived till 1872, when they sold out and moved to Belle Vernon, where they still reside. They had eight children, namely, Elizabeth, Samuel, Jacob, Catharine, David, William, Mary A. and Jane. Catharine and the three latter are deceased. The mother died in 1864. The father remarried, in 1866, to Margaret Wells, of Holmes County. Jacob Staum, the subject of this notice, resided with his parents till June 5, 1856, at which time he was married to Eleanor A. Simrift, who was a daughter of George and Elizabeth (McCrary) Simrift, and born in this county. Her parents were natives of this State, and of German and Irish ancestry respectively. They had three children—Theodore, Eleanor A. and Margaret C. The mother died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Staum have three children—George L., William H. and Hester E. Mr. Staum being a carpenter, followed that occupation several years. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and passed through the South with Sherman, and thence through the Carolinas. Was wounded at the battle of Bentonville March 19, 1865 (shot through the leg below the knee), and taken to David's Island Hospital, where he remained till June 19, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned home and resumed his trade, giving some attention to the undertaking business, which he has been engaged in for twenty years—the oldest undertaker in the county in the business. In 1881, he added a stock of furniture, and to the two branches—furniture and undertaking—he now devotes his attention. He served as Postmaster at Belle Vernon, and is officially connected with the I. O. O. F., No. 645.

JOHN WESLEY STINCHCOMB, son of James and Priscilla (Weddle) Stinchcomb, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and was born September 8, 1826. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and Holland descent respectively. They were married in Monongahela, Penn., and moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1824. His father had been a well-to-do boat builder, but lost all his wealth in securities, and located in the above county poor. He rented land till 1831, and then moved to Seneca County, where he entered eighty acres, which he and his

sons "cleared from the sprout," doing work for others in the meantime to obtain sustenance. He subsequently purchased eighty acres more, but sold the whole in 1865 and purchased property in old Sycamore, where he lived till the death of his wife, which occurred in 1872 in her seventy-sixth year. Mr. Stinchcomb died in his eighty-second year in 1879. Four of their seven children survive—James W., John W., William R. and Elizabeth. Having taught school several years, our subject had about \$200 at the date of his marriage, April 24, 1849. He continued teaching till about 1856, and then began farming, which he has since followed. He purchased eighty acres in Eden Township, but soon after sold out and bought 103 acres in this township. In 1859, he disposed of this farm, and in 1860 purchased of Allen Hudson 160 acres, where he now resides. In 1872, he erected an elegant frame residence at a cost of \$5,000, and this was destroyed by fire in 1881. On the same foundation and in the same year, he erected a fine brick residence, and in this he still resides. He owned 380 acres, but has disposed of 160 acres, still owning 220, valued at \$100 and \$110 per acre. Mr. Stinchcomb took an active part in the construction of the Ohio Central Railroad, and in 1864 became a member of a stock company known as Biles, Baker, Gibson & Co., organized for the purpose of conducting a general merchandising business in Sycamore, the capital stock being about \$200,000. He withdrew from this firm a few months later, the enterprise not promising to be successful. Mr. Stinchcomb's wife was Miss Hannah C. Little, of this township, and native of Ross County. She was a daughter of James and Mary (Anno) Little, the former born in Ireland, the latter in this State. Her parents were married in Ross County, and moved to Wyandot in 1829, entering land in this township. They had four children. Mrs. Little died in October, 1855, and Mr. Little was married to Martha Braum in 1859. One child—George A.—was the result of this union. Her father died in 1855, owning 423 acres of land. His widow still survives. By his second wife, Mr. Stinchcomb had eleven children—James S., William A., Louisa S., Josie A., Frank L., Scott W., Elmer E., Estella, Nellie, Maggie J. and J. Johnson—all living but the latter and Louisa S. Mr. S. has served as Treasurer of the township, and Justice of the Peace about eight years. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Ohio National Guard, and served three months, being discharged in August, 1864. He is a Republican, and was a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati in 1870, nominating Charles Foster for Governor. He is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., and both he and Mrs. S. have been life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stinchcomb has been a local lawyer for twenty years. In 1883, he and part of his family went to Dakota and purchased 480 acres of land, which he attended to one season, and then left in charge of his son.

PETER K. SHEAFFER, born in Dauphin County, Penn., August 6, 1846, is a son of Solomon and Sarah E. (Keiter) Sheaffer, who were natives of Pennsylvania, married in Dauphin County. In February, 1853, his father died leaving four sons and four daughters—Isaiah W., Isaac C., Lydia A., John D., Peter K. and Sarah E. Two are deceased. After the father's death, the rest of the family moved in the same year to Crawford County, Ohio, where Mrs. Sheaffer died in February, 1883. Mr. Sheaffer, our subject's father, by his first marriage had one child—William W., who now resides in Crawford County, his mother having died while he was very young. Peter K., the subject of this notice, was obliged to shift for himself at the age of seven. He worked from place to place as

best he could till 1858, when he moved with his mother to this township. He then worked three years for Jehiel Konkle; at fifteen, went to Indiana; returned to Crawford County in 1864; worked one year for Jacob Heistand; rented same farm two years, and was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah E. Cowgill, a native of Bucyrus and a daughter of Elisha and Balinda (Clapper) Cowgill, who were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. Her parents were married in Bucyrus, her father being engaged in the woolen mills of that place. He died there in 1852, his only child being Sarah E., born June 26, 1847. At the age of six years, she was placed in the care of William Griffith, of this township, and with him she lived till her marriage. Her mother died in July, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Sheaffer are parents of three children, namely, William W., born August 29, 1870; Nellie A., born June 12, 1874, and Charley C., July 26, 1879. William W. was drowned in a spring April 6, 1873. Mr. Sheaffer has devoted most of his life to farming. In 1882, he moved to the town of Sycamore, and purchased property, where he now lives. He and Mrs. Sheaffer are members of the United Brethren Church; he is a Republican in politics.

PHILIP SMITH was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., November 22, 1806. He is a son of Abraham and Mary (Bellows) Smith, natives of the same State, and of German descent. He was married, September 17, 1833, to Levinah, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Hazen) Rice, all natives of New Jersey. Mrs. Smith was born in Sussex County August 3, 1812. Mr. Smith migrated to Ohio in 1839, and located in this county, of which he has ever since been a resident. He has reared two daughters—Eleanor and Catharine—who are both yet living. He and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Belle Vernon, and highly esteemed in their community. Mr. Smith has been a lifelong Democrat, and is still strong in the faith.

JAMES F. SNODGRASS was born February 5, 1830. He is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and son of Samuel and Mary (Peterson) Snodgrass, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were married in Lancaster County, and reared the family there. There were nine children—four now living—Robert, Samuel S., Hannah E. and James F. The latter migrated to Ohio in February, 1867, and located at Sycamore, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine fourteen years, having first graduated at the Medical University of Philadelphia, Penn. In 1879, he purchased 225 acres of improved land in this township, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving but little attention to his profession. He was married, July 20, 1869, to Mary Saffell, of Sycamore, daughter of Augustus and Parmela (Kitchen) Saffell, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass have six children—Mary, John, —, Arthur, Charles and Edith. Mr. Snodgrass is one of the leading farmers of the township, and an earnest supporter of Republican principles.

SAMUEL SPENCER is a son of Nathan and Catharine (Speaks) Spencer, and a native of Jefferson County, Va., where he was born November 11, 1812. His parents were also natives of Virginia, and of Scotch descent. They emigrated to Ohio about 1816, and located in Zanesville. Catharine Spencer died in 1823 in Zanesville. After her death, Nathan Spencer emigrated to Missouri, and died in 1847. Samuel Spencer was married, in March, 1843, to Barbara Lane, a native of Muskingum County, and daughter of John and Mary (Millirone) Lane, natives of Maryland, and of German descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1815. John Lane died in 1854,

aged eighty-four years; Mary Lane died in 1837, aged fifty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have three children—Charles I., born November 13, 1844; Marietta, December 11, 1846; Celestia I., November 26, 1848. Charles was married, in May, 1868, to Mary McCa, of Muskingum County; Marietta was married, in July, 1867, to Joel H. Bland, of Licking County; Celestia was married, in October, 1868, to T. F. Blair, of Wyandot County. Mr. Spencer is a Republican in politics, and a Prohibitionist in sentiment from youth up. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as also is Mrs. Spencer.

ANDREW STAFFORD, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in March, 1811, is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Stewart) Stafford, who were natives of Maryland. They emigrated to Ohio in an early day, and settled in Jefferson County, where they purchased a farm, and reared a family of nine children, five of whom are now living, namely, Nathan, Andrew, Robert, Mary and Christina. The parents both died in Jefferson County. They were of Irish descent, their parents being natives of Ireland. Andrew Stafford, the subject of this sketch, began life a poor boy. He worked at farming from place to place for some time; spent some time at the blacksmith's trade, forging sickles; also made several trips on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as bowsman. In 1838, he purchased 120 acres of land in Sycamore Township, and this land he cleared and improved, subsequently making several trades in real estate. Mr. Stafford was married, in October, 1854, to Barbara Walter, of Wyandot County, daughter of Daniel and Susanna (Baum) Walter, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and who were married in this county. In 1856-57, Mr. Stafford purchased forty acres, and afterward eighty acres, all in Sycamore Township, where he engaged exclusively in farming. He was married, June 1, 1868, to Mrs. Hannah Whisler, widow of J. K. Whisler, by whom she had one child, Mary E., who still resides with her mother. Mrs. Stafford is a daughter of Thom and Mary (Cole) Moore, and was born August 19, 1832. Her parents were of Irish descent, and were married in Richland County, where they lived about seven years, then moving to Seneca County, where they reared six children, namely, Hannah, Jane, Mary A., Parthena, James C. and Benjamin W., all living but Jane and Parthena. The father of this family died August 11, 1844, but his wife still survives. Jacob K. Whisler, Mrs. Stafford's former husband, was born October 16, 1832, and died January 10, 1860. He was the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Kehl) Whisler, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch descent. Mr. Stafford improved his farm in various ways, and in 1872 sold 120 acres. In 1873, he built a fine frame residence on the remaining eighty, at a cost of \$3,000, also a barn costing \$1,700. In 1882, he sold this farm at \$100 per acre, and moved to Sycamore, where he purchased a residence and three lots at \$2,200, and now lives a retired life. He also owns six other joining lots, and eighty acres of land, which is valued at \$70 per acre. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and favors temperance. His wife and daughter are active workers in the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

WILLIAM B. STARR, grain dealer, Sycamore, was born at Carey, Ohio, May 14, 1859; his parents were Hiram J. and Ellen G. (Brown) Starr, natives of Ohio, his father born in Franklin County, Ohio, his mother, the first white child born in Crawford Township, this county. They were married in Carey and reared five children—Laura P., Lydia, Ellen G., James H. and William B., twins. Lydia is deceased. The mother was formerly the wife of Napoleon Carey, by whom she had one child, Emma, who died

at the age of seventeen. William B. Starr was married, September 21, 1882, to Anna McClure, of Carey, born in Jefferson County, N. Y., daughter of Russell and Milea (Joy) McClure, natives of New York also. Her parents had seven children—Abbie W., Neuton C., Emma J., Herbert R., Thurston W., Anna and Ada B. The deceased are Abbie and Herbert. Mr. Starr has been engaged with his father in the live-stock business for several years, dealing in fine grades of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Since 1878, he has dealt considerably in grain at Carey, and in 1881 began the business in Sycamore. In 1882, he purchased the large elevator built by George Taylor in 1881, and this he has since operated, doing an extensive business. His line includes all kinds of grain, wool, seeds, live-stock, with coal, salt, etc. In 1882, he erected a fine frame residence in which he now resides. Mr. Starr completed his education in the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, in 1880. He and Mrs. Starr are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. S. holding the office of Trustee in the same. In politics, Mr. Starr affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM C. STEVENS, son of James M. and Alice (Skinner) Stevens, was born in Erie County, N. Y., March 25, 1821; his parents were natives of New York and Canada respectively, and of mixed ancestry—Scotch, Irish, Dutch and English. They moved to Ohio in 1827, and settled in Seneca County; built the first grist mill in Eden Township and reared a family of five children—Elizabeth A., James M. and Mary A., William C. and Samuel C., all living but Elizabeth A. The father died January 8, 1829; the mother in August, 1841. William C., the subject of this notice, began merchandising in the town of Melmore at the age of twenty, continuing in this occupation till 1865. He then sold out his stock of goods and purchased 161 acres in Crawford County, this tract now being valued at \$75 to \$100 per acre. He now resides on 133 acres in this township, the farm being owned by his wife and valued at \$100 per acre. Mr. Stevens was married, September 21, 1842, to Mary Dean, a native of New Jersey and resident of Seneca County, daughter of John and Sarah (Dougherty) Dean. Three daughters have blessed this marriage—Laura A., Ann D. and Mary J. Mrs. Stevens died May 15, 1862, and our subject was married, June 13, 1865, to Mary Rogers, of this county, daughter of John and Rachel (Smith) Rogers. Two children resulted from this second marriage, their names are Rolla R. and Myra. Since abandoning mercantile pursuits, Mr. Stevens has turned his attention exclusively to farming and stock-raising. He clings to the Republican faith in politics; is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Melmore, and, with Mrs. Stevens, is associated with the Presbyterian Church.

REVERDY STOKELY, son of William B. and Charlotte (Lamon) Stokely, was born in this county February 14, 1856. His parents were natives of Pickaway County, Ohio, and York State, and reared a family of five children in this county; the father died in 1856, the mother May 11, 1883. Our subject lived with his mother till his maturity, but while a mere boy was compelled to do for himself. He was married, September 30, 1880, to Elnora Lupton, a native and resident of this township, and daughter of John K. and Barbara A. (Pontius) Lupton, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. They reared a family of four sons and eight daughters, the father dying May 3, 1882, the mother February 11, 1882, aged seventy and seventy-six respectively. In 1883, Mr. Stokely purchased the old homestead of forty acres, on which he now resides. Mrs. Stokely also owns 80 acres, the whole tract of 120 acres being valued at \$75 to \$85 per acre. Besides

this, Mr. Stokely owns a house and lot valued at about \$800 in the village of Petersburg. He gives his attention exclusively to agriculture and stock-raising. In politics, Mr. Stokely is a live Republican.

GEORGE TAYLOR, son of Matthew and Mary (Freeburn) Taylor, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., August 16, 1812. His parents were natives of the same county, and of Irish and English descent respectively. They were married in their native locality about the year 1800, their children being as follows: James, William, Elizabeth, George, Samuel and Matthew, the latter dying in infancy. The mother died about 1821, aged forty-five years, the father in 1859; both are interred in Halifax Cemetery, Dauphin County, Penn. Our subject served four and one-half years as an apprentice as a millwright, beginning at the age of fifteen. In 1832, he moved to Ohio, and worked one year in Henry St. John's mill in Seneca County, and with Anthony H. Arnold in Tymochtee Township, this county, six months. He was afterward engaged in Crawford, Morrow, Marion and Seneca Counties in the same work. He was married, June 3, 1841, to Mary C. Fitz Randolph, of Delaware County, Ohio, a native of Brooke County, Va., daughter of Cornelius and Julia A. (Congleton) Fitz Randolph, natives of New Jersey and Virginia respectively. Mrs. Julia A. Fitz Randolph was a daughter of Moses Congleton, who was Major General in the war of 1812, and whose wife lived to the advanced age of one hundred and four years, their marriage ceremony having been performed by Rev. Alex. Campbell. Ten of thirteen children of this family are still living, namely: Mary C., Maria, Thomas, Adaline, Charlotte, Rachel, John, James, Hiram and George. The deceased are Congleton, Jefferson and Rebecca. The father of the family died October 7, 1878. The mother is still living in Morrow County in her eighty-fourth year, without a gray hair. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's children were James, Mary J., Minerva, Thomas, Freeburn, George, Julia and Charlotte, all living but George and Freeburn. In 1843, Mr. Taylor purchased twelve acres of timber land in this township, and soon after erected a fine frame residence, and a large three and one-half story flouring mill on the same. This mill is yet in good repair, with three run of bulrs, and operated by his son, Thomas. Our subject purchased sixty-three acres adjoining his twelve-acre lot in 1850, and has since owned several different tracts. He gave up the milling business in 1855. He now owns 200 acres of land in this and Eden Township and has given 180 acres to his children. In 1881, he erected in Sycamore a large grain elevator, which he sold to Mr. Starr in 1882. He also built a fine large brick residence in Sycamore in 1882, and is now (1884) completing a large five-story brick flouring mill. He owns 160 acres in Missouri, and is an active business man of good character. He has taken considerable interest in Republican politics since 1861.

GEORGE VAN GUNDY, son of Michael and Hannah Van Gundy, was born August 1, 1831. He is a native of Ross County, Ohio, and was reared a farmer. In 1857, he became the owner of 160 acres of partially improved land in this township, where he still resides; he has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits; he was married, December 26, 1858, to Mary E. Swinehart, a native of this township, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Miligan) Swinehart, of German and Irish ancestry; her parents had eight children—Nancy A., Rebecca J., Mary E., Hannah C. and Laura A., the only surviving. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Gundy ten children were born—Sabina A., born October 11, 1860; Louisa J., March 11, 1862; John U., September 26, 1864; Myrta, October 25, 1866; Hettie, November 15, 1868; Dettie,

April 19, 1871; Cecil R., September 27, 1873; Harry, February 17, 1877; Willie, February 9, 1878; infant daughter, May 18, 1881. The deceased are Willie, Dettie and the infant. Mr. Van Gundy is a strict Republican of the temperance turn. He and part of his family are associated with the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM VAN GUNDY was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 21, 1821. His father, Michael Van Gundy was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent, and his mother, Hannah (Eyestone) Van Gundy, was a native of Ohio, and of German ancestry. They were married in Ross County, and moved to this township about 1836; he first entered 320 acres, and 160 a few years later. Their children were William, Elizabeth, Abraham, George and Susan; Abraham and the latter deceased. The father died in 1859; the mother in 1848. William Van Gundy, our subject, was married, February 25, 1844, to Elizabeth Patten, of Crawford County. She was a native of Virginia, and daughter of William and Mary (Bishop) Patten, natives of Ireland and Virginia respectively. They resided for some time at Martinsburg, and then removed to Baltimore, where he was employed as a weaver till 1823, in which year he died, leaving one child (the wife of Mr. Van Gundy), who died in this township December 9, 1882. Mrs. Patten returned to Virginia, after the death of her husband, and about 1831 came to Ohio with her brother, and married in Ross County and moved to Crawford County, where she died August 8, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Van Gundy had nine children—Lewis W., Laura A., James A., Josephine A., George F., H. Mary, Alwilda A., Lucretia and Ruth. Lewis, George, Lucretia, an infant, and Mrs. Laura Lee, when twenty-five years of age, are deceased. In 1850, Mr. Van Gundy purchased 160 acres, on which he resided about three years, purchasing eighty acres in 1853, and residing on the latter farm till the present time. In 1860 to 1865, he purchased 160 more, now owning 400 acres, valued at \$80 to \$120 per acre. He has his farm well improved, and is now completing an elegant brick residence at a cost of \$4,000; he formerly dealt somewhat in blooded horses, and is now giving considerable attention to the raising of thoroughbred Spanish Merino sheep, and blooded hogs, their stock all being registered. Mr. Van Gundy has held the office of township Treasurer for several years, and is a prominent member of the United Brethren Church at Sycamore, his wife also having been a faithful member till her death. Prior to her marriage, she was of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion. Mr. Van Gundy was a Democrat for his first few votes, but favored Republicanism for many years; he is now an active Prohibitionist. His son, James A., is his partner in the stock-raising business, in which they are extensively engaged.

DAVID G. WATSON was born August 9, 1835, in Eden Township, Seneca County, Ohio, and is a son of James B. and Mary (Glenn) Watson, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and Irish descent. His parents were married in Center County, Penn., and migrated to Ohio in 1831, locating in Seneca County. There were four children in the family—William A., James G., Ann E. and David G. In 1857, our subject went to California, returning in 1860. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was subsequently three years in the service. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and many others. Was all through the Wilderness under Gen. Grant, and also took part in the siege at Petersburg, receiving his discharge in July, 1864. Returning from the war he went to the Rocky Mountains, where he was engaged four years in prospecting and mining. In 1870, he

returned home, and March 28, 1871, he was married to Rachel A. Dunlap, a native of this township, and daughter of James K. and Mary (Cummins) Dunlap, natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents were married in Richland County, Ohio, and moved to this township in 1840. Their children were William H., Rachel A., Jane, Laura, Sylvester and James H., all living. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have four children—James D., born December 18, 1872; Glenn C., November 11, 1874; Mary G., July 5, 1877; Anna E., May 2, 1883. In 1876, Mr. Watson purchased 128 acres of land, on which he has erected an excellent frame residence, where he now lives. His farm is mostly improved land, and valuable. He is a Republican, and warmly attached to the interests of his party. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EVAN T. WILLIAMS was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 1, 1846. He is a son of William and Mary (Evans) Williams, natives of Cardiganshire, Wales. His parents were married in Licking County, and had six children, namely: Evan T., Zachariah J., Margaret S., Sarah J., Phoebe A. D. and Susan E., all living but Margaret. The mother died April 30, 1882. Evan T. Williams has always pursued the vocation of an agriculturist. He attended the common schools of his native county, and spent one term in Granville College. In 1881, he moved to this county, and purchased eighty acres of land, which with his improvements he values at \$75 to \$85 per acre. Mr. Williams was married, March 23, 1876, to Ida M. Keller, native of Licking County, and daughter of Eli and Fidelia (Holler) Keller, also natives of Licking County. Her parents were of German descent, were married in their native county, and reared a family of eight children, namely: Martha J., Lorena, Philo J., Ida M., Ætna, Eli W., Ira C. and Eber A., all living at the present date. The father died December 3, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two sons, namely: Eber K., born September 10, 1877, and Earl R., August 9, 1879. Mr. Williams is a good farmer, and a staunch Republican of the temperance persuasion.

GEORGE C. WILSON was born in Chester County, Penn., October 28, 1839. He is the eldest son of Elisha and Hannah (Wilson) Wilson, who were natives of Pennsylvania and who reared a family of six children—three sons and three daughters, namely: George C., Mary A., Sarah J., Edmond M., Emiline and James, all living. The father died in 1868, at the age of sixty-three. At fifteen our subject was thrown upon his own resources. He worked upon a farm till 1864. On the 2d day of May, 1864, he enlisted as a private to serve in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard. He was honorably discharged in September of the same year, after which he returned home. He worked at brick and tile making from 1868 to 1880, for Mr. Bare and Lidy & Hamlin, of Seneca County. In 1880, he began the manufacture of brick and tile, in Sycamore, where he with Mr. Shoemaker built a large factory, and is still doing an extensive business. He is in partnership with Mr. E. Shoemaker, and both are thorough, energetic, business men. Mr. Wilson is the owner of some town property, and is well respected as a citizen in his community. He has yet never married. In political sentiment, Mr. Wilson is a Republican.

ALBERT Z. WILSON was born August 20, 1837, in Tymochtee Township, this county. He is a son of Jacob L. and Bathsheba P. (Shotwell) Wilson, natives of New Jersey and of English ancestry. His parents were married in New Jersey and moved to Ohio in 1835, locating in this county. Their children were Elizabeth, Abner, Albert Z., Levi L., George, Edwin

S. and Walter. The deceased are Elizabeth, Abner and Levi L. The father died March 7, 1863. The mother is still residing on the old homestead. Our subject was reared a farmer and has always engaged in that pursuit. In 1860, he purchased forty acres in Eden Township, and this he resided upon till 1872, when he sold out and purchased his present farm of sixty-five acres in this township. His farm is watered by good springs, and provided with good buildings. Mr. Wilson was married, June 16, 1859, to Miss Frances Brown, who was born in this county August 21, 1838. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Nitz) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania. Her parents migrated to Ohio in an early day, settled in Lexington, and subsequently in this county, where their children were brought up, their names being as follows: John, George, Sarah, Rachel and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had five children—Rozella R., William L., George E., Eva A., Sarah E. Two only survive—George E. and Sarah E. The mother died November 16, 1873, and Mr. W. was married, September 10, 1874, to Matilda Paulin, widow of Peter Paulin, and daughter of John and Sallie (Forman) Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. She was born in York County, Penn., December 25, 1831. Her parents moved to Ohio in 1837, settled in Columbiana County, and reared a family of eight children—Matilda, George, John, Louis, Emanuel, Eliza, Eli and Sarah, all living but Emanuel and Louis. By her first husband, Mrs. Wilson had two daughters—Louia and Lucy. Mr. Paulin died July 11, 1860. He had been previously married and had two children by his first wife—Uriah and Sallie A.

TILGHMAN ZELLNER is a native of Lehigh County, Penn., and was born February 18, 1841. He is the only son of Samuel and Sarah (Gruver) Zellner, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English parentage. His parents were married in their native State, and in 1852 moved to Crawford County, Ohio, where they purchased land and resided eight years. They then moved to this township, and became the owners of 240 acres. Their two children were Amanda E. and Tilghman, the former of whom died about 1870. The mother died in March, 1879, the father in June 1883, aged sixty-two and sixty-eight years respectively. Mr. Zellner worked with his father at the carpenter's trade until sixteen years of age, and then began farming, which he has since continued. In 1879, he purchased his father's farm of 240 acres, upon which he has made some valuable improvements and to which he added eighty acres in 1880. Mr. Zellner was married, April 8, 1862, to Barbara A. Betzer, a native of this township and daughter of Peter and Barbara (May) Betzer, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and of German ancestry. Her parents were married in Ross County, Ohio, and moved to Wyandot in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Zellner have one son and one daughter—Dora J., born February 15, 1863; and William S., July 26, 1865. In 1880, Mr. Zellner was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1883 was re-elected; he is a member of the Nevada Masonic Lodge and McCutchen Chapter, and is regarded as one of the foremost farmers of his township. Mrs. Zellner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAPTER XIII.

TYMOCHTEE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—CHEROKEE AND WHITTAKER BOYS' RESERVATION—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—OWNERS OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AT THE ERECTION OF THE TOWNSHIP—MCCUTCHEVILLE—RELIGIOUS, ETC.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

TYMOCHTEE TOWNSHIP dates its organization from 1825, and was formerly, along with Sycamore, a portion of Crawford Township. It commenced to fill up at an early day with enterprising settlers, principally from the southern part of the State. Tymochtee comprises Township 1 south, Range 14 east, and received its name from Tymochtee Creek, which in the Wyandot language denotes "the creek or river round the plains." It lies in the northeastern portion of Wyandot County, and is bounded on the north by Seneca County, on the east by Sycamore Township, on the south by Crane Township, and on the west by Crawford Township. It comprises thirty-six sections, being a square of six miles, or full Congressional township.

INDIAN RESERVATION.

On page 263 and following pages will be found a full account of the Indian reservation in this county, together with the exact wording of the treaty. From this it will be seen (page 267) that "to Horonu, or the 'Cherokee Boy,' a Wyandot chief, was granted a section of land, to contain 640 acres, on the Sandusky River, to be laid off in a square form, and to include his improvements." This chief's section was situated on both sides of the Sandusky, about the center of the county, old Tymochtee being on the center of its western limits. Cherokee Boy lived to the good old age of one hundred and ten years, and was gathered to his fathers in the bappy hunting-grounds in 1834. When the Wyandots were allotted their reservation in 1817, besides Cherokee Boy, the Whittaker boys, James and John, and other half-breeds, were allotted large tracts in their own right in this township. Robert Cherokee, a son of Horonu, went west with the Wyandots. The Wyandot reservation line on its northern boundary included the most of the southern tier of sections of this township, but about half way across the township it took a sudden detour to the north, so as to include as far north as the Cherokee Boy section, when it turned south again.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Tymochtee is one of the choicest townships in the county, and is admirably adapted for the labors of the agriculturist and stock-raiser. It is truly a land of plenty, fertile in soil, well watered, with good roads and in near proximity to railways a few miles in every direction. The Sandusky River meanders gently across this township in a generally northern course, when, after traversing nearly the whole township, it turns sharply to the east and waters all the north end of the township. In addition to this river which, like the old Nile in Egypt, is the chief factor in fertilizing the land, there

comes from the west across Sections 18 and 17, the historic Tymochtee Creek debouching into the Sandusky about the center of the east side of the latter section. Taylor Run drains all the eastern side of the township with its long and numerous branches. Sycamore Creek crosses the northeast corner of Tymochtee from the township of Sycamore, entering the Sandusky near Mexico. Beside this, numerous rivulets babble through the township in every direction, making it a land of streams.

Good substantial roads traverse the township in every direction, one of the chief of these is on the west side of the Sandusky, crossing the northern county boundary at McCutchenville; there it meets with a road from the southeast, crossing Belle Vernon. Another leading road enters Section 34 from the south, and passing north for about a mile and a half, it meets a road from the west crossing the Sandusky, when they turn abruptly to the northeast, crossing the township toward Mexico. The only railroad in the township, is the Ohio Central, which crosses the northeast corner, coming out near McCutchenville.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first white settler was Henry Lish, who with his wife and three children settled on the southwest quarter of Section 17, about 1816-17, erecting the first dwelling, a log cabin, 18x20 feet. Other early settlers were Cyprion Stevens, Joseph Chaffee, Robert Gibson, Elisha Brayton, William Hodge, Linus Cutting, James Whitehead, Dr. Dunn, Joseph Stiggerwalt and Thomas Leeper. The last named came in 1821 from Ross County, Ohio, about the same time that Samuel Harper located in Sycamore. Soon after came Peter Baum, William Combs, Levi Bunn, John Taylor and George Bogart, who settled in what is now Belle Vernon, John Morris, Alfred McCauley, and his brother Jehosaphat, Peter Hummon, Jonathan, Peter and Moses Kear, the latter a gunsmith. Henry Lish established in the earliest days of settlement a government ferry across the Tymochtee. Michael Brackley, who sat in both branches of the Legislature, was also a very early settler. Ira Aikens and Joseph Chaffee opened the first taverns. Robert Gibson came with his parents to this township in 1821, being then but two years of age. He was a native of Ross County, Ohio; his parents settled one and one-half miles west of Tymochtee Village. At that time very few whites were in the township, while Indians were numerous. Mr. Gibson grew up with the reputation of a Nimrod, and on one occasion he killed four deer, besides wild cats and turkeys. When twenty-three years of age he began herding cattle among the Indians. In 1844, he married Margaretta, daughter of John Beam, who settled near McCutchenville in 1829, and was the first white miller at the Indian Mill near Upper Sandusky.

John S. Wagner, a very early settler, was a native of Pickaway County, and settled near Mexico. Abraham Corfman was born in this township in 1830, and was son of Joseph and Susanna Corfman, of Pennsylvania. The father died November, 1855; his widow resides at Belle Vernon. Christopher Hufford came here in 1825, and is still living here, aged eighty-one; Irvin Walton, born in Ross County in 1828, was brought the same year to this township by his parents, Mathew and Catharine Walton, and still resides here. Daniel Walker, formerly a tailor, came here in 1833, and brought with him his son, Edward, who was born in Lancaster, May 24, 1833, and who is still a resident of Tymochtee. William Walton was here before 1838; his son Benjamin, born in December 4, 1838, in this township, still resides here; Nelson Wood, born in Tymochtee, May

25, 1832, son of Francis Wood, an early settler, is also still a resident here; John Sigler, born in Virginia in 1779, and who served in Gen. Harrison's campaign against the Indians, settled here in 1826, dying in 1862; he entered land on which his son, Jacob, born January 22, 1818, still lives; David Ellis came in 1827, and to show the hardships of those days, it is said, had no stove in his house for years; Jonathan Kear, native of New York, moved from Delaware County in 1821, took up land here, and still has several sons residing here.

Jacob Wagner came from Ross County, entering 320 acres in 1827. William Parker settled in 1834, Robert Roberts in 1833, Henry Niebel in 1834, Levi Ekleberry prior to 1835, and Adam Milum before 1837. Elias Ellis, son of David Ellis, above mentioned, born in 1827, still resides on land entered by his father in that year. George W. Sherwood, of Seneca County, N. Y., came here with his family in 1836, dying in 1866, his wife, Julia, in 1857. Lemar Walton came here from Ross County in 1826, and was originally from New York; Gerhart Schuetz came prior to 1835; Peter Baum, before 1836; Jacob L. Williams, native of New Jersey, came to this township from Warren County, Ohio, in 1835; Adam Wininger, a native of Germany, emigrated in 1804, and finally settled in this township in 1826, entering and purchasing 1,000 acres of land, and dying at the age of seventy-five.

Among the first blacksmiths was John Freet. The first to erect a saw and grist mill was Elisha Brayton, which was the property of A. Arnold. The first schoolhouse was on the land of John Berry, and the first teacher was John A. Morrison. The first white child born in the township was a son of Henry Lish, in 1820, named Ralph. The first store was opened by James Whittaker, at Tymochtee. Among other early settlers we might name Col. Joseph McCutchen, who, in 1829, had the village of McCutchenville laid out by Dr. G. W. Sampson, in which year he erected the first dwelling in that village, Dr. Sampson putting up the second in the following year. Aaron Welsh opened the first store. Still other early names are Ralph Duddleson and his sons, James, William and Christian, Daniel White and James Wright, who had a romantic history, having been captured by the Indians, for whom he worked as a silversmith. Some of his descendants are living in Richland Township. The settlers coming in about 1830 were Asa Dunn, Asa, William and Peter Brayton, David Ellis, Gerhart Sheets, Joseph, Henry and Charles Parker, Michael and William Noel, and Samuel Kenan, who kept hotel in Tymochtee Village from 1830 to 1851.

From 1830 to 1845, settlers came in rapidly. In 1845, the year the township was organized as a part of Wyandot County, the following persons were assessed for real and personal estate:

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Arnold, Anthony, Section 18, 160 acres, also owned a grist mill.
 Anderson, John, Sections 10 and 24, 160 acres.
 Arnold, William, Sections 4 and 5, 104 acres.
 Briggs, Joseph, Section 1, 83 acres.
 Baum, Jacob, Section 1, 93 acres.
 Baum, Michael, Section 14, 80 acres.
 Baum, Jacob, Section 11, 80 acres.
 Bibler, Jacob, Sections 10 and 11, 240 acres.
 Bibler, Christian, Section 12, 80 acres.
 Berry, Nicholas, Section 14, 40 acres.

- Bevins, Thomas C., Section 10, 45 acres.
 Berry, John, Section 19, 83 acres.
 Banning, Anthony, Section 30, 80 acres.
 Bland, William, Sections 25 and 26, 190 acres.
 Blackburn, William, Section 35, 96 acres.
 Bope, John, Sections 26 and 35, 208 acres.
 Bentley, Francis, Section 26, 40 acres.
 Bair, Daniel's heirs, Section 12, 80 acres.
 Coughenour, Abraham, Section 7, 40 acres.
 Campbell, Alexander, Section— 56 acres.
 Copes, J. and P., Section 12, 80 acres.
 Crouse, Jacob, Section 20,—
 Corfman, Jacob, Sections 10 and 14, 210 acres.
 Carpenter, Daniel, Section 24, 80 acres.
 Corfman, Barbara, Section 15, 80 acres.
 Conaghan, Dennis H., Section 19, 160 acres.
 Conaghan, Charles C., Section 19, 82 acres.
 Custis, Jacob, Sections 25 and 36, 104 acres.
 Cutting, Elijah, Section 26, 55 acres.
 Corfman, Joseph, Section 22, 80 acres.
 Corfman, Magdalena, Section 22, 80 acres.
 Drum, Jacob, Section 5, 160 acres.
 Dunn, Doctor, Sections 6, 7, 8, 29, 30, 31, 1,051 acres.
 Dunn, Asa, Section 30, 33 acres.
 De Bolt, Silas, Sections 1 and 12, 100 acres, also owned a tannery.
 Dunn, Thomas, Section 7, 40 acres.
 Dukeman, Stephen, Section 5, 80 acres.
 Dresbach, William, Section 13, 120 acres.
 Eish, Nicholas, Sections 6 and 7, 122 acres.
 Ekleberry, Ezekiel, Sections 23 and 24, 190 acres.
 Ellis, David, Sections 26 and 27, 160 acres.
 Frederick, Charles, Sections 4, 8, 9, 148 acres.
 Fisher, William, Section 37, 2 acres, also owned a saw mill.
 Fishel, Jacob, Sections 1, 2, 7, 140 acres.
 Frederick, Joseph, Sections 27, and 28, 209 acres.
 Gibson, Robert, Sections 19 and 30, 240 acres.
 Gibson, Daniel, Section 32, 38 acres.
 Ganett, Lewis, Sections 28 and 34, 139 acres.
 Hetshugh, ———, Section 3, 73 acres.
 Hammond, Peter, Section 11, 160 acres.
 Hufford, Joseph, Section 22, 80 acres.
 Howard, Joseph, Section 7, 80 acres.
 High, Jeranamas, Sections 7 and 8, 127 acres.
 Hufford, Michael, Section 22, 91 acres.
 Hershberger, Mary, Section 2, 80 acres.
 Hufford, Christopher, Section 23, 150 acres.
 Hulse, Silas' heirs, Section 31, 56 acres.
 Harper, William, Section 1, 62 acres.
 Hart, Daniel, Section 17, 80 acres.
 Ingraham, Peter, Section 12, 40 acres.
 Jacoby, Elijah, Section 6, 160 acres.
 Johnson, Jacob, Section 4, 80 acres.
 Jackson, Catharine, Section 7, 40 acres.

- Koon, Adam, Section 25, 32 acres.
 Kear, Moses, Sections 18 and 19, 149 acres.
 Kear, Henry, Section 18, 56 acres.
 Kear, Jonathan, Sections 18 and 19, 189 acres.
 Kenan, Peter, Section 19, 8 acres.
 Kentfield, Smith, Section 30, 52 acres.
 Lee, Joel, Section 33, 31 acres.
 Leighton, Samuel, Section 33, 22 acres.
 Leeper Thomas, Section 1, 202 acres, also owned a saw and grist mill.
 Lightner, Samuel, Section 10, 32 acres, also owned a saw mill.
 Lupton, John B., Sections 3 and 13, 160 acres.
 Lundy, John, Section 24, 160 acres.
 Lundy, Aaron, Section 25, 160 acres.
 Lowmaster, John, Section 22, 70 acres.
 Ludwig, Daniel, Section 27, 5 acres.
 Lowmaster, Reuben, Section 26, 40 acres.
 Lowmaster, Alexander, Section 26, 40 acres.
 Ludwig, Jeremiah, Sections 9, 17, 21, 28 and 31, 157 acres, also owned a
 saw mill.
 Lush, Elizabeth, Section 17, 80 acres.
 Long, Jacob, Section 20, 58 acres.
 Ley, Sebastian, Section 5, 9 acres.
 Ley, F. J. and F. J., Jr., Section 14, 7 acres.
 McCutchen, Joseph, Sections 5 and 14, 215 acres.
 McConley, Alfred, Section 14, 80 acres.
 Morgan, Jesse, Section 12, 80 acres.
 Mulholland, Hugh, Section 17, 40 acres.
 Mackey, John, Section 5, 120 acres.
 Milum, Adam, Sections 21 and 34, 87 acres.
 Morris, John D., Sections 35 and 36, 58 acres.
 Milan, Tobias, Section 9, 73 acres.
 Morris, Joseph, Section 36, 71 acres.
 McLeas, Jane, Section 30, 80 acres.
 Nixon, Elizabeth, Section 2, 160 acres.
 Nettleton, Henry, Section 4, 58 acres.
 Niebel, Henry, Section 3, 80 acres.
 Noel, Michael, Sections 7, 8 and 17, 150 acres.
 Niebel, Enos, Section 26, 100 acres.
 Noble, Nathan, Section 15, 240 acres.
 Nits, John F., Section 24, 80 acres.
 Neffers, William F., Section 10, 80 acres.
 Ogg, Susannah, Section 18, 80 acres.
 Ogg, William A., Section 7, 40 acres.
 Porter, William's heirs, Section 4, 40 acres.
 Parker, William, Sections 15 and 22, 80 acres.
 Pontius, Andrew, Section 13, 160 acres.
 Prim, Samuel, Section 6, 40 acres.
 Russell, Alpheus, Section 2, 80 acres.
 Roberts, Robert, Sections 15 and 7, 105 acres.
 Reigle, George, Section 9, 50 acres.
 Robinson, James' heirs, Section 11, 80 acres.
 Roberts, J. A., Sections 17 and 27, 52 acres.
 Staggerwalt, Jacob, Section 19, 60 acres.

Staggerwalt, Joseph, Sections 4 and 9, 61 acres.
 Saffell, John, Section 3, 80 acres.
 Switzer, Jonas, Section 3, 80 acres.
 Sigler, John, Section 4, 75 acres.
 Saffell, John, Section 3, 103 acres.
 Smith, William, Sections 17 and 20, 160 acres.
 Shaffer, Gotlieb, Section 4, 80 acres.
 Saffell, James, Section 10, 203 acres.
 Snock, John, Section 7, 82 acres.
 Squires, Jabez K., Section 15, 80 acres.
 Stokely, Robert, Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, 400 acres.
 St. John, Henry, Section 20, 166 acres.
 Shellhouse, George, Section 22, 80 acres.
 Stalter, Abraham, Section 14, 40 acres.
 Scott, Peter W., Section 11, 80 acres.
 Scheurman, Conrad, Section 7, 80 acres.
 Stevens, Moses, Sections 18 and 19, 200 acres.
 Stalter, Abraham, Section 14, 40 acres.
 Stoker, John, Section 27, 34 acres.
 Stover, Ashford, Sections 23 and 26, 70 acres.
 Snover, Thomas, Section 36, 84 acres.
 Smith, Martin, Section 5, 80 acres.
 Sweet, Berry L. (heirs), Section 27, 80 acres.
 Schuetz, Gerhart, Section 3, 75 acres.
 State of Ohio, Sections 17, 14, 22, 20, and 27, 375 acres.
 Terry, Joseph T., Section 8, 8 acres.
 Taylor, James, Section 26, 80 acres.
 Taylor, John, Section 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
 Turflinger, David, Section 27, 80 acres.
 Truitt, Isaac P., Section 9, 80 acres.
 Utto, Henry, Section 6, 40 acres.
 Ufford, J., Sections 6, 8 and 9, 213 acres.
 Van Doren, George, Section 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
 Van Gundy, Joseph, Section 25, 80 acres.
 Vocht, Martin, 65 acres.
 Wood, Francis, Section 23, 80 acres.
 Welch, Aaron, Section 6, 160 acres.
 Winninger, Adam, Sections 2, 3, 11 and 12, 498 acres.
 Walton, Lemar, Section 14, 124 acres.
 Walton, William, Section 14, 66 acres.
 Walton, John's heirs, Section 23, 170 acres.
 Walton William, Jr., Section 34, 47 acres.
 Walton, Matthew, Section 27, 160 acres.
 Wilson, Jacob L., Section 24, 80 acres.
 Weiser, Fredrick, Section 25, 160 acres.
 Scott, Peter H., Section 11, 80 acres.
 Myers, John, Section 4, 1 acre.

TOWN OF M'UTCHEVILLE.

Owners of lots: Jacob Albert, Magdalena Barton, Michael Brockley, James Chamberlin, Hugh Cleland, Hampton Crandall, Alexander Campbell, ——— Conrad, Charles H. Dewitt, John C. Dewitt, Elizabeth Dewitt, Isaac H. Deerborough, George Eyler, J. J. Flack, Samuel C. Freet, Henry

J. Flick, Hiram Flick, Benjamin Harmon, Charles Hallock, Nancy Harris' heirs, Sebastian Ley, John H. Long, Jacob Long, Francis J. Ley, Jeremiah Ludwig, Lyman Munger, Merriman ———, Hannah McCutchen, Joseph McCutchen, Henry Plott, Perry & Patrick, Samuel Roth, Anna H. Roberts, John Reed, George W. Sampson, Martin Smith, John L. Shaffer, William Stokely, State of Ohio, Peter A. Tyler, Thomas and Adam Welch, Adam Winingner, Nathan W. Wright, Aaron Welch, John H. Yambert and Peter Zobinskie. Seven houses were then mentioned as standing in the town, which were owned or occupied by Michael Brockley, James M. Chamberlin, Joseph McCutchen, George W. Sampson, Martin Smith, John L. Shaffer and Adam Welch.

TOWN OF BELLE VERNON.

Names of owners of lots: J. L. Bartoon, William Bland, Ezekiel Ekleberry and Joseph McCutchen.

TOWN OF PERU.

Owners of lots: John Clinger, Ezekiel Ekleberry, Jesse Morgan, State of Ohio and Daniel Turflinger.

TOWN OF OLD TYMOCHTEE.

Owners of lots: Sebastian Ley, J. B. Ludwig, Henry Earl, William H. Jones, J. A. Roberts, Henry St. John, State of Ohio, William Smith.

TOWN OF MEXICO.

Owners of lots: Allen and Frederick Bloom, Thomas Badger, David Bird, Silas De Bolt, S. Fairchild, Jacob Fishel, Solomon Finch, James L. Harper, Anthony Hemrich, Rosanna Krage, John Klem, Joseph Leeper, James McNabb, Nicholas McCullough, John Miller, Philip J. Price, James Robinson, Samuel P. Shaw, C. W. Shaw, Jonathan Slaymaker, State of Ohio, James Taylor, Martin Welch and Elmore Yokum.

TOWN OF NORTH TYMOCHTEE.

Owners of lots: Charles L. Boalt, George T. Frees, Daniel McCahan, William Smith, State of Ohio, Joseph T. Terry.

OWNERS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

John Anderson, Ira Ashby, Jacob Albert, William Arnold, Anthony Arnold, Anthony Arnold, Jr., George Baston, Jacob Bare, Sarah Bare, Michael Baum, David Babcock, Christopher Bibler, Michael Badger, Giles Barber, Nicholas Berry, Dr. Alvin Bingham (a practicing physician), Joseph Biggs, Frederick Bloom (a merchant), Jacob Baum, Michael Brockley, John Berry, Peter O. Brown, John Beam, Thomas Berry, William Blackburn, Solomon Blazier, William Bland, John Bope, George Bogart, Jonathan Berry. Michael Blue, Francis Bentley, Coleman C. Bivens, John Bentley, John Barnhart, Jacob Bibler, Jacob Bibler, Jr., Peter B. Beidler, James Chamberlin (a merchant), Samuel Cowper, Jacob Corfman, Henry Clerk, Charles Conaghan, Dennis Canaghan, Francis Canaghan, Mary Chaffee, David Curtis, Jacob Curtis, Perry Chaffee, Elijah Cutting, Harley P. Cutting, George Compton, Jacob Crouse (a merchant), Frederick Cogle, Conrad Corfman, Joseph Corfman, John Clinger, Hampton L. Crandall, Abraham Cohenhous, Samuel Campbell, James H. Carr, Alexander Campbell (a merchant), Silas De Bolt (a merchant), Philip Daum, Doctor Dunn, Isaac H.

Deerborough, Andrew Dumm, George Dukeman, John C. Dewitt, Jacob Drum, Stephen Dukeman, George Eyler, Daniel Emphy, Ezekiel Ekleberry, George W. Edwards, David Ellis, George Eckman, Jared Eaton, Alanson S. Finch, Solomon Finch, Jacob Fishel, John Freet, Henry Freet (a merchant), Jackson Fleck, Dr. John Free (a merchant and physician), Samuel D. Freet, Heaton Freet, Henry D. Freek, Joseph Fredrick, Lewis Grubb, Zebulon Groff, Robert Guire, Dyak Gardner, Robert Gibson, Benjamin Gibson, Joseph Gibson, David Gibson, William Harper, Samuel Harriger, Mary Hershberger, Conrad Hitchhugh, David Hitchhugh, Hoffman & Perry (merchants), Daniel Hoffman, Henry H. Houpt, G. High, Thomas High, George Harmon, William Hawk, Christopher Hufford, Michael Hufford, Andrew Heinrich, Edward C. Ingman, Alexander Ingman (a merchant), Peter Ingman, Nicholas Ish, William H. Jones (a merchant with stock of \$2,000), Samuel Johnson, William Johnson, Elijah Jacoby, Thompson Johnson, Jacob Johnson, Jonathan Kear, Moses Kear, Henry Kear, Abel J. Kinney, Frederick Klice, Samuel Kenan, Joel Lee, Catharine Leeper, James Leeper, John H. Long, Sebastian Ley, Francis J. Ley, Jeremiah Ludwig, Daniel Ludwig, John Longabaugh, Samuel Longabaugh, Widow Leash, Hiram Lear, Isaac Lundy, John Lund, Reuben Lowmaster, Alfred Lowmaster, John Lowmaster, Dr. Ziba A. Letson (a physician in practice), Isaac Lott, Samuel Lane, C. F. Lautenslager, Joseph Miller, George W. Myers, George Miller, Alfred McCauley, Jesse Morgan, Nicholas McCullough, Thomas McNutt, Thomas Mabee, Lyman Munger, Richard Menholland, Joseph McCutchen, Hugh Menholland, William Martin, Joseph Morris, John Morris, Mary Milan, John McKee, Obed Niebel, Obed Niebel, Jr., Marcena Niffis, Michael Noel, Henry Neise, Jacob Neise, John F. Nitts, John Nitts, William Niffis, William A. Ogg, Susanna Ogg, John L. Ogg, Andrew Pontius, Roswell Perry, Samuel Prine, Christopher Y. Pierson, John Pier, Henry Parker, William Parker, Charles Parker, Jane Robinson, David Robinson, Alpheus Russell, Samuel Rhodes, Samuel Rinebolt, Dr. Erastus Ranger (a practicing physician), George Reagle, Samuel Rife, Solomon Richardson, Eli Regle, Philip Regle, Daniel Smith (a merchant), Abraham Smith, Philip Smith, Peter W. Scott, Henry Spotts, Robert Stokely, Elizabeth Snover, Ashford Stover, George Shellhouse, George Shellhouse, Jr., James Saffield, Jacob Staggerwalt, Jasopt Staggerwalt, Jasopt Staggerwalt, Jr., Jacob Stover, John Squires, B. Stokely, Gerhart Sheets, John Saffield, Augustus Saffield, Jacob Sighe, Conrad Sherman, John L. Shaffer, Levi Smith, Thomas Shaw, Dr. George W. Sampson (a practicing physician), Jacob Shelby, John Smook, Samuel Smook, Michael Shaffer, Abraham Shafer, George W. Sherwood, John Sigler, Gotlieb Shafer, Moses Stevens, Spencer St. John, Abraham Stalters, Jacob Stoker, Charles Townsend, William Taylor, John Taylor, Jr., John Taylor, Perry Taylor, Widow T. Trevit, Daniel Turflinger, Peter A. Tyler (an attorney), Samuel Van Gundy, Martin Vocht, Henry Welch, Martin Welch, Casanda Walton, Henry Walton, Margaret Walton, John Wagoner, George Winniger, Winniger's estate, Lemar Walton, Jacob Wilson, William Walton, Mathew Walton, Francis Woods, Jacob Wagoner, John Washburn.

RELIGIOUS.

This township from a very early period has been well supplied with churches, and there was no lack of religious privileges, and there are now nine churches in the township. Indeed, in McCutchenville there were at one time five church organizations where to-day there are but two—the Pres-

byterian and the Methodist Episcopal. We have to thank Mr. James M. Chamberlin, now in his seventy-eighth year, and a settler in the township since 1833, for the following reminiscences on church matters. Mr. Chamberlin says there are but two individuals resident in McCutchenville who were there when he came—Dr. G. W. Sampson and Mrs. Brackly. He says the first church here was the Methodist Episcopal, who had erected a log church about one-fourth of a mile north, in Seneca County, but that they took it down and erected a church in the village, which they occupied until 1858 or 1859, when they erected their present brick building. Between 1833 and 1840, three other churches were erected. The German Reformed and Lutheran, who had each a small congregation, united in erecting a log building which, after using for several years, owing to the falling away in the congregations, was sold and torn down. The Methodist Protestant formed a small class and undertook to build, but after erecting the frame and putting on the roof were unable to complete it. About this time there was a Congregational organization formed, and by agreement with the Methodist Protestants they finished the building for the privilege of using it half the time for twenty-five years, but the Methodist Protestant body not increasing much, preaching ceased, the building was sold some twenty years ago, and it is now used for secular purposes. The Congregationalists, after maintaining their organization, with Rev. John Pettit as minister, until about 1850, disbanded, and at the organization of the Presbyterian Church in May, 1854, many of their members united with the latter church. About 1834 or 1835, there being quite a number of Catholic families in McCutchenville and vicinity, they erected a frame structure, which was used for several years, but owing to numerous removals it was seldom used. A few years ago it was consumed by fire, undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the church for a long time previously. It has never been rebuilt. The Albright or Evangelical denomination also erected a small frame building which they occupied for some time, but as most of the members lived a few miles to the northeast they built a brick church two and one-half miles east, in Seneca County, the old building being sold and taken down.

Ebenezer Evangelical Church.—In October, 1835, at the home of Jacob Corfman, where he still resides, occurred the first gathering of those interested in this cause. At this meeting divine worship was conducted by the Rev. Henry Downey. A year from this date occurred a camp-meeting near McCutchenville, out of which grew the present church. There were at first ten members, among whom were Joseph and Jacob Corfman, and Christopher Hufford and their respective wives. The pastor on this occasion was Rev. Absalom Shafer. Three years later, sufficient strength was gathered to erect a frame church, 30x35 feet, at a cost of \$600, on Section 23, and the same edifice is still in use, although it was remodeled in 1878 at a cost of \$500. The successive pastors have been: Absalom Shafer, one year; John Cup, one year; Mr. Kemmerly, one year; Robert Miller and Peter Weist, one year; John Miller, Mr. Wonders, J. French, C. M. Reinhold, George Haily, John Stull, H. Longbrake, J. Munk, A. Yambert, C. M. Reinhold, Andrew Swartz, J. G. Baughman, J. B. Crouse, H. Longbrake, A. Vandersal, C. Halderman, L. C. Morse, Storme Berry, G. Blasier, Mr. Fause, W. Wonder, S. Hoy, D. H. Rosenberg, D. Stull, H. Brenneman.

The present membership is twenty-five, and the present officials are John Baughman, John McBeth and Elza Corfman. This church was incorporated under the State laws in April, 1878.

On May 6, 1867, a Sunday school was instituted, which has been kept up uninterruptedly ever since. In 1845, a missionary auxiliary society was formed, which is still in existence. In 1850, a revival gathered in thirty souls, and again in 1860, under the supervision of Rev. C. M. Reinhold, over one hundred conversions took place, and since that time several interesting revivals have occurred.

Zion United Brethren Church.—In the summer of 1846, the Rev. William Bevington organized this church with three members at a meeting held in the cabin of Hiram Anderson. The memorable trio who gave origin to what is at present a living, thriving church of seventy members, were George and Sarah Curtis and Catharine Anderson. In 1849, we hear of their being ministered to by Rev. M. Tabler; in 1850, by Rev. William Mathers; in 1850, by Rev. M. Lammon; in 1852-53, by Rev. Peter Flack and J. Franck. In 1884, the pastor is Rev. C. L. Bevington. The present leader is P. C. King; the Trustees are William Walton, H. Clabaugh, A. Bare, L. Wood and P. C. King. As to revivals, we may say that this is a revival church, almost every year since its organization witnessing manifestations of the power of the Gospel. The church edifice is a frame structure, erected in 1854 on Section 23.

First Presbyterian Church of McCutchenville.—In May, 1854, the Rev. Charles Thayer, Rev. L. Pelan and Elder Mathew Rogers interested themselves in the organization of this church, and it commenced with a membership of thirty-three, among whom were J. M. Chamberlin, S. Hill, J. C. McGoffin, Jacob Johnson, J. Mangus, P. Lott, W. Kerr, John Kerr, Mathew Laird, and the wives of all the foregoing, together with Rachel E. Miles, Elizabeth Fishel, J. H. Brinkerhoff and others. The society used the Methodist Protestant house of worship until 1860, when they erected a brick structure, 34x52 feet, at a cost of \$2,500. Although there never was a regularly installed pastor, the following have acted as supplies: Revs. S. Pelan, John McLain, S. Cook, William Reed, R. B. Moore and R. C. Colmery, their terms of service varying from six months to six years. The present membership is forty-two. This church has never had a special revival, but had a steady increase of membership until 1863, when it reached eighty, but although many new members have been added since then, such has been the loss by deaths and removals that it has fallen to its present membership. During the most of the time there has been a Sabbath school, which is still in a prosperous condition.

Methodist Episcopal Church of McCutchenville.—The present church edifice is a brick structure, 32x52, erected in 1858 at a cost of \$2,500 in the village of McCutchenville. The pastors since 1858 with the number of years they respectively served are as follows: Lewin J. Dales, one year; Richard M. Biggs, two years; Joseph Good, one year; Gershom Lease, one year; Jacob M. Hernes, two years; George W. Miller, two years; Samuel M. Boggs, two years; Richard M. Culver, three years; John W. Hill, two years; Isaac N. Calb, three years; Philip A. Drown, two years; John Houghtby, two years; Benjamin F. Rowand, one year; Matthias C. Howey is the present pastor. The present Trustees are M. C. Johnson, Truman Brashares, John Row, William Huffman and Allen Pontius. Notwithstanding our most strenuous efforts, we have been unable to obtain any clear account of the early organization of this church, which has a present membership of fifty, but we are enabled to present a list of the first members. These were Caleb and Thomas Brundage, Mr. Nestle, John Tingle, John Nafus, Daniel Whetzel, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Drake, Samuel Sailor,

Hugh Mulholland, Mr. Van Ness, Jacob Sigler and their respective wives; also Mrs. Dedwit, Mrs. Sampson and Mrs. Porter. The first meetings were held in a hewed-log house over the county line in Seneca Township. A flourishing Sunday school is in existence in connection with the church. The principal seasons of revival have occurred as follows: In 1870, under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel M. Boggs, about seventy were converted; in 1881, under Rev. John Houghtby, sixty souls were added to the church; and last winter the Rev. C. Howey held a revival at which twenty were converted. There have been of course other revivals, but the above are the most noteworthy in their results.

Evangelical Chapel, Mexico.—In the winter of 1875, several persons interested in this cause met at the residence of St. John Miller to discuss the advisability of organizing a church of the Evangelical denomination. These were Mr. and Mrs. Miller, J. Delaplaine and wife, D. Miller, Mrs. Shuler, Mrs. Cline and Green Cooper. The first public meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and addresses were delivered by A. A. Vandersal and G. W. Ellenburger, the former of whom was the organizing pastor. The church edifice, a frame structure, 36x48 feet, was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$2,300, and the pastors have been J. S. Hawk in 1876, C. M. Halde-man three years, D. H. Rosenburg for three years, and the present pastor. The membership is now twenty-eight, and the present officials are A. A. Niebel, J. Delaplaine and B. H. Niebel, Trustees; A. A. Niebel, Leader; J. Funk, Assistant Leader and Sexton.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Mexico.—The present church edifice is quite a commodious wood structure, erected in 1869 at a cost of \$5,000, and is 36x54 feet. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. Mr. Gard, served three years; Rev. Mr. Hannawalt, one year; Rev. Mr. Cutler, two years; Rev. Mr. Batman, two years; Rev. Mr. Lawrence, three years; Rev. Mr. Owens, two years; Rev. Mr. Disette, one year, and Rev. Mr. Palmer is the present pastor. There are at present twenty-four members, and the officials are Samuel Spencer, Jordan Gault, William Gibbs, Theodore Blair and Dow Tuttle, Trustees; J. C. Gault, Class-leader; and Dow Tuttle, Steward. Sunday school has been uninterruptedly maintained for ten years past.

CEMETERY.

Pleasant Ridge Cemetery Association.—The pleasantly situated grounds of this association cover an area of six and one-half acres near the Zion and Ebenezer Churches; are well fenced, and adorned with evergreen and maple trees, with a large number of fine granite and marble monuments dotting its surface. Indeed, Pleasant Ridge Cemetery is second to none in the county for location, plan of arrangement and fine memorials of the departed. On November 17, 1880, a meeting of those interested in the formation of a cemetery, met in Ebenezer Church and proceeded to business by appointing Elias Ellis, Chairman, and William Corfman, Secretary. The committee appointed to select ground purchased six and a half acres from C. Hufford and Lester Wood; \$1,100 was at once raised by subscription, \$50 entitling each person to a lot. On the 8th of December following, the organization was completed, the members being Elias Ellis, William Corfman, Lewis Stokley, W. Walton, Henry Parker, L. R. Walton, P. C. King, Conrad Hufford, Lester Wood and others. Elias Ellis was first President, W. Corfman, Secretary; W. Walton, Treasurer; L. Stokley, Henry Parker and L. R. Walton, Trustees; Committee on Constitution and By-laws, W. Corfman and T. W. Parker. The association was incorporated on January 4, 1881.

Regular meetings are held quarterly; the annual meeting is on the first Monday in December. It is somewhat singular that the first person buried in the cemetery should be one who took a deep interest in its inception, and to whom much credit is due for energy manifested in securing the establishment of the association; we allude to the late Lewis Stokley, who died April 29, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER L. BABCOCK was born in this township May 17, 1850, and is a son of David G. and Saloma (Hummons) Babcock, natives of York State and Pennsylvania respectively, and of German descent. His parents married in 1840, and purchased ninety-two acres in this township, where their children were reared, four in number—Rebecca E., Minerva M., Peter L. and Florella G. His father died in 1854; his mother now resides with him on the old homestead. Our subject remained with his mother on the farm. He was married, April 30, 1874, to Miss Sarah E. Saffell, who was born in this township November 25, 1852, a daughter of James and Jemima (Hart-sough) Saffell, and to this union three children were born—Nellie S., Frank L. and Carl, the first of whom died February 25, 1880. Mr. Babcock has purchased the interests of the respective heirs, and now owns the entire homestead of ninety-two acres, his wife holding fourteen acres adjoining in her own name. The land is all well improved, and worth about \$100 to \$110 per acre. Mr. Babcock is a member of Rubicon Lodge, No. 645, I. O. O. F., and a Republican politically.

GEORGE BADGER is a native of Fayette County, Penn., son of Thomas and Ruth (Franks) Badger, and was born October 1, 1816. His parents were of Irish-German descent; were natives of Pennsylvania; married in Fayette County, and in 1821 moved to Wayne County, Ohio. Here they purchased land and resided till 1847, when they came to this township. Of their ten children eight survive—George, William, Simon, Michael, Jessie, Cindrilla, Mary A. and Cornelius. His father died September 15, 1849, his mother January 16, 1852. George Badger remained with his parents till the age of twenty-seven years five months and seven days, employed on the farm. March 7, 1844, he married Harriet Pile, of Wayne County, Ohio, native of Somerset County, Penn., born October 22, 1821, and daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Casel) Pile. Her parents were Germans, born in Pennsylvania, and moved to Wayne County, Ohio. Eight years later they moved to Van Wert County, where her mother died in 1852, and her father in 1873. Their four children were Levi, Noah, Harriet and Regena, all deceased but the latter. Mr. Badger resided on the old home farm in Wayne County till 1854, when he came to Wyandot and purchased 260 acres of timber land in this township. This he cleared and improved, adding forty acres more in 1868. He now has 290 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Badger are parents of eight children, namely, Hezekiah, Thomas J., Clarissa, Regena E., Mary M., Harriet O., Catharine and Cindrilla, all living but Harriet O. Mrs. Badger passed from earth October 7, 1880. In politics, Mr. Badger is a Republican.

JESSE BADGER was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 15, 1825. He is a son of Thomas and Ruth (Franks) Badger, and at the age of twenty-four began farming rented land. He was married, March 3, 1850, to Elizabeth Fishel, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Sears) Fishel, who settled in this township in an early day. She was born in this township in 1831, and by her union with Mr. Badger had six children—Mary J., Susan D., Ruth

J., Fremont C., Rachel K. and Clara A. The mother died June 1, 1861, and Mr. B. was married, October 19, 1865, to Mary E. Saffell, daughter of James M. and Esther (Switzer) Saffell. She was born in this township, her parents being natives of Maryland, and moving to this State about 1835. They purchased land in this township, and had six children—Jonathan S., Mary E., Hannah S., Martha A., Eliza J. and James, all living but Hannah and the latter. The mother died, and the father married Mrs. Jemima Haines, daughter of Isaac and Hester Hartsough, and by this wife had two children—James F. and Sarah E. This wife also passed away, and Mr. Saffell married Ann E. Webb, of Baltimore, Md. One son, Charles, now deceased, was born to them. Mr. S. died, and his widow still lives in this township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Badger are Lida J., James F. and Jesse M. Mr. Badger purchased, in 1859, 160 acres in Sycamore Township, selling the same the following year. In 1860, he purchased 200 acres of his present farm in Tymochtee Township, which he has increased to 468 acres, valued at \$80 to \$110 per acre. He did considerable work in the construction of the Ohio Central Railroad. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

PETER BAUM, born in this township July 26, 1836, is a son of Michael and Rheumhannah (Baum) Baum, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish descent. His parents married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio in 1828, locating in Pickaway County. From that point they moved to this county by wagon several years later, and located in this township. The family camped out till a cabin could be erected, the same being without doors, windows or floors for two years. Eight of their nine children yet survive. The father died in 1850; the mother is still living, in her eighty-seventh year. Peter Baum, our subject, resided with his parents till the spring of 1858, his marriage to Miss Mary S. Bope occurring on May 8 of that year. Mrs. Baum was born in this county August 23, 1835, and is a daughter of John and Lydia (Bretz) Bope, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Her parents married in Fairfield County, moved to this county rearing a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are yet living. The father died December 22, 1882; the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Baum are parents of five children—Lydia A., John, Ambrose W. E., Harrison and Mary, all living except Harrison. Mr. Baum was reared a farmer, and from the age of twelve years has done for himself. About 1858 or 1860, he purchased eighty acres of the old home farm, to which he has since added thirty-five acres, and which he has very greatly improved with buildings, drainage, cultivation, etc. Mr. Baum is a member of Rubicon Lodge, No. 645, I. O. O. F., and affiliates with the Democratic party. He served one term as Commissioner, and has been Township Trustee several years.

ABRAHAM BLUE was born January 23, 1818, in Richland County, Ohio, and was the eldest son of William and Susan (Emerine) Blue, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. They were married, in Richland County, Ohio, and about seventeen years later removed to Seneca County, Ohio, where they reared a family of eight children, of whom five still survive, viz., Abraham, William W., Elizabeth, Samuel D. and Angelina W. The parents moved in about 1870 to Forest, Ohio, where the father died December 26, 1872, and where his widow still resides in her eighty-fourth year. Our subject was married, September 15, 1842, to Mary Ann Snook, of Crawford Township, this county, and born near Frederickstown, Md., February 3, 1824. She was the daughter of Jacob and

Charlotte (Walker) Snook, natives of Maryland, and of German and English descent. They came to Ohio in about 1828, and settled in Muskingum County, removing in 1836 to Wyandot County, settling in Crawford Township. They reared a family of seven children, of whom three still survive, viz., William E., Jacob and Mary A. The father died November 5, 1870, and the mother died August 27, 1872, aged respectively seventy-three and eighty-two years. To Abraham and Mary Blue two children were born—Chester C. and Ruhemma A., the only former surviving. Our subject purchased land in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1841, which he disposed of after living upon it for about five years. He then purchased land and other property in Adrian, Seneca County, where he resided about seven years. In 1851, he sold out and purchased the farm on which he now resides, containing 122 acres, to which he has added considerable land. His farm is now valued at about \$75 to \$90 per acre. He follows general agriculture at present; followed railroad work as sub-contractor for several years, also did contract work on the Miami & Erie Canal. He is a Republican in politics.

CHESTER C. BLUE is a native of Big Spring Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, son of Abraham and Mary A. (Snook) Blue, and was born August 25, 1843. He was married, November 19, 1867, to Rose Ann L. Hartman, who was born in Norton Township, Medina Co., Ohio, November 11, 1849, daughter of Peter and Tracy (Mills) Hartman, natives of Pennsylvania, and who moved to Ohio and settled in Medina County in an early day. Their children were Joshua, Moses, Jacob, Levi, Muasa, Manna, Mary and Rose Ann L. The father died November 11, 1860. The mother subsequently married Mr. Darumur High, who died ten years later, after which she returned to Medina County, where she passed away September 11, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Blue are parents of four children—Albert, born June 16, 1868; Almon, February 7, 1870; Mary G., April 20, 1875; Margie Ardella, January 14, 1877. Albert died November 14, 1869. In 1880, Mr. Blue became the owner of forty acres, on which he now lives in the pursuit of general agriculture. In the same year he erected a fine frame residence. He is a Republican, a member of Wyandot Lodge, F. & A. M., at McCutchenville, and, with Mrs. Blue, a member of the Evangelical Association.

CONRAD BOPE was born in this township August 15, 1839, son of John and Lydia (Bretz) Bope, natives of Rockingham County, Va., and Fairfield County, Ohio, respectively. His parents married in Fairfield County, his father having moved there at four years of age. They came to this county in 1830; settled first in Sycamore Township, and one year later moved to Tymochtee, where they purchased land and reared their children, nine of whom are still living, namely, Abraham, Daniel, Susan, Mary S., Conrad, Eliza J., Andrew, Amanda and George W. The father died December 21, 1882; the mother is still living on the homestead. In April, 1861, Mr. Bope enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till August, same year. September 1, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many of the chief battles of the war, Shiloh, Stone River, Mission Ridge and Chickamauga being among the number. In January, 1864, he veteranized and took part in the campaign of Atlanta. He was wounded June 27, 1864, at Picket's Mills, Ga., a gunshot removing the middle finger of right hand, and as a result was absent from his regiment two months. He joined his command at Atlanta, returned to Nashville, participated in the engagement there, and was wounded in the left shoulder which com-

pletely disabled him. He remained six weeks at the Nashville hospital, when his father took him home and he slowly recovered. In May, 1865, he went to Columbus, and the following month received his discharge, having served as Sergeant all through the service of the Army of the Cumberland. Returning home Mr. Bope was married, September 27, 1866, to Miss Dorothy Coon, who was born in Sycamore Township September 7, 1842. Her parents were Adam and Elizabeth (Heckathorn) Coon, natives of Virginia and of German extraction. They were married, in this county, eight of their eleven children surviving, namely, Jacob, Barbara, Catharine, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary A., Dorothy and Ethan. The father died March 28, 1877; the mother September 4, 1882. In 1871, Mr. Bope purchased ninety-seven acres on which he still lives, and on which he erected in 1877 a fine brick residence at a cost of \$3,000. He follows general agriculture, and gives some attention to the raising of thoroughbred horses. He is a strong Republican. Mrs. Bope is a member of the Evangelical Church.

HENRY BRASHARES, son of Truman and Elizabeth (Kerns) Brashares, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 9, 1833. He was married, January 31, 1861, to Miss Phoebe Kear, born in this township July 8, 1839, daughter of Henry and Susan A. (Ogg) Kear, natives of New York and Maryland respectively; her parents married in this county, their children being Dorothea, Phoebe, Henrietta and Moses, the latter deceased. Her father died in 1846. Her mother is now in her seventieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Brashares have had three children—Josie, born June 28, 1866; Harry, August 9, 1868, died May 22, 1884, aged fifteen years nine months and thirteen days; Livonia, August 5, 1864, also deceased. Mr. Brashares farmed rented land for some time, but in 1869 purchased seventy acres in this township, where he lived till 1881, when he bought thirty-eight acres adjoining, on which he now resides. He has a valuable farm, and keeps it well stocked with the best grades.

TRUMAN BRASHARES was born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 24, 1839. He is a son of Truman and Elizabeth (Kerns) Brashares, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. His parents married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and moved to Seneca in 1835. They entered 160 acres, and reared the following-named children: Jacob, Sarah J., Henry, Elizabeth, Barbara, Truman, Perry, Delilah, George L. and Freeman U. Those now deceased are Sarah J., Barbara and Jacob. The father died December 15 1849, the mother May 27, 1871. Mr. Brashares' grandfather was born January 10, 1769, his grandmother January 5, 1779. They had ten children—Barbara, Truman, Owen, Freeman, Solomon, Esther, Catharine, Elizabeth, Hiram and Perry—all deceased but Esther. Mr. Brashares remained upon the farm with parents till twenty-six years of age. He was married, July 14, 1867, to Elizabeth Mulholland, who was born in this township September 14, 1842, daughter of Hugh and Mary (Young) Mulholland, who located in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1828. Her parents purchased land in this county about 1840. They had twelve children, nine of whom still survive—George W., Nancy J., William, John, Hugh, Attie A., Elizabeth, Olive and Miles. The mother died September 21, 1864, the father July 6, 1879. Mr. Brashares farmed rented land for several years. In 1874, he purchased fifty-one acres in Crawford Township, but afterward sold the same and purchased eighty acres on which he now lives. He is improving his farm, preparing to build a new frame residence, and devoting his time chiefly to general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Brashares have three children—Essie, born October 22, 1868; Earl, December 12, 1873; Ray, April 15,

1882. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at McCutchenville.

JAMES M. CHAMBERLIN was born August 25, 1836. He is a native of Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Penn., and son of John and Jane (Mills) Chamberlin, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Their three children were Sarah, John M. and James M., the latter the only one surviving. The mother died January 17, 1807. The father married, in 1809, Martha Sloan, a native of Ireland, and three children—William B., Martha and Thomas—were born to them. Mr. Chamberlin died August 21, 1835, and his latter wife January 28, 1865. James M. Chamberlin grew to manhood in his native town. In 1831, accompanied by Alexander Campbell, he visited this country, looking at the prospects for a business enterprise. In the following year, Mr. Campbell moved with his family to Findlay, Ohio, and in 1833, in partnership with Mr. Chamberlin, opened a general merchandise establishment at McCutchenville. Three years later the firm dissolved, and Mr. Chamberlin conducted the business alone till 1850. In 1848, he purchased eighty acres in Seneca County, and on this farm he took up his residence in the spring of 1852. He was married, May 27, 1833, to Roxanna Courtright, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 12, 1805, and who was a daughter of John and Mary (Abbot) Courtright, natives of Connecticut, and of Low-Dutch parentage. Of seven children of this family two survive—Cornelius and John D., now residents of Illinois. The parents are both deceased. By his first wife Mr. Chamberlin had one child, John W., born May 21, 1837. This wife died January 19, 1850, and our subject was married, April 4, 1851, to Catharine Janes, a resident of Seneca County. She was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., February 7, 1812, the daughter of Joab and Elizabeth (Fisher) Janes, natives of New Jersey also. Her parents married in their native State, and moved to New Hope, Bucks Co., Penn., where her father worked at the cooper's trade. Their children were Catharine A., Hettie, Joseph B., William M., Elizabeth, Ann M. and John. The deceased are Hettie, Elizabeth and Joseph. The parents are both deceased. By this union there were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin four sons—Charles W. and Oliver P., twins, James M. and William H. Mrs. Chamberlin was formerly the wife of William Hall, by whom she had seven children, four now living—Mary E., Ann, Dennis S. and Samuel G. Mrs. Chamberlin departed this life March 14, 1884. Mr. Hall was a native of Somerset County, N. J., and was born December 30, 1792. He died April 1, 1846. Mr. Chamberlin now resides in Tiffin, Seneca County. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at McCutchenville. His first wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was formerly a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

HENRY J. CLABAUGH was born near Newark, Ohio, May 15, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Crouse) Clabaugh. His parents moved to this county and township in 1833, and purchased land. Their children were Susan, Rebecca, Hannah, Henry J., Daniel and Delilah—all deceased but Henry and Susanna. The father died August 20, 1837, the mother in February, 1870. Our subject remained on the farm at home from his youth up. He purchased the shares of the other heirs from 1850 to 1865, eighty-three acres in all, and to this he has added till he now owns 330 acres, valued at \$65 to \$100 per acre. He was married, June 9, 1853, to Miss Susan Barnhiser, who was born near Hagerstown, Md., March 2, 1837. She was a daughter of John and Susan (Brown) Barnhiser, natives of

Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. They came to Ohio in 1837, and located in Seneca County. Their children were Mary A., Sarah, Susan, George W., William H., John J., Thomas J. and Benjamin F. Two of these are deceased—John and George W. Her parents moved to Carey about 1864, and there lived in retirement many years. Mr. Barnhiser died August 20, 1877; his widow still survives in her seventy-fifth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Clabaugh were born the following children: Eranklin C., William H., John A., James A., Amos E., Sarah E., Amanda A., Peter S., Lona, Charles E., Effie M. and George T. All these are living but Charles E., who died May 25, 1883. Mr. Clabaugh is a member of the United Brethren Church, and votes with the Democrats, and for the Second Amendment. Mrs. C. is also a member of the United Brethren Church.

DAVID A. CURLIS is a native of Sussex County, N. J., and was born September 13, 1816. He is the eldest son of Jacob and Charity (Albertson) Curlis, who were natives of the same State, of English and Holland descent. They were married in their native State by Rev. James Woolsey, August 4, 1808, and there remained till 1839, when they moved to Ohio and purchased a farm in this township, the same farm being now owned by our subject. While in New Jersey, Jacob Curlis followed blacksmithing, but also owned a farm, and engaged in his trade several years in this county, resuming his farm work in 1847. In 1841, he erected the dwelling in which his son now lives. Three of the seven children survive, viz.: David H., John F. and Sarah. The mother died February 1, 1859, the father February 3, 1872, their respective ages being sixty-nine and eighty-five years. David H. Curlis, the subject of this notice, was married, February 22, 1844, to Charity Snover, who was born in Warren County, N. J., February 22, 1827. She is a daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Hawk) Snover, who were also born in New Jersey, and were married in that State in April, 1825. Her father was a blacksmith. He moved to Ohio in 1839, settling in this township, where he purchased land and afterward engaged in farming. The four surviving children are William H., Marshal B., Lemuel and Charity. The father died in September, 1844; his widow in August, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Curlis are parents of seven children—Cecilia A., Rachel M., Sarah C., Laura J., Jacob C., James L. and John D. Mr. Curlis was engaged on the farm for some time, but was many years in the blacksmith trade, which he still works at occasionally. In 1851, he purchased eighty acres, and though meeting with some reverses in the failure of crops, he has, by the aid of a friend or two, succeeded in accumulating 288 acres of valuable land. He served as Trustee four years; as Justice of the Peace three years; as Treasurer two years. Both he and Mrs. Curlis are members of the Evangelical Association. They were connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1841 to 1859, in which society Mr. Curlis was Class-leader and Exhorter.

JACOB CORFMAN is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born in Pleasant Township January 7, 1806. His parents, Jacob and Magdalene (Bibler) Corfman, were natives of York County, Penn., and Rockingham County, Va., respectively, were of German extraction; married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and had eight children, namely, Joseph, Jacob, Lydia, Coonrod, Magdalene, John, Barbara and Catharine. Those now living are John, Magdalene, Barbara and Jacob. The father died about 1821, the mother about 1845. Jacob Corfman, our subject, was reared on a farm, and remained at his father's house till March 1, 1827, at which time he was united in marriage to Mary Beery, of Fairfield County, Ohio, where she was

born August 13, 1803. She was the eldest daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Cile) Beery, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and of German lineage. Her parents married in Rockingham County, Va., and moved from there to Fairfield County, Ohio, about 1799. They had ten children—Henry, Nicholas, Abraham, Jonathan, William, Jacob, Mary, Nancy, Catharine and Elizabeth. The father died in 1838, the mother 1846. Mr. Corfman with wife and first son, Noah, moved to this township and entered eighty acres in 1828, his patent deed being signed by President Andrew Jackson, for whom he cast his first vote. On this farm Mr. and Mrs. Corfman still reside, and keep the cheer of their own household just as of old, both being very active for people of their years. A few months prior to locating here, Mr. Corfman had visited this township and had built a log cabin. He cleared his farm, made shoes and boots, worked at carpentering, was viewer of roads, and in fact did anything by which to earn an honest living. He has owned several hundred acres of land, which he has divided among his children; paid several thousand dollars to free his sons from the draft during the war, but still retains the old homestead. Here have been born to them nine children—Noah, born April 6, 1828; Henry, July 18, 1829; Sarah A., July 30, 1832; William, June 19, 1834; John, January 23, 1839; Daniel, March 23, 1841; Magdalene, December 25, 1843; Samuel, July 30, 1846. Two of these, Sarah Ann and Henry, have departed. Mr. Corfman has served as Township Treasurer, and with Mrs. Corfman has been a member of the Evangelical Church since 1836. They were both converted at the same Indian camp meeting, in which Mr. Corfman was formerly wont to work all night. They now have forty grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

LEVI EKLEBERRY was born in this township June 30, 1835. He is a son of Ezekiel and Mary (Tobridge) Ekleberry, with whom he remained upon the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He was married, April 23, 1857, to Miss Barbara Hufford, who was born in this township October 25, 1837, a daughter of Christopher and Catharine (Corfman) Hufford, who came to this county in an early day; settled in Tymochtee Township, and reared their children—two sons and six daughters. The parents were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ekleberry are parents of ten children—Sarah E., Margaret A., William, Levi, Joel, Alvin, Sebada L., Avery, Orvil and Nettie G.—all living except Avery. Mr. Ekleberry rented land and farmed a few years, and at the death of his father, purchased with his brother Isaac, the home farm of 160 acres—eighty acres each. This farm Mr. Ekleberry retains and has improved the same by buildings and cultivation till he now values it at \$75 to \$85 per acre. He has also added to his original purchase, now owning 151½ acres. In connection with his agricultural work, Mr. Ekleberry gives some attention to his profession as veterinary surgeon, in which he is quite successful. He is a Republican, a member of the F. & A. M., and of the Evangelical Church, of which society Mrs. Ekleberry is also a member.

JORDAN GAULT was born in Cambridge, Lancaster Co., Penn., March 22, 1823. He is the third son of William and Margaret (Goodman) Gault, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and Irish descent respectively. His parents married in Chester County, Penn., there being nine sons and two daughters born to them, six of whom yet survive, namely: William, Jordan, Levi, John, Malon and Alexander. His mother died in June, 1846, his father in June, 1856. Mr. Gault was thrown upon his own responsibilities at the age of ten. He worked on a farm, and in a tannery

till eighteen years old; then began as an apprentice at the wagon and buggy trade, working three years for his board and clothes. He then worked three years as journeyman, and though having to go in debt for a suit of clothes when he began, at the end of that time he had saved \$225. He was married, November 11, 1847, to Miss Louisa Betz, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 20, 1828. She was a daughter of John and Barbara (Miller) Betz, who were natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively, her father having fought under Bonaparte. Her parents married in Lancaster County, Penn., and reared four children, three of whom still survive, namely, Catharine, Elizabeth and Louisa. Her father died in 1838, her mother in 1861. After his marriage, Mr. Gault began manufacturing wagons and buggies in his native county, where he continued the business six years. In 1854, he migrated to Ohio and located in Ashland County, where he plied his trade twelve years, moving to Bloomville, Seneca County, in 1866. Here he was engaged two years in farming, then selling out and moving to Sycamore Township, this county, where he purchased eighty acres, upon which he resided about ten years, and which is now valued at \$100 per acre. In 1878, Mr. Gault removed to Mexico, this township, where he built a residence and store room, where he still resides and conducts a profitable business in general merchandise under the firm name of J. Gault & Son. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gault eight children have been born, their names as follows: Levi F., Barbara R., J. Sylvester, William H., Emma V., Phoebe A., James E. and an infant son. The deceased are William H., Emma and the infant. In politics, Mr. Gault is a Republican and Prohibitionist, and has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about thirty years. Mrs. Gault is also a member of the same society.

W. SCOTT GIER was born October 4, 1854, in Tymochtee Township, Wyandot Co., Ohio, and was the eldest son of Robert and Antoinette (Smith) Gier, natives of Ohio, of German descent. They were married in this county. Their children were W. Scott, infant daughter, Etta, Frank, Olive, Sherman and Nettie—all living but the infant daughter. The father is deceased. Our subject followed farming until after twenty-one years of age. In 1878, he embarked in the grocery business in Upper Sandusky, but continued in it only a few months. He was married, September 30, 1878, to Miss Lydia A. Thomas, a resident of this township, born near Medina, Medina County, February 6, 1855. She was the daughter of John and Rebecca (Waltz) Thomas, natives of Virginia and Connecticut, and of English and German descent. They were married in Medina County, where they resided until 1879, then removed to Wood County, where they now reside. Their family was as follows: Linan, John, Eliza, Mary, Lydia, A. Franklin, Nelson, Jesse and Marvin. Only four now live—Nelson, Jesse, Mary and Lydia. W. Scott and Lydia Gier's family consists of two daughters—Grace, born July 8, 1881, and Blanche, born March 4, 1883. Our subject became owner, from his father's estate, in 1876, of 123 acres of land in this township, which he has improved in various ways. In 1882, he built a very fine barn at a cost of about \$1,000, and in 1883 he erected a fine frame residence at a cost of about \$1,500, also other good outbuildings. He follows general agriculture for a livelihood. Politically, he is a Republican.

JACOB GILLILAND is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born August 11, 1827. He is a son of James and Susan (Steward) Gilliland, natives of Ohio and Maryland respectively, and of Scotch and Dutch lineage. His

parents married in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1823, moved to Tuscarawas County in 1833, and to this county in 1845, purchasing 200 acres of land in Eden Township. There were ten children in the family—Lucinda, Jacob, Edward, David, Susan, William, James L., John M., Margaret A. and George W. The latter died in infancy; David was killed in the battle of Bull Run in 1862; Susan died in 1875. The father died November 13, 1877, and was interred on the home farm in Eden Township. The mother is now in her eighty-second year. Jacob Gilliland remained at the old home till twenty-two years of age. He was married, January 17, 1850, to Miss Hannah Savidge (see sketch of Foster Savidge), and two children, James F. and Rebecca A., were born to them. The former died in infancy, the latter is now the wife of Mr. Gleadhill, of Crawford County, Ohio. Mrs. Gilliland passed away March 26, 1860, and Mr. G. was married, June 6, 1861, to Miss Mary Hale, a resident of this county, born in York County, Penn., May 2, 1837, daughter of John G. and Lucy (Millard) Hale, who were born and married in York County, Penn. Her parents came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1854, and located in Crane Township. Their children were Mary, Jonathan L., Samuel and Phebe C. Samuel is deceased. The father was killed by the falling of a tree February 18, 1855. The mother is now in her seventy-seventh year. By this latter marriage Mr. Gilliland had eight children—Corrilla E., Susan L., Lacy E., John H., Florence L., George W., Mary A. and Alburtis G. The only deceased is George. Mr. Gilliland began business by renting a farm in Crawford Township. In 1851, he purchased forty acres in Eden Township, adding twenty acres in 1856, and twenty-five acres in 1868. In 1871, he sold out, and purchased 117 acres in this township, the farm on which Matthew Brayton was stolen by the Indians. He has since purchased 110 acres in Crawford Township. In former years, Mr. Gilliland was a broom-maker by trade. He has served as Trustee, Assessor and Justice of the Peace, always discharging his duties satisfactorily. Both he and Mrs. G. are members of the United Brethren Church, his former wife having been a member of the same denomination. In politics, Mr. Gilliland is a Democrat and Prohibitionist.

LEWIS GRUB was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 3, 1820. He is a son of Lewis and Catharine (Dick) Grub, who had eleven children, two of whom are living, viz., Catharine and Lewis. His parents came to this country in 1840, and settled in Mexico, this township, where the father died in 1848, the mother in 1860. His father was previously married in Germany to a Miss Yagel, and ten or eleven children were born to this union, two only now living. Our subject, after the death of his father, was called upon to look after the general interests of the family. In 1848, he learned the mason and plastering trade, continuing in this work till 1857, when he purchased ninety-three acres of land, on which he still resides. He has since added to his possessions till he now owns 442 acres (111 acres in Defiance County), valued at \$55 to \$100 per acre. Mr. Grub was married, May 15, 1855, to Rachel C. Ulum, who was born in Barclay County, Va., February 11, 1831, a daughter of Andrew and Polly (Pitzer) Ulum, natives of Virginia. Her parents were married in Barclay County, Va., and four of their five children yet survive—Elizabeth, John, Rachel C. and Margaret J. Her mother died in 1854. Her father married again, to Mrs. Valinda Pond, and had eight children, four now living, namely, Thomas, Wesley, Shepherd and Ella. This latter wife also died, and the father is now living in Washington County, Md., in his eighty-seventh

year. Mr. and Mrs. Grub have had eleven children—Elizabeth, John, Andrew, Luther, Peter R., Ellen, George B., Guy, Philip, Theodore, Nora M. and Margaret J. Those living are Elizabeth, Andrew L., Peter R., Philip and Nora M. Mr. Grub has served two years as Trustee, and as Treasurer of the township two years. He is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Reformed Church.

JACOB HAYMAN was born November 24, 1833, in Tymochtee Township, this county, and is the son of George and Ellen (Scott) Hayman, the father being of German nativity, and the mother of Scotch-Irish descent. They married in Wyandot County, Ohio, where the father followed blacksmithing for a few years, but finally adopted general agriculture as an occupation. They reared a family of six sons and six daughters—Samuel, Jacob, Matilda J., George, Rebecca, Amanda, Charlotte, Sarah E., Josephine, Joseph Mc., Thomas and Peter, all living but Samuel and Rebecca. The father died August 25, 1870, and the mother died September 10, 1883; both interred in the Dunn Graveyard, this township. Our subject was married, February 10, 1859, to Miss Lydia Corfman, of this township and county, born in the same township November 4, 1841, daughter of Joseph and Susanna Corfman, who were of German descent. They were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and removed to Wyandot County, in an early day, and settled in this township. Their children were Mary A., Levi, Samuel, Abraham, Sophia, Magdaline, Jeremiah, Isaac, Lewis and Lydia. Jeremiah, Samnel and Mary A. are deceased. The father is deceased, and the mother died February 26, 1884, in her eightieth year. To the union of Jacob and Lydia Hayman have been born ten children, viz.: Oliver S., born January 9, 1860; Martin E., January 5, 1862; Ida May, May 31, 1864; Charlie, March 6, 1866; Minnie B., April 2, 1868; Frank, July 2, 1869; Noah, November 20, 1871; Howard, January 20, 1873; Harrie, January 25, 1876; George E., November 20, 1878. Minnie B., Frank, Noah and Harrie are deceased. Our subject purchased in 1859 thirty-five acres of land in this township, and since then has owned various tracts of land in different townships of the county, and finally purchasing ninety acres in this township, located on the Sandusky River, also a saw and grist mill. In 1883, he added forty-five acres to his ninety, which he has improved and farmed. He now gives his attention to the milling business. In 1880, he rebuilt and improved his mills, and now values the mill property at about \$5,000. His land is worth about \$100 per acre. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in the foot, and discharged, November, 1862, returning home. He affiliates with the Democratic party.

ELI HEILMAN is a native of York County, Penn. He is a son of Philip and Catharine (Cladfetter) Heilman, and was born in 1821. His parents were born and married in Pennsylvania, and there reared a family of five children, subsequently coming to Ohio and settling in Seneca County, where the parents died. Eli Heilman was married in 1850 to Catharine Elliott, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, a daughter of Peter and Hannah (Stewart) Elliott, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and married in Franklin County, of that State. Her father died there in 1848; her mother came to Seneca County, and there died in 1855. To Mr. and Mrs. Heilman were born ten children, of whom seven survive—Flora C., Oscar P., Mabel, Maggie, Mattie, George W. and Sarah E. Our subject purchased land in this township in 1851, selling the same about six years later, and moving to McCutchenville. He resided there about seven years, and

then moved upon the farm where he now lives, and which was purchased in 1860. Mr. Heilman is a good farmer and a staunch Democrat. Mrs. Heilman is a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church at McCutchenville.

GEORGE HETZEL was born in Lembach, county of Weisenburg, France, June 27, 1833. He is a son of George and Barbara (Hetzal) Hetzel, natives of the same locality, their children being Magdalena, George, Michael, Eva and Catharine; his mother died in her native country, February 27, 1853, and his father emigrated to this country 1854, and settled in Crawford Township, Wyandot Co., Ohio, where he died September 8, 1864. Our subject, George Hetzel, was married, June 4, 1861, to Elizabeth Walter, of Seneca County, Ohio. She was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 1, 1839, and was the eldest daughter of Michael and Margaret Walter, natives of Lebach and Oberhofen, France. Her parents were married in Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1844 moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where her father died June 6, 1873, and her mother December 31, 1876. Their seven sons and three daughters are all living at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Hetzel have ten children—Sarah A., George M., Henry A., Matilda B., Anna M., John R., Catharine A., Magdalena, Harvey E. and Frank J. In 1868, Mr. Hetzel and brother Michael purchased the home farm of the other heirs, and in 1869 purchased 340 acres in Tymochtee Township. They remained partners for twenty years, and at the end of that time divided their property. Mr. Hetzel is now the owner of 240 acres of land, which is all cleared, fenced and drained, being all in Tymochtee Township. In 1879, he built a large frame house, and in 1883 a fine barn. He is a Democrat, and himself and family are members of the German Lutheran Church of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

MICHAEL HETZEL was born in Lembach, county of Weisenburg, France, October 8, 1835. He is a son of George and Barbara (Hetzal) Hetzel, natives of the same locality, their children being Magdalena, George, Michael, Eva and Catharine. His mother died in her native country February 27, 1853, and his father emigrated to this country in 1854, and settled in Crawford Township, Wyandot Co., Ohio, where he died September 8, 1864. Our subject, Michael Hetzel, was married, March 28, 1862, to Susan Sprau, who was born in Walshausen, county of New Hornbach, Rheinpfalz, Bayern, Germany. Her parents were Christian and Susana M. (Scherer) Sprau, natives of the same place, where they married, and thence they emigrated to America in 1842; they located first in Crawford County, Ohio, but sold out and moved to Salem Township, Wyandot Co., Ohio, about ten years later. Their children were Catharine, Mary, Lucy Ann, Christian, Margaret, George, Susan, Elizabeth and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Sprau both died on the same day, February 8, 1871. Mr. Sprau attained the age of sixty-six years and two months, and Mrs. Sprau sixty-three years and three months. To Michael and Susan Hetzel have been born ten children—Emma M., Anna, Frederick W., Lucy, Mary, Charles M., George R., Cora E., Sarah, Ida and Lillie M. Those now deceased are Anna, Lucy, Charles M. and Cora E. In 1861, Mr. Hetzel purchased eighty acres in Ridge Township, selling out in 1868, and moving to the home farm, where he and his brother George were in partnership, and doing all their business and farming under the name and firm of Hetzel Bros. In 1869, they together purchased a tract of land of 340 acres, and remained partners for twenty years, which was finally divided. They are living there at the present time. Michael Hetzel is the owner of 212 acres of land in Tymochtee Township, on which he erected a good barn in 1879, and an elegant brick residence in

1883. He is a Democrat politically, and himself and family are members of the German Lutheran Church of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

MILES C. JOHNSON, only son of Jacob and Ann (Teford) Johnson, was born in Bucks County, Penn., February 28, 1825. His parents were of Quaker, German and Irish descent; were married in Bucks County, and moved to Ohio in 1838. His father purchased land in this township and did blacksmithing and farming, rearing four children—Eliza A., Miles C., Atty A. and Martha J. His father died June 4, 1857; his mother is still living on the old farm in her ninety-third year. Miles C., our subject, remained at home on the farm till his marriage to Miss Hannah Brundage May 19, 1853. Mrs. Johnson was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 22, 1830, a daughter of Thomas and Osee (Depue) Brundage, who were born and married in New York, and who came to Ohio in 1828, and settled in Seneca County, where they endured many hardships of pioneer life, much made of corn grated by hand being their chief article of diet for many months. Their seven children were Eliza J., Hannah, George, Benjamin, Mary, Thomas and Moses. The mother died May 18, 1874, the father August 21, 1879. For about twenty-two years, Mr. Johnson farmed the old home farm. In 1868, he purchased sixty-eight acres, and on this he still lives. He has since added thirteen acres more, and in 1876 erected a fine brick residence, at a cost of \$2,500. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson five sons and one daughter were born—Thomas A. J., November 26, 1854; Alvin T., November 30, 1856; Edgar J., April 23, 1859; Ann E., May 10, 1861; Benjamin F., April 16, 1864; Hiram D., September 26, 1866. All are living but Benjamin F., who died September 15, 1865. Mr. Johnson has given most of his attention to farming, but is also manufacturing brick and tile. He is a Democrat, and has served both as Trustee and Treasurer of his township. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and, with Mrs. Johnson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BYRON KEAR, son of Jonathan and Caroline (Porterfield) Kear, was born in this township January 24, 1832. His parents were natives of New York and Maine respectively. They married in Delaware County, Ohio, and located in this township on land entered by our subject's grandfather. Their children were Lucinda E., Anna M., Crawford J., Byron, Susan C. and Agnes J. Lucinda is deceased. The mother died in August, 1853, the father in March, 1876, aged fifty-five and seventy-five years respectively. They were entombed upon the farm where the grandparents, each in their ninety-third year, were also interred. Byron Kear remained, from his youth up, on the home farm, which he obtained in later years. He was married, April 24, 1853, to Eliza A. Clark, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 23, 1836, a daughter of John and Caroline (Fisher) Clark, natives of New York. Her parents married in Delaware County, Ohio, and moved to Wyandot in 1839, settling in Crawford Township. The children of this family were Marion A., Martha A., James B., Isaac F., Albina E., Eliza A., John S., Caroline C. and Cicero; the latter and James B. now deceased. The mother died in April, 1849, the father, February 3, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Kear are parents of three daughters—Ada C., born April 16, 1854; Emma E., February 11, 1858; Flora E., October 2, 1860, all living and married. Ada C. was united with I. B. Gibbs October 8, 1871; Emma was married to John Slatterback, November 18, 1875; Flora E. was made the wife of J. E. Gibbs July 24, 1879. In addition to the home farm in 1874 Mr. Kear purchased twenty-five acres, now owning 215 acres of valuable land. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, One

Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, and served till September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He and Mrs. Kear are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Kear is a member of the Masonic Lodge, a Republican and Prohibitionist.

DOCTOR KEAR, son of Moses and Jemima (Nathan) Kear, was born in this township February 10, 1833. He resided on the farm with his parents, becoming the owner of the premises in 1854. He was married, April 22, 1858, to Mary J. Crouse, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 16, 1836, the daughter of William and Eliza (Musselman) Crouse, natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. By this union one daughter, Leona Jane, was born, her death occurring at the age of eight years. Mrs. Kear passed from earth June 28, 1859. Our subject was married, March 21, 1861, to Miss Mary Brundage, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 2, 1837, daughter of Thomas and Osee (Depue) Brundage, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. By this marriage, four children have been born—Osee L., Harriet E., Eliza J. and Lola M, the latter deceased. In 1872, Mr. Kear added 300 acres to the home farm, on which he still lives. He erected a good barn in 1873, a residence in 1877, and other buildings in 1882. He is a good farmer, a Republican in politics, Prohibitionist, and has served his township in various offices.

PETER C. KING, son of Peter and Mary (Whitney) King, was born in Perry County, Ohio. His parents were natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively, married in Perry County, Ohio, in 1812, in the war of which year Mr. King entered soon after his marriage, and continued in the service till its close. He was the father of fourteen children—Saloma, Catharine, Rebecca, Lydia, Susan, Solomon, Mary, Peter C., David C., Leah, Elizabeth, John C., William C. and Frank C. Four are deceased—Solomon, Lydia, Susan and Saloma. The father died in 1859, aged seventy-six years; the mother, January 26, 1860, aged sixty-seven years. Peter C. King, the subject of this sketch remained at home on his father's farm and worked in his grist mill till his marriage to Caroline Long March 30, 1848. She was the eldest daughter of David and Sarah (Mechling) Long, and was born in Perry County October 16, 1829. Her parents were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, of German descent, and were married in Perry County, Ohio. Their children were Simon G., Caroline, Reuben and Hannah, all deceased but Caroline. The father died June 19, 1833, aged thirty-one years; his widow married Michael Mechling, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and soon after moved to Perry County. They had eight children—Amos, Mahala, Franklin, Mary, Benjamin, Jesse and Martha. The father died February 14, 1866, aged fifty-six years. The mother passed away January 26, 1868. To Peter and Caroline King were born eight children—Benjamin F., March 23, 1849; Matilda A., May 9, 1851; Mary A., July 31, 1854; Sarah E., May 30, 1859; Alvin D., May 20, 1860; Ella May, January 12, 1863; Leefe E., December 12, 1865, and an infant daughter who was born July 6, 1864. Those now living are Mary A., Sarah E. and Leefe E. In 1848, soon after his marriage, our subject loaded his "Pennsylvania wagon," and with two teams attached to it, started to this county. He halted in Pitt Township, April 21, on land purchased from his father a tract of eighty acres, and in a few years purchased eighty more on Section 10, where they resided till 1853. He then sold out and purchased 200 acres three miles northeast of Upper Sandusky, and in 1855 he sold this farm and purchased a saw and grist-mill on the Sandusky River, eight miles north of Sandusky. In 1864, Mr. King purchased his

present farm of 161 acres, and added forty-five acres in 1871, and twenty-five acres in 1879. In 1881, Mr. King, with others, formed a cemetery association, and laid out a fine cemetery adjoining his farm, near the United Brethren Church. Mr. King is a Prohibitionist politically, and, with Mrs. K., is a member of the United Brethren Church.

HENRY LONG, proprietor of the "Gier House," Old Tymochtee, Ohio, was born December 15, 1842, in McCutchenville, Ohio, and is the son of Jacob and Lydia (Eyler) Long, natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio in about 1837, and settled in McCutchenville, Ohio, where he followed the trade of shoe-making for several years. In 1845, he purchased fifty-six acres of land in Tymochtee Township, this county, upon which he settled, after clearing and building a log cabin, etc., in 1849. He reared a family consisting of four sons and five daughters—James, Margaret, Harriet, Mary, John, Lucinda, Henry, Elizabeth and Wilson, of whom all are living with the exception of the two latter. The mother died in 1867, and the father in 1872. Our subject was married, in 1862, to Lydia C. Freet, of Tymochtee Township, this county, who was born in Loudoun County, Va., her parents being Henry D. and Lydia C. (Clise) Freet, natives of Virginia and of German descent. They emigrated to Ohio and settled in McCutchenville, this county, where he followed the blacksmith trade, afterward moving to "Old Tymochtee." They raised a family of twelve children, of whom only four are living—Amanda A., Henry C., Lydia C. and George W. The parents are deceased—both interred in the Dunn Graveyard. To the union of Henry and Lydia C. Long have been born one son and one daughter—Carl Grant and Vistie A., both of whom are living. Our subject rented farms for several years, then purchased property in "Old Tymochtee," subsequently purchasing the old tavern stand known as the Gier House in the above town, where he still lives, and his present occupation is farming and grain threshing. In 1882, he purchased 114 acres of land, which he is now improving, and which he values at \$50 per acre. Politically, he is a Democrat.

LEWIS LUPTON was born in this county September 1, 1844, and is a son of John K. and Barbara A. (Pontius) Lupton. His parents were married in this county, and both died here in 1882, the mother in February, the father in May. They had twelve children, eight yet living. Our subject was reared a farmer, and remained at home till 1864, when, being a member of the Ohio National Guards, he was called into service and served till August of the same year, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in the skirmish at Berryville, Va., and others of less importance, but escaped unharmed. In 1865, he went to Missouri, but returned the same year. He was employed in various ways till his marriage to Miss Mary Sharp June 28, 1882. She was born in Crawford County, Ohio, and was born May 22, 1862. Her parents, Andrew and Rosa (Beck) Sharp, were natives of Germany, and emigrated in 1855. They settled in Crawford County, and reared a family of nine children, of whom six sons and two daughters survive. Mrs. Sharp died February 2, 1881. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Lupton became the owner of eighty acres of land on which he now resides, he improving his farm and devoting his attention to agriculture. Politically, Mr. Lupton is a Republican.

HON. JOSEPH McCUTCHEM, one of the most prominent and worthy pioneers of Wyandot, and one who in his day and generation did much to give the infant county that impetus to which it is so greatly indebted for its present status among its sister counties, was born in Harrison County, Ky.,

February 2, 1798, and came to what is now Wyandot County in 1827, settling first in Tymochtee, but afterward moving to what, through his enterprise, became the village of McCutchenville, thus perpetuating the name of its worthy founder. Years before the Wyandots left for their new homes in the far West, Mr. McCutchen was a pioneer in the then almost unbroken wilderness. Of an ardent and enterprising turn of mind, our subject was soon, by the force of his genius, looked up to by the pioneers, and was successively selected to be their Representative in the Legislature, and also as State Senator. He was also elected County Auditor. His occupation, which he pursued with the same zeal that distinguished all his career, was that of hotel-keeping. So great was his desire for public improvement that he frequently sacrificed his own means in the endeavor to do public good. In the spring of 1845, he removed to Upper Sandusky, where, with the exception of one year in California, he passed the remainder of his days. Although not a member of any religious body, he was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church, the church of his fathers. During the late civil war, he enlisted in the cause of the Union, and served as Captain of a company. He was first married, in 1823, to Sarah Watt, of Ross County, Ohio; next, in 1826, to Letitia Britton, of Chillicothe, Ohio; and lastly, to Mrs. Keys, of Upper Sandusky. His decease occurred March 13, 1869, at the ripe old age of seventy-two years. Thus passed away, full of days and full of honors, beloved by all who knew him, Joseph McCutchen, the worthy pioneer of old. Few of the early settlers had more prominence than Col. McCutchen. He took an active, aggressive position on all questions of local and general interest. His ambition was to lead, never follow, and in all the movements of early times around and about this locality, he was a central figure. His spirit and dash were subjects of remark, and although sometimes mistaken and ill-advised, yet the earnestness and candor spread over his efforts were plain in the understanding that if faults he had they were at least not of the heart. The deceased was of enthusiastic impulses, and guarded by a heart overflowing with human kindness. He could not hear of distress without offering assistance, and his neighborly acts were as common as his grateful nature. He was generous to a fault, assisting others at the risk of his own personal welfare. While this was yet Crawford County, he laid out the town which still bears his name, twelve miles north of Upper Sandusky, erected and managed there the first hotel of importance in this part of Ohio. He was a model landlord in every respect but the one that brings pecuniary success. If he had but one guest, that guest must feast like a king for the price then asked for a dinner. The matter of profit and loss was never taken into consideration when catering to the wants of the public as a landlord. Col. McCutchen was a principal mover in securing the new county of Wyandot, and after the organization thereof removed to Upper Sandusky and engaged in mercantile business. He brought to this business the same old dash and vigor that marked his course in former years at McCutchenville; but a man of his peculiar disposition, so full of sympathy and consideration for others, was not calculated to make a successful merchant, although he did an immense business. Up and until about the year 1853, Mr. McC. was a zealous Democrat, and an energetic worker; failing of success in that party, went over to the other side, and in Know-Nothing times was elected County Auditor. It was during his term as Auditor that he planted the shade trees that now ornament the court house square. These beautiful shade trees attest his enterprise, and are tributes to his memory. After leaving the Auditor's Office, at the end of a two years'

term, he purchased the Bates House, in this place, that stood where now stands the Hudson House. He managed this hotel for several years, with the same enterprise that marked his course in McCutchenville, and while his house became very popular, and was the delight of the traveling public, it was not a source of profit. It could not be, with Mack's lavish expenditures in the interests of his guests. Shortly after retiring from the hotel, he entered the army, and was in active service. He was truly a remarkable man, of rare and pleasing conversational powers, in which he never failed to exhibit a nature that was all fiber, and was intense on everything he undertook. He was the very man to develop a new county, as his energy and irresistible force spread their influence over all. He carried with him to the last the admiration of our people, and his somewhat sudden and lamentable death threw a cloud of gloom over our people. He was a grand man, who had spread benefits over all who came within his presence, even at a personal sacrifice. No name is more feelingly referred to in the history of Wyandot County than that of Col. McCutchen.*

JOEL MILUM, a native of this township, was born September 18, 1837. He is a son of Adam and Mary (Bogart) Milum, natives of Highland and Lancaster Counties, Ohio. They were married in this county, and had six children—Jane, Sarah, Mary, Joel, George and Adam. Mary, Joel and George are now the only living. The father died in September, 1844, the mother is still living, now in her seventy-third year. Mr. Milum was married, March 2, 1858, to Miss Lydia Ekleberry, who was born in this township July 12, 1837. She was a daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Tobridge) Ekleberry, who were married in Muskingum County, Ohio, and moved to Wyandot about 1833 or 1834. Their children were Jacob, John, Nathan, Ezekiel, Jane, David, Isaac, Margaret and Levi (twins), and Lydia. Those deceased are John and Ezekiel. The father and mother are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Milum have had seven children—Leonard, George Abraham, Jay, Ida M., Charlie, and an infant daughter, deceased. Mr. Milum rented land for several years after his marriage, but in 1866 purchased forty acres in this township, where he now resides. He added twenty-seven acres in 1870, twenty-seven acres in 1871, thirty acres in 1873, eighty-five acres in 1880, and forty-six acres in 1881—now owning 256 acres. He follows general agriculture chiefly, but has given considerable attention to shipping stock. He enlisted October 4, 1864, in Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the engagement at Honey Hill, being honorably discharged November 3, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R., and one of the most stirring farmers of Tymochtee Township.

MILES A. MITTEN was born in Seneca County, Ohio, November 30, 1842. He is a son of Miles and Rebecca (Coughlan) Mitten, natives of Maryland, and of mixed parentage—German, Irish and English. His parents married in Maryland, and in 1838 moved to Ohio, locating in Seneca County. In 1843, they moved to this county and settled in Eden Township, moving to Tymochtee in 1856. They had seven children, the five living are named as follows: John T., James L., William A., Joseph H. and Miles A. Two daughters are deceased. The father died in September, 1865. At his father's death, our subject received the home farm of 160 acres. He was married in February, 1866, to Josephine Pecher, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 24, 1846, daughter of Stephen J. and Julia A. (Emlet) Pecher, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and

*Contributed.

English parentage. Her parents married in Stark County, Ohio, moved to Seneca County, and there reared their children—Margaret A., Agnes, Josephine, Joseph W., Lucretia J., Cleophas A. and Pius S. Mr. and Mrs. Mitten have had nine children; their names as follows: John E., Emily C., Miles S., Anna B. J., Joseph E., Gilbert R., Mark F., Eliza E. and an infant. The latter, Amanda and John E. now deceased. Mr. Mitten has never moved from the homestead. He added seventy-six acres to the old farm, and now has a fine farm of 236 acres well-stocked and improved. He is a staunch Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN F. MYERS was born in Cumberland County, Penn., April 11, 1842. He is the eldest son of Jerry and Mary J. (Magethon) Myers, who were born and married in Pennsylvania, and who moved to this county in 1847, and settled at McCutchenville. The children were John F., Robert and Joseph. The father died in Cincinnati; the mother is still a resident of Cumberland County, Penn. Mr. Myers was reared in this county by his grandparents on the farm. He enlisted May 10, 1861, in Company G, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and passed through many of the heaviest battles—Rich Mountain, Romney, Winchester, Woodstock, Port Republic, a seven-day battle at Richmond, and many others of less importance, serving till honorably discharged in August, 1863. Mr. Myers then returned home and resumed farming. He was married, May 24, 1865, to Eliza C. Freet, who was born at McCutchenville July 28, 1849, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Trammel) Freet, natives of Virginia. Nine children are the fruits of this union, namely, Irvin R., Zoar R., Nora A., Freety S., Henry C., Abbey F., May M., Ella F. and an infant daughter. Three are deceased—Henry C., Freety S. and May M. Mr. Myers farmed rented land for several years, purchasing in 1874 seventy acres, on which he now lives. He is a Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee; is a member of the Masonic Lodge at McCutchenville, and of the G. A. R. at Upper Sandusky.

ABRAHAM A. NIEBEL was born in Union County, Penn., July 31, 1839, and is a son of Enos and Mary (Aurand) Niebel, natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. His parents came to Ohio in 1840, and located in this township, where his father still resides with his second wife, his first wife having passed away in April, 1846, leaving five children, of whom four now are living—Abraham A., Catharine, John H. and Abner. Our subject was married to Miss Anna M. C. Holdeman May 18, 1869; she was born in Morrow County, Ohio, September 19, 1847, the daughter of Henry and Lydia (Ettinger) Holdeman, who were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. Her parents married in Richland County, Ohio; moved to Morrow County and there reared their children—Elah, Ann M. C., William W., Amanda A., Reuben J., Daniel J., Sarah Irena and Ulyses G., all living now but Elah. The parents still live on the old homestead, which was left Mr. Holdeman by his father. Mr. Niebel was reared a farmer. In 1870, he purchased fifty acres in this township, and in 1881 he added ten acres more. His farm is highly improved and valued at \$80 to \$90 per acre. He spent one year in the Northwestern College of Plainfield, Ill.—1866-67—and taught the following year in the county; he has two children—Ida Elnora, born March 10, 1871, and Orville Jay, September 22, 1873. He is a Republican-Prohibitionist, and, with Mrs. Niebel, a member of the Evangelical Church at Mexico.

HENRY PARKER was born in Lycoming County, Penn., January 8, 1817; he is a son of William and Rachel (Compton) Parker, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of Scotch and German parentage respectively. His parents married in the above county in 1810; moved to Ross County, Ohio, 1818, and in 1834 to this township, where they purchased a farm. Their children were Charlotte, John C., Joseph, Henry, Charles, William, Delilah A., Susan and Eliza J. Those now living are Joseph, Susan and Henry. The parents are both deceased. Henry Parker staid on the home farm till twenty-seven years of age; he was married, February 26, 1843, to Hannah B. Walker, who was born in Lancaster, Ohio, November 1, 1825, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Newman) Walker, who were natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively, who married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and moved to this county in 1834. They settled in this township but moved to Upper Sandusky later. Their children were Hannah B., Ellen, Eliza, Edward F., Sarah E., Maria and Louisa. The father died in 1849, the mother in 1874. Our subject rented land for several years, and in 1851 purchased forty-four acres, obtaining thirty-one acres from his father's estate in 1856. He has since made several other additions, and now has 143½ acres of well-improved land provided with good buildings, fences, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are parents of eight children—Charlotte, Theodore W., Emily J., Joseph D., Louis H., Edward E., Elmer E. and Olive M. The deceased are Charlotte, Louis H. and Elmer. Mr. Parker is a strong adherent to the principles of Democracy, and has served his township in several offices.

ANDREW PONTIUS was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 15, 1818. He is the eldest son of Solomon and Rachel (Wells) Pontius, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Hagerstown, Md. His parents moved from Ross County in 1834, and located in the woodland of Sycamore Township, this county, where they erected a log cabin and spent the remainder of their days. Their children bore the following respective names: Barbara, Andrew, Elizabeth, Susan, Rezin, Mary A., David, Sarah A., Benjamin, all living, excepting Barbara, Elizabeth and Susan. His father died in 1867; his mother passed away in 1878. Mr. Pontius was married, March 3, 1840, to Lucinda Bretz, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 30, 1820. She was a daughter of Conrad and Susanna (Foreman) Bretz, who were born and married in Pennsylvania. Her parents moved from their native State, and settled first in Fairfield County, Ohio, moving to this county in 1835. They had nine children—Christiana, Peter, Lydia, Anna, Noah, Barbara, Lucinda, Eli and Andrew J. Three are deceased—Christiana, Noah and Barbara. The parents are also deceased. Mr. Pontius was reared a farmer from boyhood. In 1840, he became owner of 160 acres of timber land in this township, where he still resides. He erected a log cabin on this farm, and during the first six years of his residence thereon he put sixty acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Pontius are parents of eleven children—Sylvester, was born May 31, 1841; Diana, December 15, 1842; Maretta S., August 14, 1844; Rachel M., November 20, 1846; Simeon P., September 30, 1848; Rufus D., December 10, 1850; Rella, October 31, 1852; David R., October 7, 1855; Addison M., December 27, 1857; Cintha E., May 26, 1860; Oliver H., February 9, 1866. Cintha E., died January 1, 1869; the others are all living. Mr. Pontius was an old Whig, and is now a Republican-Prohibitionist. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, with Mrs. Pontius, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOLOMON RONK was born March 1, 1834. He is a son of Jacob and Anna M. (Van Buskirk) Ronk, and native of Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, of German and Scotch lineage; were married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, his father being engaged in stone work, contractor, etc. In 1834, the family moved to Seneca County, and in 1848, or near that time, purchased land in this county. The children were named as follows: Sarah A., Sophia, William, Solomon, Mary A., Melinda, Eliza J., Melissa and Cordelia, all living but William and Mary A. The father died October 8, 1873, in his seventieth year; the mother now resides in York State in her seventy-fifth year. At the age of twenty-two, Solomon Ronk began operations for himself working by day's work in various parts of the country. He was married, December 31, 1861, to Margaret A. Cox, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, February 2, 1833. Her parents were William and Sarah (Ward) Cox, natives of Ohio and Virginia, and of English and Scotch descent. Their children were George, Lydia J., Margaret A., Emma T., Sarah, John, Mary L., Eliza and William, the two latter deceased. The mother died August 5, 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Ronk were born six children—William E., Iva M., Edward J., George W., Jacob E. and Anna A. Edward J. died in infancy. Mr. Ronk farmed rented land a few years, and then purchased eighty acres in Mifflin Township, though still renting for some time. He finally traded his eighty acres for forty-eight in Crane Township, where he resided till 1882, when he sold out and purchased 185 acres in Tymochtee where he now lives, owning 160 acres also in Jay County, Ind. He is a Republican, and, with Mrs. Ronk, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. ✓

WILLIAM SCHUETZ was born in this township December 19, 1836, a son of Gerhart and Mary (Hummon) Schuetz, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania respectively. His father emigrated to this country at the age of eighteen (1822), married in this county and reared six children—Mary A., Catharine, Elizabeth, Peter, John and William. Peter and Elizabeth are now deceased. The mother died in 1837, and the father was married soon after to Catharine, a sister of his first wife, and seven children were born to them—Susan, Louis H., Saloma, Daniel, Charlotte, Joseph M. and Maria, all living but Saloma. This wife died and Mr. Schuetz married Mrs. Margaret Secondcost, who had two children—William and Alice—by her first husband, and by this union one daughter, Cora Idel, was born. The father died in December, 1872. William Schuetz was married, November 12, 1863, to Martha A. Willdermood, who was born in this township November 13, 1844, a daughter of John and Lydia E. (Gilbert) Willdermood, natives of Germany and Maryland respectively. Her parents married in Maryland, and moved to Ohio about 1837. In 1849, they came from Seneca and settled in this county. Their children were Mary E., Catharine, John H., Martha A., Ephraim, Lydia E., Jeremiah and Frances V. Ephraim is deceased. Her father died in October, 1866; her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Schuetz have had five children, Lydia M. and Ada R. being the only ones now living. Amanda A., Franklin G. and Jennie are deceased. Mr. Schuetz rented land for several years, but in 1868 purchased sixty-two acres, selling out and buying eighty acres improved land soon after. His farm is well improved and valuable. He is a Democrat politically, and has served as Township Trustee for several years.

JOSEPH W. SHAFFNER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, June 5, 1847. He is a son of William and Mary A. (Coffin) Shaffner, natives of

Pennsylvania, and who married in his native county, and reared eight children—Joseph W., Sarah F., Emma E., Charles B., Alice A., Martin F., Ida M., Elmer L. Clara B. is deceased. Our subject was reared on a farm. He attended a normal school, and at the age of eighteen began teaching, which he engaged in six successive winters, also during a few summers. He also spent some time at the Baldwin University of Berea. He was married, March 2, 1871, to Miss Martha J. Keller, of Licking County, Ohio, where she was born February 16, 1851. She is a daughter of Eli and Fidelia (Holler) Keller, who were also born and married in Licking County, and who had eight children—Martha J., Lorena E., Philo J., Ida M., Ettie E., Eli W., Ira C. and Eber A. Her father died December 3, 1866, and her mother moved with the rest of the family in 1876 to Seneca County, where she carries on a farm, assisted by her sons. In 1872, Mr. Shaffner purchased fifty-two acres where he now lives, and this farm he has thoroughly improved, the same being valued at \$115 to \$125 per acre. In politics, Mr. Shaffner is a Republican.

LEWIS M. STOKELY, deceased, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 24, 1824. He was a son of Robert and Hannah (Wolverton) Stokely, who were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. He was one of the most prominent farmers of this township, owning 400 acres of land, and town property at Sycamore at the time of his death. He was married, December 31, 1849, to Sarah M. Park, who was born in New Jersey May 15, 1832. Her parents were Nathan and Achso F. (Fleming) Park, also natives of New Jersey, and of Scotch-Irish descent. By this union nine children were born—Achso A., Madison S., Hannah M., Margaret F., Aaron L., Mary L., Hettie H., Harry V., Minnie M. Mr. Stokely died April 29, 1881, aged fifty-six years, and is interred in the Pleasant Ridge Cemetery. He was a Democrat in politics, and had served his township in various capacities. Mrs. Stokely still resides on the old homestead, in which she retains an interest, and this her son cultivates in connection with his own share of the estate.

JOHN SWERLEIN was born in Oberbach, Bishopsheim, Bavaria, February 17, 1820. His parents were Lawrence and Margaret (Rutiger) Swerlein, natives of the same town, county and kingdom in which they were married, lived and died. Their children all died in the old country but three—Margaret, John and Elizabeth. The former is now deceased, and the latter resides in Wisconsin. At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Swerlein emigrated to America, and in 1840 he located at Tiffin, Ohio. He was married, April 29, 1842, to Theresa Kiltch, of the same nativity, a daughter of John and Mary (Rease) Kiltch, also a native of the same locality, and who emigrated in 1830, and settled in Tiffin. Her father died four days after his arrival, leaving a wife and four children—Elizabeth, Theresa, Mary and Eve. The mother died January 22, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Swerlein are the parents of ten children—Joseph H., Albert, William R., Helena, Edward, Amelia, Harmon, Mary, Loretta and Lawrence. Three of these are deceased—Mary, Helena and Amelia. Mr. Swerlein worked at the shoe-making trade two years in Tiffin and four years in Mexico. In 1847, he purchased forty acres of the "Cherokee section" of this township, where he plied his trade three years, and hired his farm cleared. In 1850, he sold out, and purchased in "old Tymochtee," selling out at the end of three years. He then purchased forty acres, to which he added twenty-six in 1858, and which he sold in 1865, purchasing 130 acres, his present farm in 1867. He has good buildings and a valuable farm, and is a member of

the Catholic Church. He built a fine frame residence in 1876, costing \$2,000, and an excellent barn in 1880, costing \$500.

ALBERT SWERLEIN was born in this township February 20, 1847. He is a son of John and Theresa (Klitsch) Swerlein, with whom he remained till his marriage September 6, 1873, to Miss Victoria Richardson, who was born in this county October 18, 1852. Her parents were Solomon and Eleanor (Lowmaster) Richardson, the former a native of England, the latter of Pennsylvania. They married in Pickaway County, Ohio, and moved to Wyandot in 1834, settling first in this township, and thence to Eden Township. Their surviving children are Ann, Thomas, Solomon, Joel, Victoria and Canarissa. The father is deceased; the mother died May 9, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Swerlein are parents of six children—Cora, Harry, Grace, Carl, Bessie and Jessie. Two—Harry and Grace—are deceased. In 1878, Mr. Swerlein purchased fifty acres in this township, having rented land for several years previous. His farm is valued at \$75 to \$85 per acre. He and Mrs. Swerlein are members of the German Reformed Church at Upper Sandusky. In politics, Mr. Swerlein is a Democrat.

GEORGE VAN POOL, son of George and Nancy (Hastings) Van Pool, was born in Franklin County, Penn., December 4, 1828. He is an only son, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish and Dutch descent. They were married in Franklin County, Penn., and there his father died. With his mother Mr. Van Pool moved to Seneca County, this State, in 1847, and then to this township, where he purchased the farm of sixty-five acres, on which he now lives. He has added to his original purchase till he now owns 263 acres. He was married, June 4, 1855, to Amanda C. Freet, who was born in Loudoun County, Va., July 30, 1831, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Trammel) Freet, natives of Virginia. Her parents married in Loudoun County, Va., and in 1834 moved to this township, where her father engaged in blacksmithing many years. The children of this family were Amanda, Mary and Eliza. The father died March 31, 1883; his widow now resides with Mr. Van Pool in her seventy-fourth year. Mr. and Mrs. Van Pool having no children of their own, adopted, at the age of three years, Flora E. Willson, whom they reared and educated, and who is now the wife of James Chamberlin, of Hoopeston, Ill. Mr. Van Pool is a Democrat, and has served his township for several years, in the various offices of Clerk, Trustee and Justice of the Peace.

JOHN S. WAGNER was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 13, 1813; he is a son of Jacob and Eva (Smith) Wagner, who were natives of and married in Frederick County, Md. His parents moved into Ohio in 1808, and settled in Ross County, where they lived nineteen years. They then moved to this county, settled on the banks of Wild Run in this township, entered 320 acres, erected a log cabin of the true pioneer brand, with quilts for doors, greased paper for windows, and the ground for a floor. Of their children, Jacob, James, Elizabeth, David, and Nancy were born in Maryland, and John S. and Cynthia were born in Ohio. Of these, alone surviving, John S. and Nancy are both residents of this county. On locating in this wilderness, the parents were well nigh discouraged, but were induced to stay by their few neighbors—Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Barney Rogers, William Caughy and another or two. The mother died about 1829-30; the father married again about 1837, and moved to Seneca County, where he died about 1840 or 1842. In 1833, at the age of twenty, John Wagner, our subject, was sent to Ross County to learn the trade of shoe-making, and remained three years. He then re-

turned to Seneca County, made his home with Adam Pennington, set up a shop and worked for the people, sometimes going to the neighbors with his tools to work leather for them. He continued this work many years. He was married, February 17, 1837, to Charlotte Gurnee, who was born in this county May 28, 1821, the daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Nap) Gurnee, natives of N. Y. State, and early settlers of this county. By this marriage eight children were born, five of whom are yet living, namely: Cyrus, Eliza J., Hannah M., Albert and Anna. The deceased are John N., James and George. Mrs. Wagner died October 22, 1883. George W. was shot and died in the army. Mr. Wagner gave up the shoe-making trade, and in 1845 purchased nine acres in this township. He has since added to this, bought, sold and traded till he now owns 135 acres, besides what he has given to his sons. He is a Republican and a member of the Evangelical Association, though formerly a Democrat and Methodist. Mrs. Wagner was also a member of the Evangelical Church.

L. R. WALTON, one of the leading farmers and stock dealers of the county, was born near the village of Old Tymochtee, June 16, 1833. His parents, Matthew and Catharine (Shepler) Walton, were natives of Trenton, N. J. They were married in their native county, and subsequently removed to Ross County, Ohio, from which place they came to Wyandot County in 1826-27. Mr. Walton entered eighty acres of land three miles east of Old Tymochtee, and resided on that till July, 1833, when he purchased 160 acres three and a half miles southeast of Old Tymochtee. He cleared most of this farm, and remained on it till his death, which occurred June 1, 1861, at the ripe age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Walton preceded him in March, 1855, at the age of fifty. Their union was blest with ten children, five of whom are living at the present time, their names as follows: Andrew Irvin, a resident of this township; James H., on the old homestead in this township; L. R., our subject; Casander, wife of Elijah Lake, and Matthew, a resident of Upper Sandusky. L. R. Walton, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on the homestead and educated in the common schools. September 8, 1853, he was married to Miss Catharine J. Hufford, daughter of Christopher and Catharine (Corfman) Hufford, who were early settlers in this township. Mrs. Walton, a native of this township, was born June 9, 1834. To Mr. and Mrs. Walton have been born four children; of these, two are living—Barbara E., wife of Madison Stokely, and Birt. Clayton died at the age of six years and nine months; Casper at the age of nine years. In 1865, Mr. Walton bought eighty acres where he now resides. He made subsequent additions to this purchase till he owned 240 acres of land. He has since disposed of a part of his farm to his daughter, and now owns 165 acres, which is under excellent cultivation and finely improved. He has an artificial fish pond covering half an acre, which is supplied with water from a spring thirty rods away, being conveyed by an underground pipe. In May, 1883, he purchased sixty-five German carp, paying therefor \$40, and has since paid considerable attention to fish culture. Mr. Walton has engaged extensively for the last fourteen years in handling stock. He ships on an average forty car loads annually, principally to Buffalo, N. Y., and East Liberty, Penn. Mr. Walton ranks as one of the leading live stock men of the county. He is a citizen of public spirit, and has always performed his part in public improvements and enterprises of the county. He served his township as Trustee three years. He owns Section F, containing half an acre, in Pleasant Ridge Cemetery, and has taken great pains to improve it.

WILLIAM WALTON was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 21, 1824; he is a son of Lemar and Anna (Thompson) Walton, natives of New Jersey; his parents married in Ross County, Ohio, and moved to Wyandot about 1826, locating in this township. Six children were born to them—William, Maria, Levi, Sarah J., Lemar S. and Marshal, all living but Levi and Maria. William Walton, the subject of this notice, was married October 7, 1846, to Miss Delilah A. Parker, a resident of this township, native of Ross County, Ohio, and daughter of William and Rachel (Compton) Parker, who were born and married in Pennsylvania. They afterward came to this county, where they purchased land and reared a family of children. Joseph, Henry and Delilah are living; Charles, Chartte, John and Jane are deceased. The parents are also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have five children—Alvin M., Joel L., Olive P., Laura A. and Sarah E. Mrs. Walton, after suffering untold agony for many weeks, died of cancer of the breast, December 5, 1883. Mr. Walton rented land for several years after his marriage, but in 1852 purchased eighty acres in this township. In 1858, he obtained ninety-three acres, upon which he now lives. He deals largely in stock, especially sheep, and has added to his original purchase till he now owns 524 acres. His farm is well improved as to drainage and fences, and is provided with good buildings of all necessary kinds.

EDWIN S. WILLSON is a native of this township, and was born February 16, 1846. He is a son of Jacob and Bathsheba P. (Shotwell) Willson, who were born and married in New Jersey, and who came to Ohio in 1835 and purchased eighty acres in this township. Their children were Elizabeth E., Abner, Albert Z., Levi L., George, Edwin S. and Walter. The father died March 1, 1862; his widow still resides in this township. Our subject resided on the farm until eighteen years of age. He enlisted February 20, 1864, in Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and participated in several battles, among which are Dallas Mountain, Ga., May 5 to 27; Atlanta, Nashville, and a great many skirmishes. He was wounded at Dallas Mountain in the right side by a gunshot wound, and lay at the hospitals of Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tenn., till August. He then joined his regiment, and was again wounded December 16, and subsequently discharged from the Louisville Hospital May 27, 1865. On his return home, Mr. Willson resumed farming. He was married, March 1, 1866, to Eliza C. Price, who was born in Eden Township, this county, July 7, 1848. She was a daughter of George B. and Anna (Manning) Price, also natives of New Jersey. Her parents married in their native State, came to Ohio in 1840, settled in Hancock County, and, in 1845, moved to Eden Township. They had ten children—Isaac, Aaron, Mary J., Sarah E., Margaret A., Warren, Hannah M., Eliza C., John M. and Laura E. The sons are all deceased. The mother died March 22, 1878. The father is still living. In 1863, Mr. Willson obtained forty acres of partially improved land from his father. He engaged in the sheep business which proved unsuccessful, and then turned his attention to general agriculture. He has made several trades in real estate, and now owns 200 acres valued at \$80 to \$100 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Willson are parents of six children—John L., Anna E., Abner J., Lily B., George E. and Everett P.; all living but George E. Both parents are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Willson is a Republican.

CHARLES L. WININGER, son of John and Catharine Wininger, was born in this township May 6, 1846. He resided with his parents till thirty years of age. Was married, September 28, 1876, to Laura V. Welsh,

a resident and native of Muskingum County, born April 1, 1856, a daughter of John and Herma (Gorsuch) Welsh, who were born and married in the same county. She was one of four children—Edwin B., Joseph G., Laura V., Rosa B. Mr. and Mrs. Winger have three children—J. Franklin, born August 22, 1877; Herma K., July 31, 1879; Polly, December 15, 1882. In 1867, Mr. Winger purchased 130 acres in Seneca County, where he now lives. He has a good farm well provided with buildings, including a frame dwelling built in 1878, at a cost of \$3,000. Mrs. Winger is a member of the Presbyterian Church at McCutchenville.

GEORGE L. WININGER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 13, 1836. His parents, John and Catharine (Lane) Winger, are elsewhere noticed in this work. He resided with them till his marriage to Leah E. Pennington April 1, 1860. He worked on the farm and obtained a good common school education, attending the Heidelberg College a short period. He began teaching at the age of eighteen in what was then known as "Frog Pond District," now "Sugar Grove," and continued in this profession during winters six years. After his marriage, Mr. Winger moved into a log cabin on an eighty-acre lot, which his father deeded to him about one year later. This farm he improved, and, in 1863, purchased forty acres more just across the line in Seneca County, Ohio. A few years later, he purchased a few acres more, giving him the benefits of the Sandusky River. He now owns 127 acres. In 1880, he erected a fine brick residence, costing \$5,000, in place of the little frame cottage which had sheltered his family twenty years. In the same year he lost by fire a large grain barn well stored, valued at \$1,000. Mrs. and Mrs. Winger are parents of four children—Catharine L., born December 23, 1861; John E., October 13, 1865; Carrie A. and Harry J., June 18, 1876. All are living but Catharine, who died October 2, 1872. She was regarded as an exceedingly bright and intelligent child by all who know her. Mrs. Winger was born in Eden Township, Seneca County, Ohio, March 28, 1843, and is a daughter of Adam and Cintha A. (Wagner) Pennington, natives of West Virginia and Ross County, Ohio, respectively. Her parents married in Seneca County, and four of their children yet survive—Mary A., William J., Leah E. and Thomas J. The father died in 1848, the mother in 1878. Mr. Winger is a Democrat in politics, and served one year as Township Clerk.

JOEL WININGER, son of John and Catherine (Lane) Winger, was born in this township January 22, 1839, and remained at home on the farm principally till his marriage. He obtained a good education, attending both the academy at Republic, and the Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio. He taught several terms, farming during the summers in the meantime. He was married, March 31, 1863, to Miss Zilia A. King, of this township, born in New York State, Genesee County, February 24, 1840, a daughter of Belah and Elizabeth (Fitch) King, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. Her parents settled in Ashtabula in 1841, and in 1842 moved to Little Sandusky, where he purchased property and engaged in shoe-making. He afterward kept a hotel at Adrian, Ohio. Zilia A., Charles M. and Henry P. are the children of this family. The father died, February 13, 1849, aged forty-three; his widow married Francis Wood, of this county, about two years later, and she died July 30, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Winger have one daughter—Florence A., born August 23, 1865, now a student of the Green Springs Academy. In 1862, Mr. Winger purchased eighty acres in this township, moved upon the same in 1863, and has since resided there. In 1874, his old dwelling was

destroyed by fire, and in 1879, he erected a fine frame structure, at a cost of \$4,500. In 1865, Mr. Wininger purchased forty acres of land in Seneca County. He teaches school usually in the winter season, and tills his farm during the summer. He served as Township Clerk two years; is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Universalist Church. Mrs. Wininger is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN WININGER, born March 9, 1810, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and son of Adam and Mary (Crow) Wininger, natives of Germany. His parents emigrated in an early day, his mother having been sold for a term of years to pay her passage over the sea. His father was previously married in Germany and reared three children, only one of whom survives—Catharine—now Mrs. Reinbolt, a widow of Seneca County, in her eighty-third year. Her mother died in Philadelphia, and her father then married Mary Crow, and moved to Ohio in 1804. He settled in Fairfield County, near Lancaster and in 1815 moved to Richland County among the Indians. In 1826, he moved to this county, purchased and entered about 1,000 acres of land, mostly in Tymochtee Township, built a log cabin, cleared up his farm, and by hard work was enabled to make a living. He was sometimes compelled to go forty to fifty miles to get his grain ground, and was then often obliged to stay from five to eight days to await his turn, so many being ahead of him. There were ten children in this family, four surviving, namely: Elizabeth, John, Susan and William. The father and mother died at the ages of seventy-five and seventy years respectively—Our subject, John Wininger, resided with his parents till his marriage, which occurred December 29, 1832, Miss Catharine Lane, of Muskingum County, Ohio, daughter of John and Mary (Millison) Lane, being his chosen companion. She was born in Baltimore County, Md., August 5, 1807. Her parents were born in Germany and emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore County in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Wininger have had five children—Solomon, George L., J. A. Jackson, Joel and Charles L., all living but Jackson. Mrs. Wininger passed away in April, 1880, and on the 28th of April, 1881, Mr. Wininger was married to Mary B. Johnston, who was born in Bucks County, Penn., November 16, 1838. She was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Beatty) Johnston, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, and who were married in Bucks County, Penn.; migrated to Ohio about 1845, and settled in Seneca County, near Melmore. They reared eight daughters—Sarah, Hettie, Maggie, Mary B., Eliza, Elten, Amanda and Emma. Sarah and Maggie are deceased. The father died in March, 1861, the mother May 6, 1864. When first married, Mr. Wininger kept tavern three years in Seneca County. In 1836, he became the owner of 125 acres in this township, where he now lives. He has since purchased from 110 to 130 acres for each of his four sons, and has made other purchases and sales, but still retains the home-stead, valued at \$125 per acre. He has served his township in many offices, and is a member of the Baptist Church, of which his first wife was also a member. His present wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Wininger has been a life-long Democrat.

LESTER WOOD, born January 11, 1829, in Huron County, Ohio, is a son of Francis and Eliza (Latham) Wood, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, of English parentage. His parents were married in Huron County, Ohio, and in 1829 moved to this township, where they purchased land and reared their children. They had five sons and three daughters—Lester, Betsey, Nelson, Silas, Horace, Huldah, Ezra and Lydia

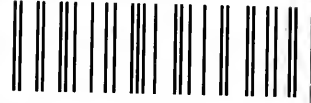
A., only three of these now living, namely, Huldah, Nelson and Lester. The latter was married, September 27, 1860, to Rachel Clark, who was born in Seneca County June 27, 1834. She was a daughter of Mathias and Maria (Copeland) Clark, natives of Pennsylvania and of German and Irish descent. Her parents married in Huntingdon County, Penn.; emigrated to this State in an early day, and settled in Wayne County. They had nine children—Rebecca, Sebella, Rachel, Morgan, James, Henry, Hannah C., Mary A. and Margaret E. Those yet living are Rebecca, Henry, Morgan and Rachel. The mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have six children—Myron, Sarah E., Ehmer E., Ada, Charles and Huldah, all living but Ada. Mr. Wood was reared to farm life, and in 1861 became the owner of eighty-three acres, which he has materially improved, and now values at \$80 to \$90 per acre. In 1876, he added eighty acres of improved land, and eight acres by a subsequent purchase. He and Mrs. Wood are members of the United Brethren Church at Mount Zion. Mr. Wood is a Democrat, and voted for the Second Amendment in 1883.

WILLIAM YAMBERT. This gentleman is a native of Perry County, Penn., and was born November 25, 1828. He is a son of John and Catharine (Cooney) Yambert, who were married in Perry County, and reared seven children—John, Daniel, Samuel, Solomon, Lydia, William and Susana. Daniel was drowned in the Sandusky River. By a former wife, Mary (Glick), Mr. Yambert had four children—John H., Aaron, Sarah and Mary. After his second marriage, Mr. Yambert, in 1833, moved to Ohio, and located in Seneca County, where he died May 24, 1863. His wife passed away June 7, 1876, their respective ages being eighty-two and eighty-five years. William Yambert, the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm with his parents till grown to manhood. He went to Iowa and entered 120 acres of land, which he sold soon after, and returned home. He was married, November 15, 1855, to Susannah Hottenstein, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 21, 1835, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Grube) Hottenstein, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Her parents married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1837. They moved to this township from Seneca County in 1850-51, and resided here till their death. Their children were John, Elizabeth, Susannah, Mary and Henry. The mother died in March, 1850, the father is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Yambert are parents of seven children—Henry M., Mary E., Rilla J., Laura J., William A., John F. and Arthur R. Three are deceased—Henry M., Mary E. and Laura J. Mr. Yambert farmed rented land a few years, when he obtained eighty acres from his father's estate. In 1863, he purchased eighty acres in this township, and to this tract he has since added 100 acres. In 1878, he erected a fine brick residence. He is a Republican, and, with Mrs. Yambert, a member of the Evangelical Church.





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